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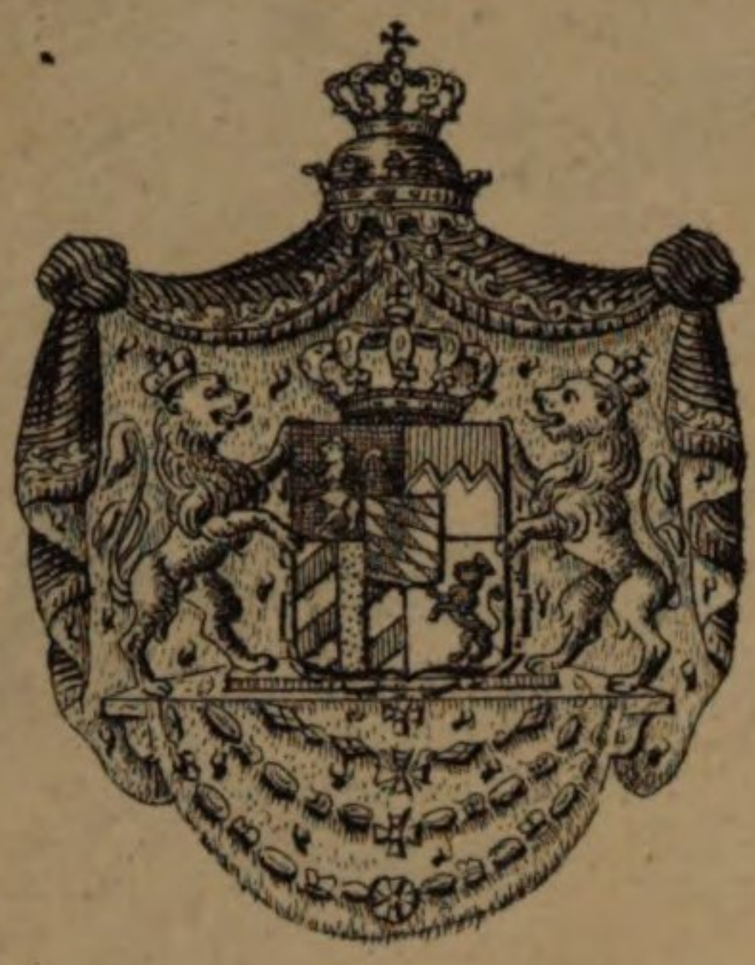

BIBLIOTHECA
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Synonymisches
Handwörterbuch
der
englischen Sprache
für die
Deutschen.

Nach
den besten Originalquellen
bearbeitet
und durch zahlreiche Beispiele aus ältern und neuern Musterwerken
erläutert
von

Dr. H. M. Melford,
Lector und Lehrer der neuern Sprachen an der Universität Göttingen.

Mit einem Vorworte
von

Dr. K. F. Ch. Wagner,
Geheimen Hofrathe und Professor zu Marburg.

Of old, those met rewards, who could excell,
And such were prais'd, who but endeavour'd well:
Tho' triumphs were to gen'rals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to grace the soldiers too.
(***Pope's Essay on Criticism.***)

Braunschweig,
Verlag von Fr. Vieweg und Sohn.

1841.

34. D.

L. g. sept. 38m

BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.

Shakspeare's Dramen.

Englischen Theaters

für die

Deutschen.

Mit

den besten Originalbeiträgen

herausgegeben

und durch zahlreiche Beispiele aus ältern und neuern Bühnenwerken

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von

Dr. K. W. Gelfert,

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Mit einem Portrait

von

Dr. H. G. Hagner,

Gebrüder Hofrath und Professor in Stuttgart.

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B7

Vorwort.

Ein bedeutender Theil der Sprachkunde ist allgemein anerkannt die Synonymik, oder die Lehre von den sinnverwandten Wörtern, die Bestimmung des unter ihnen Statt findenden Unterschiedes. Diesen Unterschied immer genau zu ermitteln und festzusetzen, erfordert oft einen hohen Grad von Scharfsinn, weil die Nebenbegriffe, welche bei jedem der sinnverwandten Wörter dem durch sie bezeichneten Hauptbegriffe zugesellt werden, nicht selten von der feinsten Art sind; denn nicht völlig gleichbedeutende Wörter, welche immer wechselseitig vertauscht werden können, machen den Gegenstand aus, womit die Synonymik sich beschäftiget, sondern nur die, von denen, zuweilen wenigstens, das Eine an die Stelle des Andern gesetzt werden kann. Die Sinnverwandtschaft dieser Wörter erstreckt sich nämlich nicht auf den ganzen Umfang ihrer Bedeutung, sondern beschränkt sich auf den durch sie bezeichneten Hauptbegriff, da denn jedes Wort sich von dem andern durch einen hinzukommenden Nebenbegriff unterscheidet, der ihm besonders eigen ist. Jener allgemeine Begriff macht die Wörter sinnverwandt, und dieser Nebenbegriff begründet den unter ihnen Statt findenden Unterschied. Diesen Unterschied nun zu ermitteln und genau zu bestimmen, ist das Geschäft der Synonymik; und da bei schriftlicher Mittheilung der Gedanken sowohl, als bei mündlichem Vortrage es von so großer Wichtigkeit für einen Gebildeten ist, stets für den auszudruckenden Begriff den passendsten, und nicht einen falschen Nebenbegriff einschließenden Ausdruck zu wählen, so ergibt sich von selbst, daß die Bekanntschaft mit der Synonymik ihm unerlaßlich ist. Noch ist bei derselben der Uebergang der eigentlichen Bedeutung in eine uneigentliche zu bemerken: die eigentliche ursprüngliche Bedeutung eines Wortes ist fast immer sinnlich, und nur nach und nach ging sie auf

das Unsinnliche über. Hier nun haben die Wörter eine sehr abweichende und verschiedene Bedeutung, deren Gründe ohne eine oft schwere Zergliederung der ihnen ursprünglich eigenen nicht angegeben werden können, wozu nicht selten ein bedeutender Grad des Scharfsinns erforderlich ist.

Dieses ist der Grund, warum fast in allen Sprachen ausführliche Werke über die sinnverwandten Wörter von ausgezeichneten Männern ausgearbeitet und ans Licht gestellt worden sind; und jeder Freund der jetzt so verbreiteten englischen Literatur und Sprache wird sich gewiß freuen, von einem Gelehrten, der sich als ächter Kenner der englischen Sprache bewährt, und von der Umsicht, womit er das Sprachstudium betreibt, schon so oft Beweise gegeben hat, ein Werk über die Synonymik der englischen Sprache zu erhalten, das sich durch Vollständigkeit, so wie durch seine ganze Einrichtung so vortheilhaft auszeichnet. — Zwar kann der Unterschriebene es nur mit dem zu Leipzig im Jahr **1804** erschienenen Abdruck eines englischen Werkes, the English Synonymes betitelt, vergleichen, da die Schriften von Blair und Crabb nicht in seinen Händen sind; allein auch ohne Vergleichung spricht die ganze Einrichtung des vorliegenden Werkes zu Gunsten desselben, da nicht bloß die den einzelnen Wörtern zum Grunde liegenden Begriffe mit sorgfältiger Umsicht entwickelt, sondern auch mit großer Belesenheit aus den vorzüglichsten englischen Schriftstellern bei jeder Rubrik zahlreiche Stellen beigebracht werden, um die Richtigkeit der von den einzelnen Wörtern gegebenen Erklärungen und die Bestimmung des unter ihnen Statt findenden Unterschiedes völlig darzuthun und zu bestätigen. Möge dem thätigen Verfasser der Beifall und der Dank des Publicums für seine große aufgewandte Mühe seinen Verdiensten gemäß zu Theil werden.

Marburg.

Wagner.

B7

Vorrede des Verfassers.

Es war im 17ten und 18ten Jahrhundert, daß die Gelehrten Italiens, Frankreichs, Englands, Spaniens und Deutschlands das Bedürfniß fühlten, ihren Ländern das nützlichste Buch, ein Wörterbuch ihres Sprachschatzes, zu geben. In Italien erschien das Dizionario della Crusca, 1ste Aufl. 1612, 2te 1623, 3te 1691, 4te 1729 — 38; 12te Aufl. von Zanotti, Verona 1836; in Frankreich, Dictionnaire de Richelet, 1680, das der Akademie 1686, 6te Ausg. Paris 1835; in England, Bailey, 1721; das mühevolle, unvergleichliche Riesenwerk, wie es W. Scott so passend nennt [1]), Johnson's Dictionary, 1755, 6te Aufl., London 1785; Ausgabe von Todd, 5 Bde. London 1818, 2te Aufl., 1827; von Chalmers 1826, in 1 Bde., u. v. a.; in Spanien, Diccionario de la Academia, zuerst in sechs Foliobänden 1726 — 39, 2te Ausgabe in einem Bande, Madrid 1783, 8te Aufl., Madrid 1837, und von Salvá, Paris 1838; so wie endlich in Deutschland Adelung's Wörterbuch im Jahr 1774 — 86, dem das von Campe im Jahre 1807 — 13 folgte. Sodann richteten die Sprachgelehrten ihr Studium auf die Synonymik, um den Sprachforschungen und dem oft nur Umrißlichen darin die möglichste Vollständigkeit und eine größere Ausführung zu geben. In Frankreich erschien der erste geistreiche Versuch über Sinnverwandtschaftslehre von Girard [2]), dem später Voltaire, d'Alembert, Duclos, Dumarsais, Diderot, Beauzée, Roubaud, Lavaux, größere Vollkommenheit gaben; in England schrieben darüber Trusler [3]), Piozzi [4])

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1) *W. Scott*, Lives of the Novelists, Vol. III.
2) Synonymes français par l'Abbé *Girard*. Paris 1718. 3me Ed. 1740.
3) *Trusler*, Differences between words reputed synonymous, 2 vol.
4) *Piozzi*, British Synonymy, 2 vol. Lond. 1794.

und Crabb [1]), nachdem Blair in seinen 1783 erschienenen Lectures [2]) den Wunsch geäußert hatte, in England ein Werkchen gleich dem des Girard erscheinen zu sehen; in Italien Grassi [3]), Romani [4]), und Tommaseo [5]); in Spanien Jonama, Huerta [6]) und March [7]), in Deutschland Eberhard und Maaß, 1795 — 1821, (3te Aufl. von Gruber, 1826 — 30); 8te Aufl. des Handwörterbuchs, 1837.

Die nun nach ihrer Abstammung und verwandtschaftlichen Verzweigung geordneten Sprachvorräthe wurden dem wirklichen Leben der Sprache entgegengehalten, und es entstanden jetzt Vergleiche, die eben so anziehend waren, als sie Scharfsinn erforderten: denn was, mit dem äußern Auge betrachtet, den Stempel größter Gleichheit oder Aehnlichkeit zu tragen schien, gestaltete sich ganz anders, wenn es vor den Richterstuhl des innern Blickes gezogen wurde; was dem Ersten oft ein vollkommenes Abbild zu sein erschien, zeigte sich dem Zweiten entweder als ein mangelhaftes, oder nur schwache Wiederstrahlen des Urbildes tragendes. Die Feststellung der Regeln geschah nach dem Gebrauche, den ausgezeichnete Schriftsteller der Nation aufgeprägt hatten.

Das Studium und die Kenntniß der Sinnverwandtschaftslehre unserer Muttersprache ist also für jeden Gebildeten unentbehrlich und unerläßlich, aber eben so nöthig ist es, die der fremden Sprachen zu kennen; denn hier, wo uns Alles fremd und neu ist, können wir nicht, wenigstens nicht so leicht, durch Gewohnheit ein zarteres Gefühl, ein feineres Ohr erlangen. Es ist

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1) *G. Crabb*, Engl. Synonymes. 1808, 5th Ed., Lond. 1829. 1 vol.

2) *Blair's* Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, vol. I.

3) *G. Grassi*, Saggio intorno ai Sinonimi della lingua ital., Torino 1821; Ed. 10., Milano 1827.

4) *G. Romani*, Theorica e Diz. dei Sin. ital. 4. vol. Milano, 1825.

5) *Tommaseo*, Sui Sinonimi. (Neueste Ed. 1840-41. 2 vol. 4°.)

6) *Exámen* de la posibilidad de fixar la signif: de los sinónimos de la lengua cast., Wien 1789; Ed. 2. Madrid 1799; Ed. 4. Valencia 1811.

7) *Sinónimos* de la lengua castellana por D. J. March. Adicion á los publicados por D. José Lopez de la Huerta y D. S. Jonama. Barcelona 1834.

auch der angenehmste Abschnitt des Sprachstudiums. Nachdem der Lernende sich durch das Labyrinth der Elemente gewunden, nachdem er einen Wort- und Regelschatz gesammelt hat, entsteht nothwendig die Selbstfrage, wie er den Reichthum an Wörtern anwenden, wie er auch reich an Worten werden könne? Da bietet sich ihm die Synonymik als erfahrene Führerin und Rathgeberin an: sie lehrt ihn richtig sehen, fühlen, ordnen und mit geistigem Kitt fügen; sie ruft aus den Wörtermassen das nicht Jedem sichtbare Geistesleben hervor, und verbreitet Klarheit, Wahrheit, Reiz, Anmuth und Kraft über jeden Ausdruck unserer Seelendolmetscherin.

Wenn nun die englische Sprache und ihre herrliche Literatur unstreitig den meisten Anklang in Deutschland und die trefflichsten Hülfsmittel zu ihrer Verbreitung gefunden haben, so muß es den zahlreichen Freunden derselben höchst erwünscht sein, da bis jetzt ein synonymisches Handwörterbuch, das wenigstens die Erklärung der schwierigsten Unterschiede enthalte, in Deutschland mangelte, diese Lücke in den Hülfsbüchern ausgefüllt zu sehen.

Der Verfasser dieses Handwörterbuchs glaubt also ein nützliches Büchlein, das einer guten Aufnahme nicht unwerth sei, seinem Vaterlande anzubieten. Er hat bei der Bearbeitung desselben nicht nur die besten Werke der Engländer, und besonders das treffliche Wörterbuch von Crabb zum Grunde gelegt, sondern auch noch eine sehr bedeutende Anzahl von Beispielen aus ältern und neuern Schriftstellern (diese letztern sind von Crabb nicht benutzt worden) hinzugefügt; überzeugt, daß zahlreiche, gute Beispiele das nothwendig Mangelhafte der Regeln am besten ersetzen: »sie reden zu der Einbildungskraft und erleichtern dem Verstande sein Geschäft [1]), in ihnen muß die Lösung aller Schwierigkeiten und der Ersatz alles Mangelhaften gesucht werden« [2]).

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1) Eberhard, Handbuch der Aesthetik, 2r Thl. 2te Ausg. Halle, 1809.
2) Pref. to *Johnson's* Dict. 2 vol. in 4. Lond. 1785, 6th Ed.

Der Gebrauch eines Originalwerkes der Art — und dann gebührt dem von Crabb der Vorzug — setzt vollständige Kenntniß der Ursprache voraus; aber auch in diesem Falle findet der Deutsche in diesem Werke die Anordnung der Regeln weder gedrängt, noch gehörig zusammengefügt, sondern er findet den Verfasser ein Wort erläuternd, zu seinem verwandten übergehend, und bei der weitern Entwickelung wiederum den ersten Weg betretend: dadurch wird der Rath und Belehrung Suchende wirre, und die erhaltene Auskunft einem Orakelspruch ähnlich, bis er sich selbst ein Ganzes gebildet; eine Schwierigkeit, die der Verfasser dieses Handwörterbuchs zu vermeiden gestrebt hat.

Eberhard rügt mit Recht die Zusammenstellung von Wörtern, deren Unterschied ohne großes Nachdenken zu erkennen ist. Lady Piozzi hat auf diese Weise ihrem Werke einen größern Umfang, ohne größern Werth gegeben; ebenso Crabb, der unter andern temple — church, bishopric — diocese, house — family, rare — excellence — superiority u. a. m. erklärt.

Wenn Hilpert in seinem, in so vieler Hinsicht werthvollen, aber noch nicht vollendeten Wörterbuche dann und wann sehr kurze sinnverwandtschaftliche Erklärungen giebt, so glaubt der Verfasser dieses Handwörterbuchs, weit entfernt, deshalb das Hilpert'sche Wörterbuch zu tadeln, sagen zu dürfen, daß sie höchst oberflächlich und meistens falsch sind. Die Schuld ist der unlautern Quelle zuzuschreiben, die an einigen Beispielen erkannt worden (man vergleiche unter andern distemper!); es ist nämlich ein zu London **1804** erschienenes Werkchen: „English Synonymous“, mit einer Uebersetzung der Girard'schen Vorrede. Dieses Werkchen, und gleich ihm das Hilpert'sche Wörterbuch, stützt auch nicht eine einzige Regel auf irgend ein Beispiel aus einem Musterwerk, was ihm freilich sehr oft schwer geworden sein würde.

Göttingen, Ostern **1841**.

1. *To ABANDON*, 2. *DESERT*, 3. *FORSAKE*, 4. *RELINQUISH.*

1. Verlassen (aufgeben), 2. verlassen, 3. verlassen, 4. verlassen (aufgeben).

Allen diesen vier Zeitwörtern liegt die Bedeutung, »sich von einem Gegenstande trennen« zum Grunde, aber sie unterscheiden sich durch die Art der Trennung.

1. To abandon. Dieses Zeitwort wird gebraucht, wenn wir bezeichnen wollen, daß man sich gänzlich von einem Gegenstande zurückzieht, alle Sorge und Theilnahme für denselben bei Seite setzt, ihn ganz sich selbst überläßt. Es wird von Personen und Dingen gebraucht, und im ersten Falle umfaßt es auch die Verletzung der heiligsten Bande.

They *abandon* those who are entirely dependent upon them for protection and support; this child is *abandoned* by its parents. She was *abandoned* by her dearest relatives. No man will *abandon* his house when it is on fire. He who *abandons* his offspring perpetrates a great evil.

Thus, it is some time since I first conceived the project of this work — but I had not long proceeded to collect materials for my undertaking before I *abandoned* the pursuit. (*Bulwer's France.*)

He *abandoned* the sword and the sex together, and took sanctuary, not so much in his convent as in himself. (*Sterne's Sent. Journeu.*)

Cities then
Attract us, and neglected Nature pines
Abandon'd, as unworthy of our love. (*W. Cowper's Poems.*

The spirits I have raised *abandon* me —
The spells which I have studied baffle me.
(*Byron's Manfred.*)

2. To desert. Wenn wir uns zu gewissen Zeiten zurückziehen, wo unser Beistand oder unsre Mitwirkung erforderlich war, oder wenn wir uns von dem trennen, dem wir ergeben sein sollten; to desert wird ebenfalls von Personen und Dingen gebraucht, und schließt auch die Idee eines Ehren- oder Treuebruchs in sich.

I will never *desert* those with whom I have entered into coalition. A true soldier will never *desert* his colours. A partisan *deserts* his friends. Interest will lead them to *desert* each other in the time of difficulty. It is the common consequence of war that the peaceable and well-disposed are compelled to *desert* their houses and their homes.

And now, whenever he met his favourite nymph — who was as the queen of the valley — he had the chagrin to perceive that the wrinkles deepened with every time; youth seemed rapidly to *desert* her; and, instead of a maiden scarcely escaped from childhood, it was an old coquet that he had been so desperately in love with.
(*Bulwer's Arasmanes.*)

Happy, thrice happy, he who knows, however *forsaken* or bereaveh

below, that he never can be alone, and never be *deserted* — that above him is the protection of Eternal Power, and the mercy of Eternal Love!
(*Bulwer's Student.*)

3. To forsake. Achtung und Theilnahme für einen Gegenstand zurücknehmen, sich von ihm entfernt halten. Es ist auf Personen und Orte anwendbar, und deutet auf Verletzung gesellschaftlicher Bande.

We *forsake* sometimes those with whom we have been in habits of intimacy. We are enjoined in the gospel not to *forsake* the poor and the needy. Animals that are pursued by the sportsman will *forsake* their haunts, when they find themselves much molested. They *forsook* the place which gave them birth.

Did her pride remember its wound — did she revert to his *desertion* — did she say to the whisper of her yearning love »thou hast been before *forsaken*?« (*Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine.*)

Does the blood *forsake* thy cheek?
Come to my arms once more! Remember, girl,
The first and foremost debt a Roman owes,
Is to his country; and it must be paid,
If need be, with his life.
(*Knowles's Virginius.*)

Tir'd Nature's sweet restorer, balmy Sleep!
He, like the world, his ready visits pays
Where fortune smiles; the wretched he *forsakes*.
(*Young's Night Thoughts.*)

Clear, placid Loman! thy contrasted lake,
With the wild world I dwelt in, is a thing
Which warns me, with its stillness, to *forsake*
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
(*Byron's Ch. Harold.*)

4. To relinquish. Bedeutet das verlassen, welches einst das Ziel unseres Strebens war; wird nur von Dingen gebraucht.

It is sometimes better to *relinquish* our claims, than to contend for them at the expense of our peace. We *relinquish* the joys of society for the tranquil sweets of solitude. He *relinquishes* his pretensions in favour of his brother.

Men are wearied with the toil which they bear, but cannot find in their hearts to *relinquish* it. (*Steele.*)

How! cried I, *relinquish* the cause of truth? (*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

I was therefore compelled to *relinquish* an episodical excursion so alluring in itself, and, confining my story strictly to Pompeii, to leave to others the honour of delineating the hollow but majestic civilisation of Rome. (*Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii.*)

Some tribes, however, on the coast ef Baltic, acknowledged the authority of kings, though without *relinquishing* the rights of men; but in the far greater part of Germany, the form of government was a democracy tempered, indeed, and controlled, not so much by general and positive laws, as by the occasional ascendant of birth or valour, of eloquence or superstition. (*Gibbon's Hist.*)

1. (*To ABANDON*) *To RESIGN*, 2. *RENOUNCE.*

1. Aufgeben, überlassen; 2. aufgeben.

1. To resign. Ein förmliches Abtreten, Aufgeben, Uebertragen, Trennen bedeutend.

He *resigned* his place to a friend. Discontent, disgust, and the love of repose, are the ordinary inducements for men to *resign* honourable and lucrative employments.

It would be a good appendix to »the art of living and dying,« if any one would write »the art of growing old,« and teach men to *resign* their pretensions to the pleasures of youth. (*Steele.*)

I soon *resigned* an idea which I had only imperfectly formed, or rather reserved it for some moment of golden leisure — such as we never cease to hope will one day arrive to us. (*Bulwer's France.*)

The miser thus a shilling sees,
Which he's obliged to pay;
With sighs *resigns* it by degrees,
And fears 'tis gone for aye.
(*Gay's Beggars' opera.*)

And at the castle's battled verge,
With sighs, *resigned* his honoured charge.
(*W. Scott's Lady of the Lake.*)

My heart, that now must every joy *resign*,
Incapable of change, is only thine.
(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

2. To renounce. Hat eine weniger directe Bedeutung als to resign; ein Abtreten, Fahrenlaſſen, Entſagen durch ſtillſchweigende Folgerung, und gleich to resign eine freiwillige, aber weniger förmliche Handlung bezeichnend. Es wird noch beſonders in religiöſen Gegenſtänden gebraucht.

He will *renounce* his pretensions to the throne, because they are extravagant. He *renounces* the pleasures of the world. For ministers to be silent in the cause of Christ is to *renounce* it, and to fly is to desert it. (*South.*)

What should we know of the character of Descartes, supposing him to have *renounced* his science, and his brother to have written his biography? (*Bulwer's Student.*)

Strange! there should be found
Who, self-imprison'd in their proud saloons,
Renounce the odours of the open field
For the unscented fictions of the loom.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

1. *To ABATE*, 2. *LESSEN*, 3. *DIMINISH*, 4. *DECREASE.*

1 — 4. Vermindern, ſich vermindern, abnehmen.

Die erſten drei Zeitwörter werden als tranſitive und intranſitive, das letzte nur als ein intranſitives gebraucht.

1. To abate. Es bezieht ſich auf die Kraft einer Handlung.

His fever is *abated* or *abates*; the violence of the storm *abates*; pain and anger *abate*.

Grief and disappointement *abate* the ardour of youth.

My wonder *abated*, when upon looking around me, I saw most of them attentive to three Syrens clothed like goddesses, and distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance and Pleasure. (*Addison.*)

Made for his use, all creatures if he call,
Say what their use, had he the pow'rs of all;
Nature to these, without profusion, kind,
The proper organs, proper pow'rs assign'd;

Each seeming want compensated of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force;
All in exact proportion to the state;
Nothing to add, and nothing to *abate*.
(*Pope's Essay on Man.*)

2. To lessen. Wird auf Größe, Quantität und Zahl angewendet, und in abstracter Bedeutung größtentheils durch diminution ersetzt.

The size of a room or garden is *lessened*. An evil may be *lessened* when it cannot be removed by the application of remedies.

The husband, who saw himself richer every day, grew impatient for an heir; and as time rather *lessened* than increased the hopes of one, he became by degrees indifferent, and at last averse to his wife.
(*The World.*)

He sought fresh fountains in a foreign soil;
The pleasure *lessened* the attending toil.
(*Addison.*)

3. To diminish. Von dem vorhergehenden Zeitworte insofern verschieden, daß es mehr in bildlicher und höherer Bedeutung gebraucht wird.

The credit and respectability of this gentleman is *diminished*. Cruelty always *diminishes* the lustre of a great deed. Objects apparently *diminish* according to the distance from which they are observed. — My friendships are increased by new ones, yet no part of the warmth I felt for the old is *diminished*. (*Pope's Letters.*)

4. To decrease. Verminderung hinsichts der Fortdauer.

A retreating army will *decrease* rapidly when, exposed to all the privations and hardships attendant on forced marches, it is compelled to fight for its safety. Some things *decrease* so gradually, that it is some time before they are observed to be *diminished*.

These leaks shall then *decrease*; the sails once more
Direct our course to some relieving shore.
(*Falconer.*)

While man is growing, life is in *decrease*,
And cradles rock us nearer to the tomb.
Our birth is nothing but our death begun,
As tapers waste that instant they take fire.
(*Young's Night Th.*)

1. *To ABHOR*, 2. *DETEST*, 3. *ABOMINATE*, 4. *LOATH*.

1 — 4. Verabscheuen.

Alle vier Zeitwörter bezeichnen ein Gefühl des Abscheus und des Widerwillens.

1. To abhor. Unsern sittlichen Gefühlen widersprechend, unsere moralische und religiöse Gesinnungen verletzend. Unmenschlichkeit und Grausamkeit wird verabscheut, abhorred.

The chaste Lucretia *abhorred* the pollution to which she had been exposed. I *abhor* his principles.

The tender mind will *abhor* what is base and atrocious,
The lie that flatters *I abhor* the most.
(*Cowper.*)

The self-same thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for.
(*Butler's Hudibras.*)

2. To detest. Mit Unwillen verdammen; besonders was unsern moralischen Grundsätzen entgegen ist, als Verbrechen und Ungerechtigkeit.

Brutus *detested* the oppression and the oppressor. The thirst of kindred blood my sons *detest*. (*Dryden.*)

We all agree to *detest* his conduct. It is true the nation have long held that colour in great *detestation*, in consequence of a dispute they had some twenty years since with the barbarians of the British Islands. (*W. Irving's Salmagundi.*)

I am not a papist, for I renounce the temporal invasions of the papal power, and *detest* their arrogated authority over princes and states. (*Pope's Letters.*)

He knew himself *detested*, but he knew
The hearts that *loathed* him, crouched and dreaded too.
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

With early virtues plant your breast,
The specious arts of vice *detest*.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

A bard was selected to witness the fray,
And tell future ages the feats of the day;
A bard who *detested* all sadness and spleen,
And wish'd, that Parnassus a vineyard had been.
(*Burns' Poems.*)

3. To abominate. Im höchsten Grade verabscheuen, weil unsere religiösen und sittlichen Gefühle verletzt worden; Gottlosigkeit und Ruchlosigkeit erregen dieses Gefühl.

The conscientious man will *abominate* every breach of the Divine law. He has reason to fear that his very prayer is an *abomination*.

4. To loath. Drückt Abneigung und Widerwillen aus, welche sich bei dem Anblick von Gegenständen, die uns widrig sind, äußern.

The agonized mind *loaths* the sight of every object which recalls to its recollection the subject of its distress.

No costly lords the sumptuous banquet deal,
To make him *loath* his vegetable meal.
(*Goldsmith.*)

How I *loath'd* the free
And fearless air with which he trod the hill!
(*Knowles's W. Tell.*)

We are the fools of time and terror: days
Steal on us and steal from us; yet we live,
Loathing our life, and dreading still to die.
(*Byron's Manfred.*)

In man or woman, but far most in man,
And most of all in man that ministers
And serves the altar, in my soul I *loathe*
All affectation.
(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

1. *ABILITY*, 2. *CAPACITY*.

1, 2. Fähigkeit.

1. Ability. Umfaßt die Fähigkeit, etwas zu thun im Allgemeinen, ohne die Eigenschaft oder den Grad anzugeben; sie kann physisch oder geistig sein. Sie bezieht sich auf irgend eine Handlung, und ist in ihrem Umfange nicht beschränkt. Im Plural gebraucht, ist es bloß auf geistige Gaben anwendbar.

I look upon an *able* statesman out of business like a huge whale,

that will endeavour to overturn the ship unless he has an empty cask to play with. (*Steele.*)

Though a man has not the *abilities* to distinguish himself in the most shining parts of a great character, he has certainly the *capacity* of being just, faithful, modest and temperate. (*Addison.*)

Elizabeth's natural *abilities* were great: she had studied under experienced masters; and her stock of literature was much more ample than that of most females of the age. (*Lingard's hist. of England.*)

I must be pardoned for not excepting even Barthélemy. His Anacharsis is a work of wonderful *ability*, labour, elegance, and research. But there is no life in it! It does not, to be sure, profess to be actually a romance, but even as a book of imaginary travels, it is formal and tedious. (*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

I know not whether I shall have courage enough to undertake the task I have chalked out: I distrust my *abilities* with reason, and I shall want several informations, not easy, I doubt, for me to obtain.

(*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

To show wisdom in a book, it is but necessary that we should possess the theoretical wisdom; but in life, it requires not only the theoretical wisdom, but the practical *ability* to act up to it. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

2. Capacity. Iſt eine beſondere Art der Fähigkeit, und nur geiſtig; ſie bezieht ſich auf Denken, und ſetzt einen poſitiven und höheren Grad von Fähigkeit voraus, als ability, obgleich es durch Beiwörter näher beſtimmt werden kann. Es iſt jene beſondere Eigenſchaft und jener Geiſtesumfang, welche den Beſitzer in einem hohen Grade über Andere erheben.

A man of a *capacious* mind. A great *capacity* of thought. A boy of *capacity* will have the advantage over his schoolfellows, particulary if he be classed with those of a dull *capacity*. A person may be *able* to write a letter, who is not *capable* of writing a book. Sir Francis Bacon's *capacity* seemed to have grasped all that was revealed in books before.

(*Hughes.*)

All the trials customary in America, when a youth is admitted into the class of warriors, or when a warrior is promoted to the dignity of captain or chief, are accomodated to this idea of manliness. They are not displays of valour, but of patience; they are not exhibitions of their *ability* to offend, but of their *capacity* to suffer.

(*Robertson's hist. of America.*)

1. *ABUSE*, 2. *INVECTIVE.*

1. Schimpf, Schmach. 2. Schmähung, Läſterung.

1. Abuse. Perſönliche Schmähung, größtentheils mündlich, veranlaßt durch Zorn, der allen Anſtand verletzt und ſich jedes Zwanges entzieht.

The more rude and ignorant the man, the more liable he is to indulge in *abuse*. We must expect to meet with *abuse* from the vulgar whom we offend.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.

(*Milton's Samson.*)

2. Invective. Ein Schimpf der größtentheils ſchriftlich zugefügt wird, veranlaßt durch Partheigeiſt, ungezügeltes Gefühl in Meinungsſachen, und Aufwallung des Eifers und der Böſartigkeit in öffentlichen Angelegenheiten.

In high stations, our conduct will draw forth *invective* from busybodies whom spleen has converted into oppositionists.

This is the true way of examining a libel; and when men consider

that no man living thinks the better of their heroes and patrons for the panegyric given them, none can think themselves lessened by their *invective.* (*Steele.*)

1. *ACCEPTANCE*, 2. *ACCEPTATION.*

1. Annahme, 2. Bedeutung.

Obgleich beide von dem Zeitworte to accept abgeleitet, so ist doch folgende Verschiedenheit: das erste Subst. bezeichnet die abgezogene Handlung im Allgemeinen, das zweite wird in Bezug auf die einzelne Bedeutung der Wörter gebraucht.

It is not necessary to refuse benefits from a bad man, when the *acceptance* implies no approbation of his crimes. (*Johnson.*)

On the subject of dress I may add, by way of caution, that the ladies would do well not to forget themselves. Is do not mean this in the common *acceptation* of the phrase. (*Mackenzie.*)

1. *ACCIDENT*, 2. *CHANCE.*

1. Zufall, 2. Zufall.

Ersteres von gewesenen Dingen; accident, der Zufall, kann nicht verhindert, aber zuweilen ihm abgeholfen werden, er erzeugt Kummer und größtentheils Unheil. Das zweite Subst. von zukünftigen Dingen; auf diesen Zufall, chance, kann man nicht rechnen, man kann ihn nicht beherrschen; er erweckt Hoffnung und erzeugt oft Täuschung.

It is an *accident* when a house falls; it is a *chance* when and how it may fall.

That little *accident* of Alexander's taking a fancy to bathe himself caused the interruption of his march; and that interruption gave occasion to that great victory that founded the third monarchy of the world. (*South.*)

Surely there could not be a greater *chance* than that which brought to light the Powder-Treason. (*South.*)

If a foreign war break out, there is a *chance* of a military republic; if internal agitation long continue, there is a *chance* for the Bonapartes — there is even a *chance* of Henry the Fifth. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

In despotic states, the plebeian has even a greater *chance* of rising than in free. (*Bulwer's England.*)

O Richard! if my brother died,
'Twas but a fatal *chance.*
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

1. (*ACCIDENT*), 2. *CONTINGENCY*, 3. *CASUALTY.*

1. Zufall, zufälliges Ereigniß, 2. Zufälligkeit, 3. Zufall, Ungefähr.

Beide bezeichnen ein von unsern Absichten unabhängiges Ereigniß. Accidents bedeutet mehr als Contingencies. Das erstere Wort umfaßt Ereignisse mit ihren Ursachen und Folgen, das letztere Nebenhandlungen, oder den Ereignissen anhängende Umstände; accidents entstehen häufig aus Sorglosigkeit, contingencies aus Versehen, casualties sind gänzlich von uns unabhängig.

The overturning of a carriage is an *accident;* our situation in a car-

riage, at the time, is a *contingency*, which may occasion us to be more or less hurt; the passing of any one at the time is a *casualty*.

We are all exposed to the most calamitous *accidents*; and our happiness or misery depends upon a thousand *contingencies*: the best concerted scheme may be thwarted by *casualties*, which no human foresight can prevent.

This natural impatience to look into futurity, and to know what *accidents* may happen to us hereafter, has given birth to many ridiculous arts and inventions. (*Addison.*)

Nothing less than infinite wisdom can have an absolute command over fortune: the highest degree of it which man can possess is by no means equal to fortuitous events, and to such *contingencies* as may rise in the prosecution of our affairs. (*Addison.*)

'Tis very droll, said the lady smiling, from the reflection that it was the second time we had been left together by a parcel of nonsensical *contingencies*. (*Sent. Journey.*)

That all these *contingencies* should unite to his (Shakspeare) disadvantage seems to me almost as singularly unlucky, as that so many various (nay contrary) talents should meet in one man, was happy and extraordinary. (*Pope's Pref.*)

Every *contingency* to every man and every creature doth preach our funeral sermon. (*Taylor.*)

Men are exposed to more *casualties* than women, as battles, sea-voyages, with several dangerous trades and professions. (*Addison.*)

1. *ACCOMPLISHED*, 2. *PERFECT*.

1. Vollendet, vollkommen, ausgebildet, talentvoll, reizend; 2. vollkommen, geschickt, tugendhaft.

Das erste Wort bezeichnet die künstlichen Verfeinerungen, die Veredlung des Geistes und des Körpers; das zweite von Personen und Dingen im Allgemeinen gebraucht, gleichviel ob natürliche oder künstliche, geistige oder körperliche Vollkommenheiten, setzt allein Vollkommenheit in Sittlichkeit und Tugend voraus und giebt wahren Werth.

An acquaintance with modern languages and the ornamental branches of the arts and sciences constitutes an *accomplished* person: the highest possible degree of skill in any art constitutes a man a *perfect* artist.

The English nation in the time of Shakspeare was yet struggling to emerge from barbarity; and to be able to read and write was an *accomplishment* still valued for its rarity. (*Johnson.*)

As to myself, I was so fully persuaded of this truth, that I not only slighted and despised those who were ignorant of dancing; but I thought the highest character I could give to any man was, that he made a graceful bow; for want of which *accomplishment* I had a sovereign contempt for many persons of learning; nay, for some officers in the army, and a few even of the courtiers themselves.
(*Fielding's Journey from this world to the next.*)

A man endowed with great *perfections*, withont good breeding, is like one who has his pocket full of gold, but always wants change for his ordinary occasions. (*Steele.*)

1. *ACCOUNT*, 2. *NARRATIVE*, 3. *DESCRIPTION.*

1. Bericht, Nachricht, Erzählung; 2. Erzählung, Geschichte; 3. Beschreibung.

Account ist in seiner Bedeutung am allgemeinsten: das Bemerkenswerthe ist ein account; narrative ein Bericht, eine Nachricht, account, die erzählt wird; description, ein account der beschrieben wird. Account, mündlich oder schriftlich, hat keinen Bezug auf die berichtende Person, es kann auch nur eine einzelne Thatsache enthalten, politische Ereignisse, Naturerscheinungen und häusliche Vorfälle betreffen, und falsch oder wahr sein; narrative, größtentheils schriftlich, setzt einen Erzähler, narrator, voraus, muß aus verschiedenen verknüpften Begebenheiten bestehen, ist meistens persönlicher Art, betrifft die Abentheuer, Reisen, Gefahren einer besondern Person, und kann entweder klar oder verworren sein; description, mündlich oder schriftlich, ist gleich narrative das Werk eines Individuums, besteht aus mehreren, auf einen Gegenstand sich beziehenden, nicht verbundenen Umständlichkeiten, umfaßt nicht so sehr Vorfälle, als Karaktere, Erscheinungen, Schönheiten, Mängel und Merkmale im Allgemeinen, und kann entweder lebhaft, oder matt und geistlos sein.

Accounts from the armies are anxiously looked for in time of war; whenever a *narrative* is interesting, it is a species of reading eagerly sought after; the *descriptions* which are given of the eruptions of volcanoes are calculated to awaken a strong degree of curiosity.

A man of business, in good company, who gives an *account* of his abilities and dispatches, is hardly more insupportable than her they call a notable woman. (*Steele.*)

After five days travellingpost, I could not sit down to write on any other occasion than to tell my dear Lady, that I have not forgot her obliging command of sending her some *account* of my travels. (*Montague's Lett.*)

The work (Rasselas) can scarce be termed a *narrative*, being in a great measure void of incident. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

Col. Napier has, perhaps, expressed this a little too impetuously: but he has everywhere spoken like a free and honest soldier, and produced a work, which for vivid beauty of *narrative* may vie, I have heard good judges say, with Caesar or Tacitus. (*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

Most readers, I believe, are more charmed with Milton's *description* of paradise than of hell. (*Addison.*)

We have only to add, in conclusion to these desultory remarks, that if Horace Walpole, who led the way in this new species of literary composition, has been surpassed by some of his followers in diffuse brilliancy of *description*, and perhaps in the art of detaining the mind of the reader in a state of feverish and anxious suspense, through a protracted and complicated *narrative*, more will yet remain with him than the single merit of originality and invention. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

The path of *narrative* with care pursue,
Still making probability your clew;
On all the vestiges of truth attend,
And let them guide you to a decent end.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

1. *ACCURATE*, 2. *EXACT*, 3. *PRECISE.*

1. Genau, richtig, beſtimmt; 2. genau, pünktlich, ſorgfältig, richtig; 3. genau, beſtimmt, pünktlich (ängſtlich, gezwungen).

Dieſe Beiwörter ſtehen in vergleichendem Verhältniß zu einander: exact bedeutet mehr als accurate, und precise mehr als exact.

An account is *accurate* in which there is no misrepresentation; it is *exact* when nothing essential is omitted; it is *precise* when it contains particular details of time, place, and circumstance. He is an eminent artist and his pictures are wrought up with the greatest *accuracy*.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumure, that brightest ornament of France. (*Colson.*)

This lady is the most *exact* economist, without appearing busy. (*Congreve.*)

An apparent desire of admiration, a reflection upon their own merit, and *precise* behaviour in their general conduct, are almost inseparable accidents in beauties. (*Hughes.*)

1. *ACQUIREMENT*, 2. *ACQUISITION.*

1. Erwerbung; 2. Erwerbung.

Das erſte Wort ſchließt das für und durch uns ſelbſt erworbene Ding in ſich, es kann im Gegenſatz mit Naturgaben ſtehen; das zweite, auch das für einen Andern oder zu deſſen Vortheil erworbene; erſteres bezieht ſich auf die Anſtrengungen, letzteres auf den erwachſenden Gewinn.

People can expect to make but slender *acquirements* without a considerable share of industry; and in such case they will be no *acquisition* to the community to which they have attached themselves.

To learn a language is an *acquirement;* to gain a class or a degree, an *acquisition.* The *acquirements* of literature far exceed in value the *acquisitions* of fortune.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taste. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us. (*Addison.*)

Great Sir, all *acquisition*
Of glory as of empire, here I lay before
Your royal feet.
(*Denham.*)

1. *ACTION*, 2. *ACT*, 3. *DEED.*

1. Handlung; 2. Handlung, That; 3. That, Handlung.

1. Die fortgeſetzten Anſtrengungen unſerer Kräfte; ſie können einzeln oder überhaupt betrachtet wirken. 2. Eine einzelne Aeußerung unſers Wirkens in geiſtiger und körperlicher Hinſicht, es wird größtentheils nur auf Ausgezeichnetes, Merkwürdiges und Ungewöhnliches angewendet. 3. Wird ebenfalls gebraucht, um eine gute, merkwürdige, aber auch auffallende ſchlechte Handlung zu bezeichnen, und begreift eine verwickelte Handlung in ſich, die von phyſiſchen und geiſtigen Kräften zeugt.

The character of a man must be judged by his *actions.* The *act* of speaking is peculiar to man. This is a rare *act* of charity among men. Nothing can be a greater *act* of imprudence than not to take an occasional review of our past *actions.*

I mean the teacher himself, who, stunned with the hum, and suffocated with the closeness of his school-room, has spent the whole day (himself against a host) in controling petulance, exciting indifference to *action*, striving to enlighten stupidity, and labouring to soften obstinacy. (*W. Scott's Old Mort.*)

Thinkst thou existence does depend on time?
It doth: but *actions* are our epochs.
(*Byron's Manfred.*)

Whenever the decrees of a prince are considered as the commands of the divinity, it is not only an *act* of rebellion, but of impiety, to dispute or oppose his will. (*Robertson's Hist. of America.*)

This God-like *act*
Annuls thy doom, the death thou shouldst have dy'd,
In sin for ever lost from life; this *act*
Shall bruise the head of Satan.
(*Par. Lost.*)

What were thy words I know not, but thy *acts*
Have been the comment of the Court to day.
(*Knowles's Wife.*)

Unlike the heroes of each ancient race,
Demons in *act*, but Gods at least in face,
In Conrad's form seems little to admire,
Though his dark eye-brow shades a glance of fire.
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

Art thou afraid
To be the same in thine own *act* and valour
As thou art in desire?
(*Macbeth.*)

This general distinguished himself by martial *deeds*.

Such was, and such should be, the punishment of unrestrained passions and atrocious *deeds*. (*Beckford's Vathek.*)

Evil eyes —
Which see defect in frank and open *deeds*.
(*Knowles's Wife.*)

But still the boldest of the crew,
When *deed* of danger was to do.
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

Meanwhile in other parts like *deeds* deserv'd
Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought.
(*Parad. Lost.*)

What! shall it e'er be said by British tongue,
Albion was happy in Athena's tears?
Though in thy name the slaves her bosom wrung,
Tell not the *deed* to blushing Europe's ears.
(*Byron's Child Harold.*)

Acts of disobedience in youth frequently lead to the perpetration of the foulest *deeds*, in more advanced life.

1. *ACTOR*, 2. *PLAYER*.

Beide Hauptwörter bedeuten Schauspieler; das erste in Bezug auf die Rolle, welche gespielt wird, das letztere auf den Stand. Eine Person kann gelegentlich actor sein, ohne jedoch dem Berufe nach player zu sein, so wie einer player sein kann, ohne den Namen actor zu verdienen.

Cicero is known to have been the intimate friend of Roscius the *actor*. Our Orators (says Cicero) are as it were the *actors* of truth itself; and the *players* the imitators of truth. (*Hughes.*)

He (Knowles) is a capital *actor*, because he does not act at all; and he is an admirable dramatic writer, because he has no affectation; and subdues his poetry till it becomes an auxiliary to the plot, and embellishes without overpowering it. (*Cunningham's hist. of Brit. Lit.*)

Not so fast, says the *player*; the modern *actors* are as good at least as their authors, nay, they come nearer their illustrious predecessors; and I expect a Booth on the stage again, sooner than a Shakspeare or an Otway; and indeed I may turn your observation against you, and with truth say, that the reason no *actors* are encouraged, is because we have no good new plays. (*Fielding's J. Andrews.*)

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely *players*.
(*Shakespeare.*)

1. *To ACTUATE*, 2. *IMPEL*, 3. *INDUCE*.

1. Treiben, in Thätigkeit ſetzen, in Gang bringen; 2. antreiben; 3. in Gang bringen, zu etwas führen, bringen, bewegen, hervorbringen, bewirken.

Bewegungsgründe, der Erfolg des Nachdenkens, feſter und beſtimmter Grundſätze ſetzen uns in Bewegung, actuate; was uns momentan und heftig antreibt, impels, ſchließt oft Nachdenken aus, (Leidenſchaften); was uns bewegt, induces, iſt oft momentan, aber nicht heftig, es iſt Vernunft und Neigung.

The passion by which Alexander was most powerfully *actuated*, even in his tender years, was ambition and a love of glory, but not of every kind of glory. (*Goldsmith's Hist. of Greece.*)

It is observed by Cicero, that men of the greatest and the most shining parts are most *actuated* by ambition. (*Addison.*)

We may be frequently *impelled* to measures which cause serious repentance.

Arasmanes felt *impelled* as by some mighty power which he could not withstand. (*Bulwer's Arasmanes.*)

Induced by such examples, some have taught
That bees have portions of ethereal thought.
(*Dryden.*)

All with looks of confusion and sadness, returned in silence to Samarah, and retired to their inmost apartments, without ever reflecting, that they had been *impelled* by an invisible power into this extravagance. (*Beckford's Vathek.*)

Justice may be defined, that virtue which *impels* us to give to every person what is his due. In this extended sense of the word, it comprehends the practice of every virtue which reason prescribes, or society should expect. (*Goldsmith's Essays.*)

1. *ADJACENT*, 2. *ADJOINING*, 3. *CONTIGUOUS*.

1. Naheliegend, anliegend, angrenzend; 2. anliegend, angrenzend; 3. anſtoßend, angrenzend.

1. Eine Lage, die durch einen dritten Gegenſtand ganz getrennt werden kann; 2. wo eine Berührung Statt finden muß; 3. deren eine Seite in gänzlicher Berührung ſtehen muß.

Lands are *adjacent* to a house or a town; fields are *adjoining* to each other; and houses *contiguous* to each other.

They have been beating up for volunteers at York, and the towns *adjacent*; but nobody will list. (*Granville.*)

And now the odours, fanned by a gentle wind creeping from the *adjacent* sea, scattered themselves over that chamber, whose walls vied with the richest colours of the most glowing flowers.

(*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

This is more particularly the case with the counties *adjacent* to London, over which the Genius of Gardening exercises his power so often and so wantonly, that they are usually new-created once in twenty or thirty years, and no traces left of their former condition.

(*The world.*)

As he happens to have no estate *adjoining* equal to his own, his oppressions are often borne without resistance. (*Johnson.*)

We arrived at the utmost boundaries of a wood which lay *contiguous* to a plain. (*Steele.*)

Immortal Athens first, in ruins spread,
Contiguous lies at port Liono's head.

(*Falconer's Shipw.*)

1. *To ADMIT*, 2. *ALLOW*, 3. *PERMIT*, 4. *SUFFER*, 5. *TOLERATE.*

1. Zulaſſen, gelten laſſen, geſtatten; 2. einräumen, zugeben, billigen; 3. erlauben, geſtatten; 4. leiden, dulden, zulaſſen; 5. dulden, hingehen laſſen.

Die Handlungen, welche die drei erſten Zeitwörter bezeichnen, ſind mehr oder minder freiwillig; die der zwei letzten Wörter mehr oder minder nicht freiwillig: admit iſt weniger freiwillig als allow, und dieſes als permit. Wir laſſen das gelten, we admit, welches wir nicht zu wiſſen bekennen, oder nicht verhindern wollen; wir räumen das ein, allow, ſo wir wiſſen und aus Willfährigkeit ſtillſchweigend anerkennen; wir erlauben, permit, das, ſo wir durch förmliche Einwilligung aus Gefälligkeit oder Abneigung abzuſchlagen gutheißen; wir dulden, suffer und tolerate, dasjenige, gegen welches wir einwenden, aber das wir nicht paſſend halten zu verhindern: bei suffer aus Mangel an Fähigkeit; bei tolerate aus Gründen der Klugheit. To admit, suffer und tolerate von Dingen, die vermieden werden ſollten; allow und permit von guten oder ſchlechten Dingen.

It is dangerous to *admit* of familiarities from persons in a subordinate station, as they are apt to degenerate into impertinent freedoms, which though not *allowable* cannot be so conveniently resented: in this case we are often led to *permit* what we might otherwise prohibit: it is a great mark of weakness and blindness in parents to *suffer* that in their children which they condemn in others: opinions, however absurd, in matters of religion must be *tolerated* by the civil authority, rather than violate the liberty of conscience.

A well regulated society will be careful not to *admit* any deviation from good order: it frequently happens that what has been *allowed* from indiscretion is afterwards claimed as a right; no earthly power can *permit* that which is prohibited by the divine law: when abuses are *suffered* to creep in, and to take deep root in any established institution, it is difficult to bring about a reform; when abuses are not very grievous, it is wiser to *tolerate* them than run the risk of producing a greater evil.

Both houses declared that they could *admit* of no treaty with the king, till he took down his standard and recalled his proclamations, in which the Parliament supposed themselves to be declared traitors. (*Hume.*)

Plutarch says very finely, that a man should not *allow* himself to hate even his enemies. (*Addison.*)

He dresseth beautifully — let us *allow* it — there is nothing outré about him: you see not in him the slovenly magnificence of other nations. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

I have obtained his *permission* to make these conversations public. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars.
(*Dryden.*)

No man can be said to enjoy health, who is only not sick, without he feel within himself a lightsome and invigorating principle, which will not *suffer* him to remain idle. (*Spectator.*)

No man ought to be *tolerated* in an habitual humour, whim, or particularity of behaviour, by any who do not wait upon him for bread. (*Steele.*)

1. *To ADORE*, 2. *WORSHIP.*

1. Anbeten; 2. anbeten, verehren.

Mit dem erſten Verbo bezeichnen wir die aus der Tiefe unſers Herzens entſtrömende Anbetung Gottes, mit dem zweiten die äußere Form einer einem vermeinten höhern Weſen gezollten Verehrung. Adoration kann eigentlich nur mit Bezug auf den einzigen, wahren Gott gebraucht werden, wird aber auch in uneigentlicher, ausgedehnter Bedeutung angewendet, während worship die Beobachtung äußerer Formen und beſonders die heidniſche Verehrung der Gottheiten bedeuten möchte.

We may *adore* our Maker at all times and in all places, whenever the heart is lifted up towards him; but we *worship* him only at stated times, and according to certain rules. We seldom *adore* without *worshiping*; but we too frequently *worship* without *adoring*.

All bright as in those happy dreams
Thou stood'st, a creature to *adore*
No less than love, breathing out beams
As flowers do fragrance, at each pore!
(*Moor's Loves of the Angels.*)

Let Indians, and the gay, like Indians, fond
Of feather'd fopperies, the sun *adore;*
Darkness has more divinity for me.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

»See!« cried he, »your goddess cannot avenge herself. Is this a thing to *worship?*« (*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

He loved to keep alive the *worship* of Egypt, because he thus maintained the shadow and the recollection of her power. (*Bulwer's Last days of P.*)

Do not be surprised then, If I became a convert to idolatry in so amiable a form, and *worshipped* Saint Anna on the score of her namesakes. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

No heathen ever *worshipped* an idol with such devotion. (*Kenilworth*).

This Greek girl (Myrrha in Byron's Sardanapalus), at once brave and tender, enamoured of her lord, yet yearning to be free; *worshipping* alike her distant land and the soft barbarian: — what new, and what dramatic combinations of feeling! (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

1. *To ADORN*, 2. *DECORATE*, 3. *EMBELLISH.*

1. Schmücken, zieren; 2. verzieren, auszieren, schmücken, verschönern; 3. verschönern.

Wenn wir einem Dinge das beste äußere Ansehen geben, ist das erste Zeitwort anwendbar; das zweite, wenn der Sache durch Hinzufügung ein höherer Grad von Zierde verliehen worden; das dritte, wenn wir die letzte Hand an ein gut ausgeführtes Ding legen. Das erste und dritte Zeitwort wird auch bildlich, das zweite meistens im eigentlichen Sinne gebraucht.

Females *adorn* their persons by the choice and disposal of their dress. A head-dress is *decorated* with flowers, or a room with paintings. Fine writing is *embellished* by suitable flourishes. The mind is *adorned* by particular virtues which are implanted in it: a narrative is *embellished* by the introduction of some striking incidents.

As vines the trees, as grapes the vines *adorn.* (*Dryden.*)

Her looks are like the sportive lamb,
When flow'ry May *adorns* the scene,
That wantons round its bleating dam;
An' she's twa glancin' sparklin' een.
(*Burns' Poems.*)

The same passion which carried Bonaparte to Egypt and to Moscow, expended itself in the interior of his kingdom on those bridges, canals, triumphal arches, and memorable edifices, with which France during his power was *decorated* and improved. (*Bulwer's France.*)

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embellished* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to shew but ruins. (*Addison's Italy.*)

1. *ADVERSE*, 2. *CONTRARY*, 3. *OPPOSITE.*

1. Entgegengesetzt, widrig; 2. entgegengesetzt, verschieden, widrig; 3. entgegengesetzt, entgegengestellt, gegenüber.

Das erste bezieht sich auf die Gefühle und Interessen von Personen, und ist auch auf leblose Dinge anwendbar; das zweite betrifft Pläne und Absichten, und wird auch von Dingen gebraucht; das dritte bezieht sich auf die Lage und Natur belebter und unbelebter Dinge.

Fortune is *adverse*; an event turns out *contrary* to what was expected; sentiments are *opposite* to each other. *Contrary* winds are mostly *adverse* to some one who is crossing the ocean. People with *opposite* characters cannot be expected to act together with pleasure to either party. He lives *opposite* to the castle.

The manners of a man, trained like Sir William Ashton, are too much at his command to remain long disconcerted with the most *adverse* concurrence of circumstances. (*W. Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.*)

The periodical winds which were then set in, were distinctly *adverse* to the course which Pizarro proposed to steer. (*Robertson.*)

Our greatness will appear
Then most conspicous, when great things of small,
Useful of hurtful, prosp'rous of *adverse*,
We can create.
(*Paradise Lost.*)

Cares are employments; and without employ
The soul is on a rack; the rack of rest,
To souls most *adverse*; action all their joy.
(*Young's Night Th.*)

When lovers meet in *adverse* hour,
'Tis like a sun-glimpse through a shower.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

As I should be loth to offer none but instances of the abuse of prosperity, I am happy in recollecting one very singular example of the *contrary* sort. (*Cumberland.*)

And as Aegaeon, when with heav'n he strove,
Stood *opposite* in arms to mighty Jove. (*Dryden.*)

1. *ADVERSITY*, 2. *DISTRESS.*

1. Widerwärtigkeit, Trübsal, Noth, Elend; 2. Angst, Noth, Jammer, Plage, Trübsal.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet äußere Umstände, das zweite entweder diese, oder innere Gefühle; jenes wird prosperity, dieses ease entgegengestellt. Adversity ist ein allgemeiner Zustand, distress ein besonderer, und eigentlich der höchste Grad von adversity, daher jenes prüfend, dieses überwältigend.

When accidents deprive a man of his possessions or blast his prospects, he is said to be in *adversity*, but when in addition to this he is reduced to a state of want, deprived of friends and all prospect of relief, his situation is that of real *distress*. Every man is liable to *adversity*, although few are reduced to *distress* but by their own fault.

Those who live only for the world, and in the world, may be cast down by the frowns of *adversity*; but a man like Roscoe is not to be overcome by the reverses of fortune. (*W. Irwing's Sketch Book.*)

Instead, however, of learning wisdom from *adversity*, he hadened his neck, and stiffened his left arm in wilfulness. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

I never felt what the *distress* of plenty was in any one shape till now. (*Sentim. Journey.*)

Such a tragical scene, productive of so deep *distress*, seldom occurs but in the history of the great monarchies of the East, where the force of the climate works up and sublimes all the passions of the human mind into the greatest fury, and the absolute power of sovereigns enables them to act with uncontrolled violence.
(*Robertson's hist. of Charles V.*)

1. *AFFLICTION*, 2. *GRIEF*, 3. *SORROW.*

1. Betrübniß, Bekümmerniß, Mißgeschick, Unglück; 2. Gram, Kummer, Beschwerde, Noth, Schmerz, Leiden; 3. Kummer, Gram, Traurigkeit, Betrübniß.

Das erste Hauptwort bedeutet ein stärkeres Leiden, als das zweite, es liegt tiefer in der Seele; das dritte ein geringeres, als das zweite, es ist die Folge widriger Umstände, an welchen das Leben so reich ist.

The loss of what is most dear, the continued sickness of our friends, or a reverse of fortune, will all cause *affliction*; the misfortunes of others, the failure of our favourite schemes, the troubles of our country, will occasion us *grief*.

There is a stupefaction in woe, and the heart sleeps without a pang when exhausted by its *afflictions*. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

A disappointement; the loss of a game, our own mistake, or the negligences of others, cause *sorrow*. Between astonishment and *grief*, I was tearless. (*Byron's Fragment.*)

Where shall we find the man that bears *affliction*,
Great and majestic in his *griefs*, like Cato?
(*Addison's Cato.*)

Full many a stoic eye and aspect stern,
Mask hearts where *grief* hath little left to learn;
And many a withering thought lies hid, not lost,
In smiles that least befit who wear them most.
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

Music the fiercest *grief* can charm,
And fate's severest rage disarm.
(*Pope's Odes.*)

But *grief* should be the instructor of the wise:
Sorrow is knowledge: they who know the most
Must mourn the deepest o'er the fatal truth;
The tree of knowledge is not that of Life.
(*Byron's Manfred.*)

The most agreeable objects recall the *sorrow* for her with whom he used to enjoy them. (*Addison.*)

The Corporal blushed down to his fingers end, — a tear of sentimental bashfulness — another of gratitude to my uncle Toby, — and a tear of *sorrow* for his brother's misfortunes, started into his eye, and ran sweetly down his cheek together. (*Sterne's T. Shandy.*)

1. *To AFFORD*, 2. *YIELD*, 3. *PRODUCE.*

1. Geben, liefern, hervorbringen; 2. bringen, tragen; 3. hervorbringen.

Mit afford iſt der Begriff verbunden, einen Theil, oder die Eigenthümlichkeit irgend eines Dinges einer Perſon mittheilen; to yield iſt die natürliche Wirkung irgend eines Dinges, die ihm beiwohnenden Eigenthümlichkeiten mitzutheilen; to produce bezeichnet, daß ein Ding aus einem andern entſteht; es iſt eine Art Erſchaffung und Geſtaltung einer neuen Subſtanz. Afford und produce haben eine moraliſche Anwendung, nicht aber yield.

Religion is the only thing, than can *afford* true consolation and peace of mind in the season of affliction, and the hour of death. Nothing *affords* so great a scope for ridicule as the follies of fashion.

Meat *affords* nourishment to those who make use of it; the sun *affords* light aud heat to all living creatures. — The generous man, in the ordinary acceptation, without respect of the demands of his family, will soon find upon the foot of his account that he has sacrificed to fools, knaves, flatterers, or the deservedly unhappy, all the opportunities of *affording* any other assistance where it ought to be. (*Steele.*)

Trees *yield* fruit; the seed *yields* grain; some sorts of grain do not *yield* much in particular soils.

Their vines a shadow to their race shall *yield*,
And the same hand that sowed shall reap the field.
(*Pope.*)

The earth *produces* a variety of fruits; confined air will *produce* an explosion. The history of man does not *afford* an instance of any popular commotion that has ever *produced* such atrocities and atrocious characters as the French revolution. The recollection of past incidents, particularly those which have passed in our infancy, *produces* the most pleasurable sensations in the mind. Nothing *produces* so much misfortune as the vice of drunkenness.

It was the mind of man itself, those intellectual faculties refined by the ancients to the highest degree, which had *produced* the specimens of

talent, at which men paused and wondered, whether as subjects of art or of moral labour. (*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

Their sharpened ends in earth their footing place,
And the dry poles *produce* a living race.
(*Dryden.*)

1. *To AFFORD*, 2. *SPARE.*

1. Zugeſtehen, gewähren, (beſtreiten); 2. vergönnen, geſtatten, gewähren, entbehren.

Einen Theil unſeres Eigenthums zur Gemächlichkeit Anderer geben, iſt die Bedeutung beider Zeitwörter; doch afford bezieht ſich nur auf Ausgaben, die mit unſern Einnahmen in genauen Verhältniſſen ſtehen; spare wird von Dingen im Allgemeinen geſagt, von denen wir uns ohne fühlbare Verminderung unſerer Bequemlichkeit trennen können.

There are few so destitute, that they cannot *afford* something for the relief of others, who are more destitute. He who has two things of a kind may easily *spare* one.

Accept whate'er Aeneas can *afford*,
Untouch'd thy arms, untaken be thy sword.
(*Dryden.*)

Dame Fortune has so many fools to feed,
She cannot oft *afford*, with all her store,
To yield her smiles where Nature smil'd before.
(*Armstrong's Epistle.*)

How many men, in the common concerns of life, lend sums of money which they are not able to *spare*. (*Addison.*)

Our greatest good, and what we least can *spare*,
Is hope; the last of all our evils fear.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

1. *To AIM*, 2. *ASPIRE.*

1. Zielen, Abſichten auf etwas haben; 2. ſtreben, trachten.

Die Abſichten auf eine Sache, die erreichbar iſt und die wir zu erlangen uns bemühen, drückt das erſte Zeitwort aus; das Streben nach dem, wozu wir uns berechtigt glauben und das wir zu erreichen uns ſchmeicheln, nach dem Großen und Ungewöhnlichen, bezeichnet das zweite Zeitwort.

Many men *aim* at riches and honour; it is the lot of but few to *aspire* to a throne. Whether zeal or moderation be the point we *aim* at, let us keep fire out of the one, and frost out of the other.
(*Addison.*)

By the experience which Columbus acquired, during such a variety of voyages to almost every part of the globe, with which, at that time, any intercourse was carried on by sea, he was now become one of the most skilful navigators in Europe. But, not satisfied with that praise, his ambition *aimed* at something more.
(*Robertson's hist. of America.*)

Napoleon *aspired* after immortality.

His (Alexander the Great) ambition was not satisfied with having opened to the Greeks a communication with India by sea; he *aspired* to the sovereignty of these regions which furnished the rest of mankind with so many precious commodities, and conducted his army thither by land.
(*Robertson's hist. of America.*)

1. *ALONE*, 2. *SOLITARY*, 3. *LONELY*.

1. Allein; 2. einſam, (allein); 3. einſam, (allein).

Das erſte bezeichnet den Zuſtand einer Perſon, a person walks *alone*; das zweite die Eigenſchaft einer Perſon, oder eines Dinges, he takes a *solitary* walk; das dritte die Eigenſchaft eines Dinges, this is a *lonely* place.

Whoever likes to be much *alone* is of a *solitary* turn: wherever we can be most and oftenest alone, that is a *solitary* or *lonely* place.

Then, dashing down a darksome glen,
Soon lost to hound and hunter's ken,
In the deep Trosach's wildest nook
His *solitary* refuge took.
(*W. Scott's Lady of the Lake.*)

In the most *lonely* recesses of the mountains, the moorfowl shooter has been often surprised to find him busied in clearing the moss from the grey stones. (*W. Scott's Old Mort.*)

But come where kindred worth shall smile,
To greet thee in the *lonely* isle.
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

1. *AMBIGUOUS*, 2. *EQUIVOCAL*.

Beide Eigenſchaftswörter bedeuten: zweideutig, doppelſinnig.

Ambiguity entſteht aus einer zu allgemeinen Geſtaltung des Ausdrucks, der den Sinn unbeſtimmt läßt, und kann auch nicht abſichtlich ſein; Equivocation, equivocal, liegt in den, eine doppelte Deutung zulaſſenden Ausdrücken oder Handlungen, iſt jederzeit abſichtlich, um zu hintergehen; Ambiguity, wenn abſichtlich gebraucht, bezweckt, keine deutliche Nachricht geben zu wollen.

The histories of heathen nations are full of confusion and *ambiguity*; the heathen oracles are mostly veiled by some *equivocation*. An honest man will never employ an *equivocal* expression; a confused man may often utter *ambiguous* ones without any design. (*Blair's Lect.*)

With Tertullian may be said to have commenced that change in the public language of the Fathers on this subject — that circumlocution, and, not unfrequently, *ambiguity*, in their notices of this mystery.
(*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

Wilfried *ambiguously* replied,
(For Mortham's charge his honour tied).
„Bertram is gone — the villain's word
Avouched him murderer of his lord!“
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

All that is rustic is to be shunned — all that is rude abhorred; a word out of joint with the settled language of high life, forfeits caste, and cannot be retrieved — and a lady had better be found in an *equivocal* situation than make an *equivocal* speech.
(*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

Alone, forsaken, faint,
Kneeling beneath his sword, falt'ring, I took
An oath *equivocal*, that I ne'er would
Wed one of Douglas' name. —
(*Home's Douglas.*)

1. *AMICABLE*, 2. *FRIENDLY*.

1. Freundſchaftlich; 2. freundlich, freundſchaftlich.

Dem erſten liegt ein negatives Gefühl zum Grunde: frei von Mangel an Uebereinſtimmung; dem zweiten hingegen ein poſitives Gefühl der Achtung, frei von Gleichgültigkeit.

We make an *amicable* accomodation, and a *friendly* visit. Neighbours must always endeavour to live *amicably* with each other.

Who slake his thirst; who spread the *friendly* board
To give the famish'd Belisarius food?
(*Phillips.*)

As I acknowledged this, I felt a suffusion of a finer kind upon my cheek — more warm and *friendly* to man, than what Burgundy (at least of two livres a bottle which was such as I had been drinking) could have produced. (*Sent. Journey.*)

1. *ANSWER*, 2. *REPLY*, 3. *REJOINDER*, 4. *RESPONSE*.

1. Antwort; 2. Gegenantwort, Erwiederung; 3. Antwort (Erwiederungsſchrift); 4. Antwort, Erwiederung (Reſponſorium).

1. Answer wird auf eine Frage gegeben, entweder um zu bejahen, beſtätigen, Nachricht zu geben, oder zu widerſprechen; ſie kann ſchriftlich oder mündlich ſein.

2. Reply, auf eine Behauptung, um zu erläutern, oder zu widerlegen, iſt nur mündlich.

3. Rejoinder wird mündlich auf reply gemacht, der Erläuterung oder der Widerlegung wegen.

4. Response, in Uebereinſtimmung mit den Worten (Gefühlen) eines Andern, als Beipflichtung oder Beſtätigung; ſie wird entweder geſprochen oder geſungen.

It is unpolite not to *answer* when we are adressed.

I have not time to *answer* your letter, being in the hurry of preparing for my journey. (*Montague's Letters.*)

Is this all?
Hast thou no gentler *answer*? — yet bethink thee,
And pause ere thou rejectest.
(*Byron's Manfred.*)

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake,
The mellow bulfinch *answers* from the grove.
(*Thomson.*)

Arguments are maintained by the alternate *replies* and *rejoinders* of two parties; but such arguments seldom tend to the pleasure and improvement of society. He again took some time to consider, and civilly *replied* »I do« — »If you do agree with me,« *rejoined* I, »in acknowledging the complaint, tell me if you will concur in promoting the cure.
(*Cumberland.*)

The dispute was managed with proper spirit on both sides: he asserted that I was heterodox; I retorted the charge: he *replied*, and I *rejoined*. (*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

But all this well-laboured system of German antiquities is annihilated by a single fact, too well attested to admit of any doubt, and of decisive a nature, lo leave room for any *reply*. (*Gibbon's Hist.*)

Nydia had not *answered* his first question — she had not been able to *reply*. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Lacedaemon, always disposed to controul the growing consequence of her neighbours, and sensible of the bad policy of her late measures, had opened her eyes to the folly of expelling Hippias on the forged *responses* of the Pythia. (*Cumberland.*)

The *responses* in the liturgy are peculiarly calculated to keep alive the attention of those who take a part in the devotion.

We are hence led to observe, that the principal object of Mackenzie, in all his novels, has been to reach and sustain a tone of moral pathos, by representing the effect of incidents, whether important or trifling, upon the human mind, and especially on those which were not only just, honourable, and intelligent, but so framed as to be *responsive* to those finer feelings, to which ordinary hearts are callous. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

The dash
Phosphoric of the oar, or rapid twinkle
Of the far lights of skimming gondolas,
And the *responsive* voices of the choir
Of boatmen *answering* back with verse for verse.
(*Byron's M. Faliero.*)

1. *APPAREL*, 2. *ATTIRE*, 3. *ARRAY*.

1. Das Gewand, Kleidung, Anzug; 2. Anzug, Kleidung, Putz; 3. Kleidung, Anzug.

Alle drei Substantiva sind auf Kleidung oder äußere Verzierung anwendbar. Das erste bedeutet den Anzug Jedermanns, das zweite den der Vornehmen, das dritte den besonderer Personen bei besondern Gelegenheiten.

The church and the state have been very severe against luxury in *apparel*. This was once Helen's rich *attire*. It may be proper for those who are to be conspicuous to set themselves out with a comely *array*.

Onward came the cavalcade, illuminated by two hundred thick waxen torches, in the hands of as many horsemen, which cast a light like that of broad day all around the procession, but especially on the principal groupe, of which the Queen herself, *arrayed* in the most splendid manner, and blazing with jewels, formed the central figure.
(*W. Scott's Kenilworth.*)

I guess, by all this quaint *array*,
The burghers hold their sports to day.
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

1. *ARDUOUS*, 2. *DIFFICULT*.

1. Schwer, schwierig, steil; 2. schwer, schwierig.

1. Bezeichnet einen hohen Grad von Schwierigkeit, und erfordert die äußerste physische und geistige Anstrengung; dagegen 2. eine solche, welche die Bemühungen gewöhnlicher Kräfte überwinden können.

This child has a *difficult* exercise, which he cannot perform without labour and attention: the man who strives to remove the *difficulties* of learners, undertakes an *arduous* task.

Yet the task, though *arduous*, seemed to me worth attempting; and in the time and the scene I have chosen, much may be found to arouse the curiosity of the reader, and enlist his interest in the descriptions of the author. (*Bulwer's L. days of Pomp.*)

1. *ARMS*, 2. *WEAPONS*.

Beide Substantiva bedeuten Waffen, doch das erste eigentliche Waffen zum Angriff, auch solche, die absichtlich dazu gemacht worden, und nur dann hat es eine andere Bedeutung, wenn es in der Poesie für armour, Rüstung, Harnisch, gebraucht wird, während das zweite sowohl auf Waffen zum Angriff, als auch zur Vertheidigung, also auch auf Dinge, die zufällig in dieser Eigenschaft gebraucht werden, anwendbar ist. Es wird auch in uneigentlicher Bedeutung gebraucht, man sagt fire arms, aber nicht fire weapons; ebenso weapons offensive oder defensive, aber nicht arms offensive oder defensive.

Guns and swords are always *arms*; stones, and brickbats, and pitchforks, may be occasionally *weapons*.

Here the pavement is upturned — here the torch is planted here the *weapon* is prepared — every where you may see the women mingling with the men now sharing their labours — now binding up their wounds.
(*H. Bulwer's France.*)

The native Greeks had that mark of a civilized people that they never bore *weapons* during the time of peace, unless the wearer chanced to be numbered among those whose military profession and employment required them to be always in *arms*. (*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

But in person, features, and address, *weapons* so formidable in the court of a female sovereign, Leicester had avantage more than sufficient to counterbalance the military services, high blood, and frank bearing of the Earl of Sussex. (*W. Scott's Kenilworth.*)

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaded me with many spoils,
Using no other *weapons* than his name.
(*Shakespeare.*)

Then *weapon*-clang, and martial call,
Resounded through the funeral hall.
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

Touch me with noble anger!
O, let not women's *weapons*, water-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks!
(*Shakesp. King Lear.*)

1. *ARTIST*, 2. *ARTISAN*, 3. *ARTIFICER*, 4. *MECHANIC*.

1. Künstler; 2. Handwerker; 3. Handwerker, Werkmeister; 4. Handwerker.

Der erste bedarf zur Ausführung seiner Kunst geistige Verfeinerung, die letztern bedürfen nur die Kenntniß der allgemeinen Regeln ihrer Handkünste.

The musician, painter and sculptor are *artists*; the carpenter, the sign painter, and the black-smith, are *artisans*. The *artificer* is an intermediate term betwixt the *artist* and the *artisan*: manufacturers are *artificers*; the *mechanic* works at arts purely *mechanical*: a shoemaker is a *mechanic*.

If ever this country saw an age of *artists*, it is the present; her painters, sculptors, and engravers, are now the only schools properly so called. (*Cumberland.*)

The merchant, tradesman, and *artisan*, will have their profit upon all the multiplied wants, comforts, and indulgencies of civilized life.
(*Cumberland.*)

Man must be in a certain degree the *artificer* of his own happiness;

the tools and materials may be put into his hands by the bounty of providence, but the workmanship must be his own. (*Cumberland.*)

A True critic is a sort of *mechanic*, set up with a stock and tools for his trade, at as little expence as a taylor. (*Swift's Tale of a Tub.*)

Moves our free course by such fixed cause,
As gives the poor *mechanic* laws?

(*Lady of the Lake.*)

1. *ASSOCIATE*, 2. *COMPANION.*

1. Gefährte, Genoß, Gehülfe, Amtsgenoß; 2. Gefährte, Gesellschafter, Genoß.

Das erste Hauptwort bedeutet eine Person, welche mit einer andern verbunden ist, mit ihren Gesinnungen und Bestrebungen übereinstimmt, die an ihrem Geschäfte und Arbeiten Theil nimmt und zu denselben mitwirkt; associates sind aus Gewohnheit zusammen; das zweite bezeichnet eine Person, welche begleitet, Gesellschaft leistet, an irgend einer unsrer Angelegenheiten Theil nimmt, unsere daraus entspringende Freude und unser Leid theilt; companions sind nur gelegentlich in Gesellschaft.

As our habits are formed from our *associates* we ought to be particular in our choice of them: as our *companions* contribute much to our enjoyments, we ought to choose such as are suitable to ourselves. Many men may be admitted as *companions*, who would not altogether be fit as *associates*.

We see many struggling single abont the world, unhappy for want of an *associate*, and pining with the necessity of confining their sentiment to their own bosoms. (*Johnson.*)

Addison contributed more than a fourth part (of the hast volume of the Spectator), and the other contributors are by no means unworthy of appearing as his *associates*. (*Johnson.*)

His (*W. Cowper's*) friends loved him with no ordinary tenderness; yet among these associates there were somc who molested him with fears that innocent gaiety was in itself sinful. (*Cunningh. B. L.*)

The woman, whose soul is in a ball-room, has a host of intimate *associates*, and congenial spirits. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

But wherefore let we then our faithful friends,
Th' *associates* and co-partners of our loss
Lie thus astonish'd on th'oblivious pool?

(*Milton's P. L.*)

This *companion* of your pleasures, young and unexperienced, will probably, in the heat of convivial mirth, vow a perpertual friendship, and unfold himself to you without the least reserve; but new *associations*, change of fortune, or change of place, may soon break this ill-timed connection, and an improper use may be made of it. (*Chest. Lett.*)

Thus while the cordage stretch'd ashore may guide
Our brave *companions* through the swelling tide;
This floating lumber shall sustain them o'er
The rocky shelves, in safety to the shore.

(*Falconer*)

How cheerless feels the heart alone,
When all its former hopes are dcad;
Though gay *companions*, o'er the bowl,
Dispel awile the sense of ill.

(*Byron's Poems.*)

1. *ASYLUM*, 2. *REFUGE*, 3. *SHELTER*, 4. *RETREAT*.

1. Freiſtätte, Zufluchtsort; 2. Zufluchtſtätte; 3. Obdach; 4. Zuflucht, Zufluchtsort; Freiſtätte.

Die erſten drei Hauptwörter bezeichnen einen Sicherheitsort, asylum, einen bleibenden; die zwei andern, einen gelegentlichen; retreat, Abgeſchiedenheit, einen Ruheort eher, als einen Sicherheitsort. Wer keine Heimath hat, ſucht ein asylum, wer Gefahr fürchtet, ein refuge; vor rauhem Wetter ſchützt ein shelter; die Mühſeligkeiten und Beſchwerden des Lebens erwecken den Wunſch nach einem retreat.

It is the part of a Christian to afford an *asylum* to the helpless orphan and widow; the French emigrants found a *refuge* in England, but very few will make it an *asylum*; the terrified passenger takes *refuge* in the first house he comes to; the vessel shattered in a storm, takes *shelter* in the nearest haven; the man of business, wearied with the anxieties and cares of the world, disengages himself from the whole, and seeks a *retreat* suited to his circumstances.

The adventurer knows he has not far to go before he will meet with some fortress that has been raised by sophistry for the *asylum* of error, (*Hawkesw.*)

The beast retires to his *shelter*, and the bird flies to its nest; but helpless man can only find *refuge* from his fellow-creature.

(*The Vicar.*)

Superstition, now retiring from Rome, may yet find *refuge* in the mountains of Tibet. (*Cumberl.*)

Far in a wilderness obscure,
The lonely mansion lay;
A *refuge* to the neighbouring poor,
And strangers led astray (*The Vicar.*)

We are now, said he, half-way up the ascent of Vesuvius; there ought to be some cavern, or hollow in the vine-clad rocks, could we but find it, in which the deserting Nymphs have left a *shelter*.

(*Bulw. Pompeii.*)

In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the scowling heavens
Cast a deploring eye, by man forsook;
Who to the crowded cottage hies him fast,
Or seeks the *shelter* of the downward cave.

(*Thomson.*)

The love of change, that lives in ev'ry breast,
Genius and temper, and desire of rest,
Discordant motives in one centre meet,
And each inclines its vot'ry to *retreat*.

(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

1. *ATTEMPT*, 2. *TRIAL*, 3. *ENDEAVOUR*, 4. *ESSAY*, 5. *EFFORT*.

1. Verſuch; 2. Verſuch, Probe; 3. Beſtrebung, eifrige Bemühung; 4. Verſuch; 5. Anſtrengung, Bemühung.

1. Ein Verſuch in der Abſicht, etwas zu bewerkſtelligen; geiſtreiche Perſonen machen attempts; 2. um den Erfolg zu ſehen, geiſtreiche und beharrliche

Personen machen trials. Das erste betrift die Handlung mit ihrem Object, das zweite die Ausübung der Kraft. 3. Ein fortgesetzter Versuch; 4. wird oft in der Bedeutung von attempt und endeavour, aber größtentheils für geistige Uebung gebraucht; 5. ist ein Versuch als ein Mittel den Zweck zu erreichen, immer mit größter Bemühung.

Men *attempt* to remove evils; they *try* experiments. Players *attempt* to perform different parts; and *try* to gain applause. People *attempt* to write books; they *try* various methods; and *endeavour* to obtain a livelihood. The first *essays* of youth ought to meet with indulgence, in order to afford encouragement to rising talents. In *attempting* to make an escape, a person is sometimes obliged to make desperate *efforts*. I afterwards made several *essays* towards speaking. (*Addison.*)

A natural and unconstrained behaviour has something in it so agreeable, that it is no wonder to see people *endeavoring* after it. To do whatever you do at all to the utmost perfection, ought to be your aim at this time of your life: if you can reach perfection, so much the better; but, at least, by *attempting* it, you will get much nearer, than if you never *attempted* it at all. (*Chesterfield's Letters.*)

He ordered me to be presented to him at a ball; and after some sayings peculiarly pleasing from royal lips, as to my own *attempts*, he talked to me of you and your immortalities: he preferred you (W. Scott) to every bard past and present, and asked which of your works pleased me most. (*Byron's Lett.*)

'Tis (the strait of Costantinople) so narrow, 'tis not surprizing a young lover should *attempt* to swim, or an ambitious king *try* to pass his army over it. (*Montague's Lett.*)

I *attempted* to seize him, he glided from my grasp — I flung myself on the ground, and pressed my face to the sod. — I lay down on my bed, and the man lay down by me; and I frowned and *tried* to seize him as before, but I could not. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

At length, as if tired of *attempting* to escape, the lion crept with a moan into its cage, and once more laid itself down to rest. (*Bulw. Pomp.*)

Though Boccaccio and Petrarca followed Dante, they did not employ themselves in cultivating the ground which he had broken up, but chose each for himself a new and an *untried* field, and reaped a harvest not less abundant. (*Roscoe's life of Lorenzo de' Medici.*)

In the same manner, *efforts* have been made by the mighty of the earth to transplant large cities, states, and communities by one great and sudden exertion. (*W. Scott's Robert of Paris.*)

1. *To ATTEND to*, 2. *MIND*, 3. *REGARD*, 4. *HEED*, 5. *NOTICE.*

1. Achten, aufmerken; 2. beachten, aufmerken; 3. beachten; 4. beobachten, beachten; 5. etwas bemerken, darauf achten.

Alle diese Zeitwörter bezeichnen, seine Sinne und Gedanken auf etwas richten, es mit Aufmerksamkeit wahrnehmen. Da dieses die Kennzüge der Aufmersamkeit, attention, sind, so ist attend der geschlechtliche, allgemeine Ausdruck. To mind ist beachten, attend, damit es nicht vergessen werde; to regard, einer Sache Wichtigkeit beilegen und sie als eine solche ansehen, beachten; to heed, auf etwas, der Vorsicht wegen, merken, to attend to; to notice, auf etwas achten, das in die Sinne fällt.

We *attend* to a speaker when we hear and understand his words; we *attend* in *minding*, *regarding*, *heeding*, and *noticing*; it is a part of

politeness to *attend* to every minute circumstance which affects the comfort and convenience of those with whom we associate.

We *mind* what is said when we bear it in mind. We *regard* what is said by dwelling and reflecting on it; men who are actuated by any passion seldom pay any *regard* to the dictates of conscience.

Heed is given to whatever awakens a sense of danger; he *heeds* not the unfavourable impressions which his conduct makes on others.

Notice is taken of what passes outwardly; in fact, he seldom thinks what is said of him to be worth his *notice*.

Children should always *attend* when spoken to, and *mind* what is said to them; they should *regard* the counsels of their parents, so as to make them the rule of their conduct, and *heed* their warnings so as to avoid the evil, they should *notice* what passes before them so as to apply it to some useful purpose.

Conversation will naturally furnish us with hints which we did not *attend* to, and make us enjoy other men's parts and reflections as well as our own (*Addison.*)

Our voice and manner of speaking too, should likewise be *attended* to. Nobody can *attend* with pleasure to a bad speaker.

(*Chesterf. Lett.*)

Cease to request me, let us *mind* our way, another song requires another day. (*Dryden.*)

The voice of reason is more to be *regarded* than the bent of any present inclination. (*Addison.*)

A particular *regard* to the cleanliness of your mouth, teeth, hands, and nails, is but common decency. — A gentleman has ever some *regard* also to the choice of his amusements. (*Chest. Lett.*)

Ah! why was ruin so attractive made,
Or, why fond man so easily betrayed?
Why *heed* we not, while mad we haste along,
The gentle voice of peace or pleasure's song?

(*Collins.*)

From this very reason it was, that Miss Walton frequently took more particular *notice* of him than of other visitors. (*Man of Feeling.*)

Attend to the compliments of congratulation or condolence that he pays; and take *notice* of his address to his superiors, his equals and his inferiors. (*Chest. Lett.*)

I believe that the knowledge of Dryden was gleaned from accidental intelligence and various conversation, by vigilance that permitted nothing to pass without *notice*. (*Johnson.*)

Of our evil feelings, there is one in especial which is the usual characteristic of morbid literary men, though, hitherto, it has escaped *notice* as such. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

1. *AVAIL*, 2. *USE*, 3. *SERVICE*.

1. Vortheil, Gewinn, Nutzen; 2. Nutzen, Vortheil; 3. Dienst, um einen Nutzen zu befördern.

1. Wird gebraucht, zu bezeichnen, daß eine Handlung zweckdienlich ist; daß Worte, oder Bitten ihren Zweck erreicht haben; 2. daß Bemühungen den gewünschten Nutzen erwirkt; 3. wenn etwas dienlich ist und Nutzen verleiht.

These words are of no *avail*; prudence forbids us to destroy any thing that can be turned to a *use*; whatever is of the best quality will be found most *serviceable*. Wath does it *avail*, though Seneca had taught as good morality as Christ himself from the mount? (*Cumberland.*)

Much has been said about the right of an author to *avail* himself of his predecessors' labours; and, certainly, in a general sense, he that revives the wit and learning of a former age, and puts into the form likely to captivate his own, confers a benefit on his contemporaries.
(*W. Scott's Lives.*)

His new-born tameness nought *avail'd*,
My limbs were bound; my force had fail'd
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

A man with great talents, but void of discretion, is like Polyphemus in the fable, strong and blind, endued with an irresistible force, which for want of sight is of no *use* to him. (*Addison.*)

The Greeks in the heroic age seem to have been unacquainted with the use of iron, the most *serviceable* of all the metals. (*Robertson.*)

1. *AVARICIOUS*, 2. *MISERLY*, 3. *PARSIMONIOUS*, 4. *NIGGARDLY*.

1. Geizig, karg; 2. geizig, knickerig; 3. ſparſam, karg; 4. karg, filzig, geizig.

Das zweite drückt eine größere Liebe zum Gelde aus, als das erſte; das dritte und vierte ſind die untergeordneten Bezeichnungen des Geizes, ſie befriedigen die Wünſche deſſelben und unterhalten dieſe Leidenſchaft.

The *avaricious* man indulges his passion for money by *parsimony*, that is by saving out of himself, or by *niggardly* ways in his dealings with others. The *miser* is dead to every thing but the treasure which he has amassed.

It was on old *miserly* priest, who cared for nobody but himself.
(*W. Irwing's Alhambra.*)

That frugality in a sovereign is a virtue deserving the highest praise, could not be denied; but they contended that, in their mistress (Elizabeth), it had degenerated into *parsimony*, if not into *avarice*.
(*Lingard's hist. of England.*)

And yet the jealous *niggard* grudge
To pay the forester his fee!
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

Be not a *niggard* of your speech; how goes it?
(*Macbeth.*)

Not short Heav'n's bounty; boundless our expense;
No *niggard* Nature; men are prodigals.
(*Young's Night Th.*)

1. *To AVENGE*, 2. *REVENGE*.

1. Rächen, ahnden, beſtrafen; 2. rächen, ahnden, ſtrafen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet beſtrafen zum Nutzen eines Andern, es iſt oft eine Handlung der Menſchlichkeit, und jederzeit eine der Gerechtigkeit; das zweite bezeichnet beſtrafen zum Nutzen ſeiner ſelbſt, es iſt Rache, die niedrigſte aller Handlungen und den Grundſätzen unſerer Religion durchaus zuwider.

»Bene vobis! (your health!) my Glaucus«, said he, quaffing a cup to each letter of the Greek's name, with the ease of the practised drinker, »will you not be *avenged* on your ill-fortune of yesterday? see, the dice court us.«
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

The day shall come, that great *avenging* day,
When Troy's proud glories in the dust shall lay. (*Pope.*)

I am too well *avenged*, for you still love me,
And trust, and honour me; and all men know
That you are just, and I am true: what more
Could I require, or you command?
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

Avenging Power, whate'er the hell
Thou may'st to human souls assign,
The memory of that look is mine!
(*Moor's Love of the Angels.*)

With heart of fire and foot of wind,
The fierce *avenger* is behind! (*Lady of the Lake.*)

They, indeed, so *revenge* upon the poor envoys this great respect shown to ambassadors, that, will all my indifference, I should be very uneasy to suffer it. (*Montague's Letters.*)

1. *AWE*, 2. *REVERENCE.*

1. Ehrfurcht (heilige Furcht, Scheu); 2. Achtung, Hochachtung, Ehrfurcht, Ehrerbietung.

Das erste Hauptwort bedeutet einen höhern Grad von Achtung, als das zweite; awe kann mit Hülfe der Sinne und des Verstandes erweckt werden, reverence nur durch Verstand. Erhabene, heilige und feierliche Gegenstände erregen awe, große und edle Gegenstände reverence.

When the creature places himself in the presence of the Creator; when he contemplates the immeasurable distance which separates himself, a frail and finite mortal, from his infinitely perfect Maker; he approaches with *awe*. Age, wisdom, and virtue, when combined in one person, are never approached without *reverence*.

When we arrived before it, I rested a moment, and looking against the stout oaken gate, which closed up the entrance to this unknown region, felt at my heart a certain *awe*, that brought to my mind the sacred terror of those, in ancient days, going to be admitted into the Eleusinian mysteries. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

We were obliged to travel by moonlight, and I leave you to imagine the *awful* aspect of the Tyrol mountains buried in snow.
(*Beckford's Italy.*)

The composition of Shakspeare is a forest, in which oaks extend their branches, and pines tower in the air, interspersed sometimes with weeds and brambles, and sometimes giving shelter to myrtles and to roses; filling the eye with *awful* pomp, and gratifying the mind with endless diversity.
(*Johnson's Pref.*)

The youth with *awe* and wonder saw
His strength surpassing Nature's law.
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

If the voice of universal nature, the experience of all ages, the light of reason, and the immediate evidence of my senses, cannot awake me to a dependance upon my God, a *reverence* for his religion, and an humble opinion of myself, what a lost creature am I! (*Cumberland*).

1. *AWKWARD*, 2. *CLUMSY.*

1. Geschmacklos, ungebildet, unzierlich, plump, ungeschickt, linkisch, unbeholfen; 2. grob, plump, ungeschickt, linkisch.

Beide Beiwörter dienen, um das, was der Regel, Ordnung, in Form und Art entgegen ist, zu bezeichnen; das erste betrift die äußere Haltung,

es ist die Folge einer schlechten Erziehung; das zweite bezieht sich auf die Gestalt und das äußere Ansehen eines Gegenstandes, es ist größtentheils ein natürlicher Fehler; beide auch bildlich von Sachen.

This person has an *awkward* gait, and is very *clumsy*. Young recruits are *awkward* in marching, and *clumsy* in their manual labour. What *awkward, clumsy* contrivances! Montaigue had many *awkward* imitators, who under the notion of writing with the fire and freedom of this lively old Gascon, have fallen into confused rhapsodies and uninteresting egotisms. (*Wanton.*)

All the operations of the Greeks in sailing were *clumsy* and unskilful. (*Robertson.*)

I hardly know any thing so difficult to attain, or so necessary to possess, as perfect good breeding; which is equally inconsistent with a stiff formality, an impertinent forwardness, and an *awkward* bashfulness. (*Chesterfield's Letters.*)

1. *AY*, 2. *YES*.

1. 2. Ja.

Das erste dieser bejahenden Umstandswörter verstärkt, was das zweite weniger bestimmt behauptet; ay ist so viel und mehr als even, certainly, dagegen yes, außerdem daß es no entgegengesetzt wird, so viel als even so, not only so, but more.

Diana counsel'd her sister Flora against such, a match; did she not, Sir? *Yes*, I believe, she did. — Counsel'd her! exclaims a stander-by — *Ay*, and controuled her too, or she had been his wife now. (*Piozzi.*)

»So, she is a sort of client of yours, this child«, said Clodius. *Ay* — does she not sing prettily? (*Bulw. Pompeii.*)

How came I by Nydia, thou askedst? — *Ay*. — Why, thou seest, my slave Staphyla, — thou rememberest Staphyla, Niger? — *Ay*, a large-handed wench, with a face like a comic mask. (*Bulw. Pompeii.*)

Return you thither? —
Ay, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed,
(*Shakespeare.*)

Batt. 'Tis said he is much moved, and doubtless 'twas
Foul scorn in Steno to offend so grossly.
Pietro. *Ay*, if a poor man: Steno's a patrician,
Young, galliard, gay, and haughty.
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

»So you are returned?« said she in a low voice; and then repeated, half to herself, »Glaucus is returned!« — *Yes*, child, I have not been at Pompeii above a few days. (*Bulw. P.*)

Well then, it must be so: know, my Jone, that it was but yesterday that Glaucus boasted openly — *yes*, in the public baths, of your love to him. (*Bulw. P.*)

Pray, madam, are you married? — *yes*.
(*Moore's Fables.*)

1. *BADLY*, 2. *ILL*.

1. Schlecht, schlimm; 2. übel, schlecht.

Beide werden gebraucht, um Handlungen oder Eigenschaften von Dingen näher zu bestimmen, jedoch das erste bei Handlungen, das letzte bei Eigenschaften.

He does any thing *badly*; this is an *ill-judged* scheme and an *ill-contrived* measure. An *ill-disposed* person.

The rule of the Society, which excludes the republication of works already translated, though copies of them may be rare, or the translations *badly* executed, is necessary to its plan.
(*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

Nay now, Lady Sneerwell, you are severe upon the widow, Come, come, 'tis not that she points so *ill* — but when she has finished her face, she joins it so *badly* to her neck, that she looks like a mended statue, in which the connoisseur sees at once that the head's modern, though the trunk's antique. (*Sheridan's school for scandal.*)

1. *To BANISH*, 2. *EXILE*, 3. *EXPEL*.

1. Verbannen, des Landes verweisen; 2. des Landes verweisen, verbannen, ins Elend schicken; 3. austreiben, forttreiben, auswerfen (des Landes verweisen, verbannen.)

Allen dreien Zeitwörtern ist die Idee eines Ausschließens, oder einer Zwangsentfernung gemein. Das erste bedeutet die Entfernung von einem Orte, oder Verbot eines Zutritts, die Folge einer gerichtlichen Verordnung, eine schmachvolle Strafe; es wird auch bildlich gebraucht; das zweite die Entfernung von der Heimath, durch die Nothwendigkeit der Umstände, oder wegen eines Befehls der Autorität; eine Ungnade ohne Entehrung; und oft ein freiwillig erwählter Zustand; das dritte bloß zwingend, die Handlung von Privatpersonen, oder kleinen bürgerlichen Gesellschaften, auch bildlich.

The Tarquins were *banished* from Rome; Coriolanus was *exiled*. It is the custom in Russia to *banish* offenders to Siberia; Ovid was *exiled* by an order of Augustus. *Expulsion* from the university, or any public school, is the necessary consequence of discovering a refractory temper, or a propensity to insubordination. Envy, hatred, and every evil passion, should be *expelled* from the mind as disturbers of its peace. Good morals require that every unseemly word should be *expelled*.

Devotion, however, is not yet *banished* from the Prado; at the ringing of the Ave-Maria bell the coaches stopped, the servants took off their hats, the ladies crossed themselves, and the foot passengers stood motionless, muttering their orisons. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

He dishonored that *banishment* which indulgent providence meant to be the means of rendering his glory complete. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

For a mystic and unknown sin our first parents were *banished* from this happy clime, and their children scattered over the earth.
(*Bulwer's Aram.*)

Banish out of your *exile* all imaginary, and you will suffer no real wants. (*Bolingbr. Lett.*)

Safe may we sleep beneath thy care,
Though *banished*, outcast, and reviled. —
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

Wise men are certainly superior to all the evils of *exile*.
(*Bolingbroke's Letters.*)

Musik exalts each joy, allays each grief,
Expels diseases, softens ev'ry pain. (*Armstrong's Art.*)

1. *BARE*, 2. *MERE*.

1. Bloß (bar); 2. bloß (pur, nur, allein).

Bare bezeichnet, daß oft ein nothwendiges Zubehör mangelt; mere, von einem andern Dinge getrennt. Das erste Eigenschaftswort wird im positiven, das zweite im negativen Sinne gebraucht.

The *bare* idea of being in the company of a murderer is apt to awaken horror in the mind.

The *bare* recital of some events brings tears.

He who goes no farther than *bare* justice stops at the beginning of virtue. (*Blair.*)

I can't be satisfied with strowing flowers over you, and *barely* honouring you as a thing lost: but must consider you as a glorious, tho' remote being, and be sending addresses after you. (*Pope's Lett.*)

Where Horace *barely* grins himself, and as Scaliger says, only shews his white teeth, he cannot provoke me to any laughter. (*Dryden's Juvenal.*)

Certain it is, either through misfortune or mismanagement, he was continually in trouble: thrice was he driven from his throne, and, on one occasion, *barely* escaped to Africa with his life, in the disguise of a fisherman. (*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

Of this extraordinary circumstance, the evidence of contemporary writers could scarcely convince us, if they had *barely* mentioned the fact, without explaining its cause. (*Gillies' hist. of Greece.*)

If *barely* to avoid vice has been generally reckoned the beginning of virtue, to convert vice itself into virtue, must needs border very nearly on the very perfection of merit. (*The World.*)

Every man's experience will prove the truth of this observation; as it will teach him, both from what he feels in himself, and observes in others, that without a disposition for happiness, the benefits and blessings of life are bestowed upon him in vain; and that with it, even a *bare* exemption from poverty and pain is almost happiness enough. (*The World.*)

Time wasted is existence, us'd is life;
And *bare* existence, man, to live ordain'd,
Wrings and oppresses with enormous weight
(*Young's N. Th.*)

The *mere* circumstance of receiving favours ought not to bind any person to the opinions of another.

I would advise every man, who would not appear in the world a *mere* scholar or philosopher, to make himself master of the social virtue of complaisance. (*Addison.*)

»What a superb street is Regent-Street«, cried the Frenchman. »Pooh, Sir, *mere* lath and plaster!« replied the patriot. (*Bulwer's England.*)

Who can compare the ideal of Parisina with that of Angiolina? I contend myself with *merely* pointing out the majesty and truth with which the character of the Doge himself is conceived. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Urbani told him, that as becoming as the dress appeared, the gentry and nobility of the British nation were so impertinently knowing, that the figure the clergy made was but *mere* figure: for it was unaccompanied with real power and authority over the laity. (*Steele, Eccl. hist.*)

The intention and execution of those performances raised him, Chantrey, at once to a pitch of fame that *mere* portraits, howewer beautiful, cannot maintain. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

It was not *merely* the passion for searching for new countries that prompted Ponce de Leon to undertake this voyage: he was influenced by one of those visionary ideas, which, at that time, often mingled with the spirit of discovery, and rendered it more active.
(*Robertson's Hist. of Amer.*)

1. *BASE*, 2. *VILE*, 3. *MEAN*.

1. Niedrig, gemein, unedel; 2. gering, ſchlecht; 3. gemein, niedrig, gering.

Das erſtere iſt ein auffallenderer und ſtärkerer Ausdruck, als das zweite, und dieſes als das dritte. Erſteres bezeichnet einen hohen Grad von moraliſcher Schändlichkeit, während das zweite und dritte den Mangel alles Werthes oder aller Achtung in verſchiedenen Abſtufungen. Base erregt Abſcheu, vile, Ekel, mean Verachtung. Magnanimous wird *base*, noble — *vile*, und generous — *mean* entgegengeſetzt.

Ingratitude is *base*, flattery is *vile*, compliances are *mean* which are derogatory to the rank or dignity of the individual. Such a mixture of sense and weakness, of *meanness* and dignity, of prudent discretion and poverty of spirit, which last, in the European mode of viewing things, approached to cowardice, formed the leading traits of the character of Alexius Comnenus. (*W. Scott's Robert of Paris.*)

By nature *vile*, ennobled but by name,
Each kindred brute might bid thee blush for shame
(*Byron's Misc. Poems.*)

There is hardly a spirit upon earth so *mean* and contracted as to centre all regards on its own interest exclusive of the rest of mankind. (*Berkeley.*)

1. *To BEAR*, 2. *YIELD*.

1. Tragen (fruchtbar ſein); 2. bringen, tragen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet, in ſich ſelbſt hervorbringen, die natürliche Kraft, etwas von ſeiner Art zu erzeugen; das zweite, von ſich ſelbſt geben, das Ergebniß oder die Menge des Erzeugten.

Shrubs *bear* leaves, flowers or berries, according to their natural properties; auimals *bear* their young; an apple-tree *bears* apples. The earth *yields* fruits; flowers *yield* seeds plentifully or otherwise as they are favoured by circumstances.

No keel shall cut the waves for foreign ware,
For every soil shall every product *bear*. (*Dryden.*)

No country, for the bigness of it, can be better watered, or *yield* fairer fruits. (*Heglyn.*)

Nor Bactria, nor the richer Indian fields,
Nor all the gummy stores Arabia *yields*,
Nor any foreign earth of greater name,
Can with sweet Italy contend in fame. (*Dryden.*)

1. *To BEAT*, 2. *STRIKE*.

Beide Verba, ſchlagen, mit dem Unterſchiede, daß das erſte die Schläge verdoppeln, ſie abſichtlich geben, das zweite einen Schlag, und oft zufällig geben heißt.

Notwithstanding the declamations of philosophers as they please to style themselves, the practice of *beating* cannot altogether be discarded from the military or scholastic discipline. The master who *strikes* his pupil hastily is oftener impelled by the force of passion than of conviction.

Young Sylvia *beats* her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the clownish neighbourhood.
(*Dryden.*)

Send thy arrows forth,
Strike, strike these tyrants and avenge my tears.
(*Cumberland.*)

We will deliver you the cause,
Why, I that did love Caesar, when I *struck* him,
Proceeded thus. (*Shakesp. Caesar.*)

1. *BEAUTIFUL*, 2. *FINE*, 3. *HANDSOME*, 4. *PRETTY*.

1. Schön; 2. fein, ſchön, hübſch; 3. ſchön; 4. hübſch.

Unter dieſen Beiwörtern, welche das dem Auge Gefällige bezeichnen, beſitzt das erſte die ſtärkſte Bedeutung, und zeigt den Beſitz deſſen im vollſten Sinne an, was die andern nur theilweiſe haben; ein hoher Grad von Anmuth in den Geſichtszügen und dem Körperbau wird mit beautiful bezeichnet: ebenſo die Reize der Natur, der Schöpfung, gelungene Werke des Geiſtes oder der Einbildung. Fine gebührt angenehmen, regelmäßigen Geſichtszügen, und einem verhältnißmäßigen Körperbau; auf die Schönheiten der Natur und die Schöpfungen des Geiſtes angewendet, bezeichnet es kühne und ausdrucksvolle Züge; auf Dinge überhaupt, das in die Augen fallende. Handsome, von Perſonen und Dingen, bedeutet, daß alle Annehmlichkeiten vereinigt ſind. Pretty, von Perſonen, iſt Ebenmaß und Zartheit in den Zügen; von Dingen, Hübſchheit.

A woman is *beautiful* who in feature and complexion possesses a grand assemblage of graces.

He turned, and a maiden of dazzling *beauty* was by his side.
(*Bulwer's Arasm.*)

The *beautiful* is displayed in the works of creation. *Beautiful* sentiments have much in them to interest the affections as well as the understanding; they make a vivid impression. A *beautiful* poem. The celestial bodies are *beautiful* objects. A *beautiful* picture of Gerard.

How calm, how *beautiful* comes on
The stilly hour, when storms are gone.
(*Moor's Lalla Rookh.*)

A little woman can never be *fine*. The sky presents a *fine* (*beautiful*) aspect. A rural scene is *fine* when it presents the bolder and more impressive features of nature, consisting of rocks and mountains. *Fine* sentiments mark an elevated mind and a loftiness of conception. Byron's Sardanapalus is a *fine* tragedy. The display of an army drawn up in battle array, affords a *fine* spectacle. Whose is this *fine* drawing? The *handsome* is a general assemblage of what is agreeable. He has bought *handsome* furniture. *Handsome* is that *handsome* does. A woman is *pretty*, if with symetry of feature be united delicacy. A *pretty* comedy. I shall get a *pretty* cap. —

Our journey hither was through the most *beautiful* part of the *finest* country in the world, and every spot of it, on some account or other, famous for these three thousand years past. (*Gray's Works.*)

I have been on horseback most of the day, all days since my arrival, and have taken it as I did Constantinople. But Rome is the older sister, and the *finer*. (*Byron's Lett.*)

The town (Dresden) is the neatest I have seen in Germany; most of the houses are new built; the elector's palace is very *handsome*. — The

Saxon ladies resemble the Austrian no more than the Chinese do those of London: they are very genteely dressed after the English and French modes, and have generally *pretty* faces. — (*Montague's Lett.*)

No writer since the days of Shakspeare has created so many *fine*, healthy, life-like, and original characters; other novelists may boast of a couple, or four, or half-a-dozen; but eight or ten in one fiction is common to Scott. — Bulwer has rigorous and varied powers; in all that he has touched on he has shown great mastery; his sense of the noble, the *beautiful*, or the ludicrous, is strong.

(*Cunningham, Hist. of Brit. Liter.*)

And ne'er did Grecian chisel trace
A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace,
Of *finer* form, or lovelier face.

(*Lady of the Lake.*)

1. *To BECOME*, 2. *GROW*.

1. Werden; 2. werden (wachſen, zunehmen).

Dieſe Zeitwörter bedeuten, in einen Zuſtand gerathen, aber nur das letzte mit dem Umſtande eines ſtufenweiſen Fortſchreitens, während das erſte, ohne nähern Umſtand, nur anzeigt, daß man das geworden, was man noch nicht geweſen.

A man may *become* a good man from a vicious one, in consequence of a sudden action on his mind; but he *grows* in wisdom and virtue by means of an increase in knowledge and experience. Authors, like coins, *grow* dear as they *grow* old. (*Pope.*)

The constitution of Darvell, which must from his appearance have been in early life more than usually robust, had been for some time gradually giving way, without the intervention of any apparent disease: he had neither cough nor hectic, yet he *became* daily more enfeebled: his habits were temperate, and he neither declined nor complained of fatigue, yet he was evidently wasting away, he *became* more and more silent and sleepless, and at length so seriously altered, that my alarm *grew* proportionate to what I conceived to be his danger.

(*Byron's Fragment.*)

And would you have me *become* a peasant's confidant?

(*Castle of Otranto.*)

Too happy days! when, if he touch'd a flower
Or gem of thine, 'twas sacred from that hour;
When thou didst study him, till every tone
And gesture and dear look *became* thy own.

(*Moor's Lalla Rookh.*)

When Henry VIII. ascended the throne, there still existed a spirit of freedom, which on more than one occasion defeated the arbitrary measures of the court, though directed by an able minister, and supported by the authority of the sovereign: but in the lapse of a few years that spirit had fled, and before the death of Henry, the king of England had *grown* into a despot, the people had shrunk into a nation of slaves.

(*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

That man must daily wiser *grow*,
Whose search is bent himself to know.

(*Gay's Fables.*)

The fouler *grew* his goblin hue,
The darker *grew* the cave.

(*Lady of the Lake.*)

1. *To BEG*, 2. *DESIRE.*

1. Erbitten, bitten; 2. wünſchen, verlangen, begehren, fordern, bitten.

Das erſte iſt die Handlung eines Untergebenen, oder eines in einem untergeordneten Stande, das zweite die eines Höhern.

We *beg* a thing as a favour; we *desire* it as a right. Children *beg* their parents to grant them an indulgence; parents *desire* their children to attend to their business.

She'll hang upon his lips, and *beg* him tell
The story of my passion o'er again.

(*Southern.*)

I *desired* you once before, said Manfred angrily, not to name that woman; from this hour she must be a stranger to you, as she must be to me.

(*Castle of Otranto.*)

2. *To BEGIN*, 2. *COMMENCE*, 3. *ENTER UPON.*

1. 2. 3. Anfangen.

Die erſten beiden Zeitwörter ſind ſo ſehr ſinnverwandt, daß es ſchwer iſt, den kleinen Unterſchied zwiſchen ihnen zu entdecken. To begin betrift die Ordnung der Zeit, es ſteht im Gegenſatz von enden, to end, und iſt mehr in der Umgangsſprache gebräuchlich. To commence bezieht ſich auf die Anſtrengungen bei dem Anfange einer Sache, es wird vollenden, to complete, entgegengeſetzt, und bezeichnet ferner, einen Verſuch machen, währen to enter upon etwas thun bedeutet, das noch nicht verſucht worden.

Whoever *begins* a dispute is termed the agressor; a person *begins* a thing with a view of ending it; a speaker *begins* by apologizing; happiness frequently ends where prosperity *begins*; all things have their *beginning*; a word *begins* with a particular letter, or a line *begins* with a particular word; to *begin* the work; to *begin* one's play; to *begin* to write.

No one should *commence* a dispute unless he can calculate the consequences; a person *commences* a thing with a view of completing it; he *commences* his speech with an apology; whoever *commences* any undertaking, without estimating his own power, must not expect to succeed; a person *commences* his career; to *commence* the operation; to *commence* the pursuit; to *commence* the letter; we *commence* an undertaking; speculating people are very ready to *commence* schemes.

We *enter upon* an employment; considerate people are always averse to *entering upon* any office, until they feel themselves fully adequate to discharge its duties.

When *beginning* to act your part, what can be of greater moment than to regulate your plan of conduct with the most serious attention.

(*Blair.*)

I was yet young in life, which I had *begun* early; but my intimacy with him was of a recent date. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

By the destination of his Creator, and the necessities of his nature, man *commences* at once an active, not merely a contemplative being.

(*Blair.*)

It was a warm, clear, and sunny day, on which I *commenced* the voyage of the lake. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

In the seven stages of man's life, there are three epochs more distinctly marked than the rest, viz. — the departure of boyhood — the departure of youth — the *commencement* of old age. I consider the

several dates of these epochs, in ordinary constitutions, *commence* at fifteen, thirty, and fifty years of age. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

If any man has a mind to *enter upon* such a voluntary abstinence, it might not be improper to give him the caution of Pythagoras in particular. (*Addison.*)

1. *BEHAVIOUR*, 2. *CONDUCT*, 3. *CARRIAGE*, 4. *DEPORTMENT*, 5. *DEMEANOUR*.

1. Betragen, Aufführung, Haltung, Anstand, Benehmen; 2. Betragen, Aufführung; 3. Betragen, Benehmen, Anstand, Haltung; 4. Aufführung, Wandel; 5. Betragen, Benehmen, Verhalten.

1. Behaviour betrift körperliche oder geistige Handlungen, alle solche, die der Kenntniß Anderer ausgesetzt sind. Es wird auf das geringere sittliche Verhalten in Gesellschaft angewendet.

By our *behaviour* we may render ourselves agreeable. The *behaviour* of young people in society is of particular importance. The circumstance of life is not that which gives us place, but our *behaviour* in that circumstance is what should be our solid distinction. (*Steele.*)

He *behaved* likewise in every other respect so well at divine service, that it recommended him to the notice of Mr. Adams, the curate. (*Fielding's J. Andrews.*)

2. Conduct, geistige Handlungen, sittliches Betragen, Sittlichkeit von der größten Wichtigkeit, die uns Achtung oder Verachtung verschafft.

I speak of his *conduct* in the management of his private concerns, in the direction of his family, or in his different relations with his fellow-creatures. The youth who does not learn betimes a seemly *behaviour* in company, will scarcely know how to *conduct* himself judiciously, on any future occasion. Wisdom is no less necessary in religious and moral than in civil *conduct*. (*Blair.*)

I do not approve of our *conduct* to Bonaparte when he was at our mercy, nor of our *conduct* to France in 1815. (*Bulwer's France.*)

Potius, thou may'st rely upon my *conduct*:
Thy father will not act what misbecomes him.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

3. Carriage, betrift bloß die Art der körperlichen Haltung, sie bezeichnet die Geburt und Erziehung.

Carriage should neither be haughty nor servile; to be graceful, it ought to have a due mixture of dignity and condescension. An awkward *carriage* stamps a man as vulgar; a graceful *carriage* evinces refinement and culture.

However, the solemnity of my *carriage* won so much on my master, who was a most sagacious person, that I was his chief favourite, and my example on all occasions was recommended to the other boy's which filled them with envy and me with pleasure; but though they envied me, they all paid me the involuntary respect, which is the curse attending this passion to bear towards its object. (*Fielding's Journey.*)

4. Deportment, umfaßt sowohl die Handlung, als die Haltung des Körpers bei der Ausführung der Handlung.

The *deportment* of a man should be suited to his station. A humble *deportment* is becoming in inferiors; a stately and forbidding *deportment* is very unbecoming in superiors. Whoever is really impressed with the solemnity and importance of public worship, will evince his impressions by a gravity of *deportment*. Females should guard against a light *de-*

portment, as highly perjudicial to their reputation. A modest *deportment* is greatly valued.

I knew a man in London of the gentlest manners, and of the most winning *deportment*, whose eye was ever brightened with the smile of good humour, and whose voice was mellowed with the tones of complacency — and this man was a blacksmith.

(*Mackenzie's Man of the world.*)

5. Demeanour, bezieht sich nur auf den sittlichen Karakter oder die Richtung der Handlung, und ist das Bild des Gemüths oder des wirklichen Karakters; das allgemeine Betragen in seinen Beziehungen zu den Verhältnissen und der Lage des Individuums.

The suitable *demeanour* of a judge on the bench, or of a clergyman in the pulpit, or when performing his clerical functions, adds much to the dignity and solemnity of the office itself. We are often led to judge favourably of an individual from the first glance, whose *demeanour* on close examination does not leave such favourable impressions.

The prior, who is not easily pleased, seemed to have suspicions that the seriousness of my *demeanour* was not entirely orthodox: I overheard him saying to Roxas, »shall I show him the Angel's feather?«

(*Beckford's Sketches of Spain.*)

Zayda was tall and finely-formed, with a lofty *demeanour* and a penetrating eye. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

I particularly noticed one young woman of humble dress, but interesting *demeanour*. (*W. Irving's Sk. Book.*)

O when meet now
Such pairs, in love and mutual honour join'd?
With goddess-like *demeanour* forth she went,
Not unattended, for on her, as queen,
A pomp of winning graces waited still,
And from about her shot darts of desire
Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight.

(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

1. *BELIEF*, 2. *FAITH*, 3. *CREED*.

1. 2. 3. Glaube.

Belief ist blos eine Handlung des Verstandes, es überschreitet nicht die Billigung des Gemüths in Hinsicht auf irgend einen Satz, und ist allen Religionen gemein: der Glaube, daß die göttlichen Lehren und Aussprüche wahr und zuverlässig sind; Faith, ein thätiges Prinzip des Gemüths, an welchem das Herz Theil hat, ein lebhaftes Gefühl, das zu Werkthätigkeit antreibt; es wird vorzugsweise von der christlichen Religion gebraucht. Belief verhält sich zu faith wie Ursache zur Wirkung. Faith bezeichnet entweder das Prinzip des Glaubens, oder dasjenige, was geglaubt wird, es bezieht sich immer auf das Prinzip des Gemüths, und wird auch in allgemeinem und unbestimmtem Sinne genommen. Creed, betrifft blos den Gegenstand des Glaubens, faith, und wird besonders und bestimmt genommen: eine vorgeschriebene Form in jeder Religion.

We *believe* that there is a God, who is the creator and preserver of all his creatures; we *believe* that Jesus Christ died for the sins of men; theorists substitute *belief* for *faith;* enthusiasts mistake passion for *faith:* true *faith* must be grounded on a right *belief*, and accompanied by right practice; to be of the same *faith*; or to adopt the same *creed*; the holy martyrs died for the *faith* as it is in Christ Jesus; every established form of religion will have its peculiar *creed:* the Church of England has

adopted that *creed* which it considers as containing the purest principles of Christian *faith*.

The Epicureans contented themselves with a denial of a Providence, asserting at the same time the existence of gods in general; because they would not shock the common *belief* of mankind. (*Addison.*)

I reject all sectarian intolerance — I affect no uncharitable jargon — frankly I confess that I have known many before whose virtues I bow down ashamed of my own errors, though they were not guided and supported by *Belief*. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Believe, and taste the pleasure of a god;
Believe, and look with triumph on the tomb.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Perhaps there are many with whom *Faith* — the Saviour — must lie awhile in darkness and the Grave of Unbelief, ere, immortal and immortalizing, it ascend from its tomb — a God! (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Faith builds a bridge across the gulph of death,
To break the shock blind Nature cannot shun,
And lands Thought smoothly on the farther shore.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Supposing all the great points of atheism were formed into a kind of *creed*, I would fain ask whether it would not require an infinitely greater measure of *faith* than any set of articles which they so violently oppose? (*Addison.*)

Nature is a friend to truth;
Nature is Christian; preaches to mankind,
And bids dead matter aid us in our *creed*.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *To BIND*, 2. *TIE*.

1. Binden; 2. binden.

Die Handlung des ersten Zeitwortes bedeutet eine Windung um einen Körper, sie dient, um mehrere Dinge fest zusammen zu halten und sie überall in gegenseitige Berührung zu bringen; auch bildlich behält es dieselbe Bedeutung. Das zweite Zeitwort eine Windung in sich selbst, um die Trennung eines einzelnen Dinges von einem andern zu verhindern; die Berührung geschieht nur an einem Theile. Auch dieses Zeitwort wird bildlich angewendet.

Some bodies are *bound* without being *tied*, others are *tied* without being *bound*. A wounded leg is *bound*. A string is *tied* but not *bound*. A riband may sometimes be *bound* round the head, and *tied* under the chin. When the hair is *bound*, it is almost inclosed in an envelope: when it is *tied* with a string, the ends are left to hang loose.

The inhabitants appeared in the simple innocence of nature, entirely naked. Their black hair, long and uncurled, floated upon their shoulders, or was *bound* in tresses around their heads.
(*Robertson's Hist. of America.*)

Now are our brows *bound* with victorious wreaths,
Our stern alarms are changed to merry meetings.
(*Shakspeare.*)

They separated; Colonel Ashton joining the rest of the mourners, and the Master of Ravenswood taking his horse, which was *tied* to a tree behind the church. (*W. Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.*)

»It certainly is a delightful world!« repeated Nugent, as he *tied* his neckcloth. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

A fluttering dove upon the top they *tie*,
The living mark at which their arrows fly. (*Dryden.*)

With feeble effort still I tried
To rend the bonds so starkly *tied*.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

But at the Prioress' command,
A monk undid the silken band,
That *tied* her tressed fair.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

Dissimulation but *ties* false knots
On that straight line, by which you hitherto
Have measur'd all your actions.
(*Massinger's New way.*)

1. *To BLAME*, 2. *REPROVE*, 3. *REPROACH*, 4. *UPBRAID*, 5. *CENSURE*, 6. *CONDEMN*.

1. Tadeln; 2. tadeln, zurechtweiſen, ſchelten, ſchmähen, widerlegen; 3. vorwerfen, vorrücken, ſchelten, ſchmähen; 4. beſchuldigen, vorwerfen, vorrücken; 5. tadeln, rügen; 6. mißbilligen, verdammen.

1. To blame drückt weniger aus, als 2. to reprove, es iſt bloße Bezüchtigung eines Fehlers, mit to reprove iſt auch Strenge verbunden; beides ſind Handlungen eines Höhern und finden auch bei gewöhnlichen Gelegenheiten Statt; der geringſte Fehler kann getadelt werden (blamed), aber bei abſichtlichen wird to reprove gebraucht. 3. Reproach bedeutet mehr als 1. 2, es iſt bitterer Tadel und darf nicht ohne den ſtärkſten Grund geſchehen. 4. Upbraid betrifft perſönliche Angelegenheiten, greift den ſittlichen Charakter an. 5. Censure, 6 Condemn, laſſen die gegenſeitigen Verhältniſſe des Wirkenden und Leidenden oft unbeſtimmt: dieſe Handlungen können von Jedem ausgehen und Jeden treffen.

Masters *blame* or *reprove* their servants, parents their childern. We *blame* ourselves for acts of imprudence.

I do not *blame* an author for suiting himself to the period and to the people he addresses — he must be understood by his audience, but then he should elevate his audience. (*Bulwer's France.*)

Observe her, Portius;
That face, that shape, those eyes, that heav'n of beauty!
Observe her well, and *blame* me if thou canst.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

Thus, envious of another's state,
Each *blam'd* the partial hand of Fate.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

Nay, son — I think you speak in charity
As one who *blames* through love. —
(*Knowles's Wife.*)

Clear, placid Leman! thy contrasted lake,
With the wild world I dwelt in, is a thing
Which warns me, with its stilness, to forsake
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from distraction; once I loved
Torn ocean's roar, but thy soft murmuring
Sounds sweet as if a sister's voice *reproved*,
That I with stern delights should e'er have been so moved.
(*Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgr.*)

Friendship by sweet *reproof* is shown,
(A virtue never near a throne) (*Gay's Fables.*)

There is nothing which provokes a *reproach* sooner than ingratitude. A man will always be *reproached* by his neighbours for the vices he commits. Our consciences *reproach* us for our weaknesses. Friends and acquaintances *reproach* and *upbraid* each other. Our conscience *upbraid* us for our sins.

They seldom rencountered in the streets or walks, without discovering their animosity in mutual *reproaches*, and sometimes in blows.

(*Gillies' hist. of Greece.*)

Scorn is more grievous than the pains of death;
Reproach more piercing than the pointed sword.

(*Home's Douglas.*)

Servant of God, well done, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who single has maintain'd,
Against revolted multitudes, the cause
Of truth, in word mightier than they in arms;
And for the testimony of truth hast borne
Universal *reproach*, far worse to bear
Than violence. (*Paradise Lost.*)

What! shall an African, shall Juba's heir,
Reproach great Cato's son, and show the world
A virtue wanting in a Roman soul!

(*Addison's Cato.*)

Have we not known thee slave! Of all the host,
The man who acts the least *upbraids* the most.

(*Pope.*)

And not a voice was heard *t'upbraid*
Ambition in this humbled hour,
When truth had nought to dread from power.

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Censure and *condemnation* are provoked by faults and misconduct of different descriptions. The defective execution of a work is calculated to draw down *censure* upon its author. The mistakes of a general, or a minister of state, will provoke *condemnation.*

Careless of *censure*, nor too fond of fame;
Still pleas'd to praise, yet not affraid to *blame.*

(*Pope's Critic.*)

And little reck I of the *censure* sharp
May idly cavil at an idle lay.

(*Lady of the Lake.*)

Let thy pride pardon what thy nature needs,
The salutary *censure* of a friend.

(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *BRAVE*, 2. *GALLANT.*

1. Brav, tapfer; 2. brav, tapfer, bieder.

Die Bedeutung des letzten Eigenschaftsworts drückt mehr aus, als die des ersten; es ist außerordentliche Tapferkeit, bei außerordentlichen Gelegenheiten.

The *brave* man goes willingly where he is commanded; the *gallant* man leads on with vigour to the attack. To call a hero *brave* adds little or nothing to his character; but to entitle him *gallant* adds a lustre to the glory he has acquired.

The *brave* unfortunate are our best acquaintance.

(*Francis.*)

»Here let us pause«, said Trevylyan, afterwards, as they visited the remains of the ancient palace, and the sun glittered on the scene, »to recall the old chivalric day of the *gallant* Barbarossa; — let us suppose him commencing the last great action of his life; let us picture him as setting out for the Holy Land.« (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

Yon *gallant* chief,
Of arms enamour'd, all repose disclaims.
(*Home's Douglas.*)

In vain, alas! in vain, ye *gallant* few!
From rank to rank your volly'd thunder flew: —
Oh! bloodiest picture in the book of Time,
Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime.
(*T. Campbell's Pleas. of Hope.*)

Death is the worst; a fate which all must try,
And for our country 'tis a bliss to die.
The *gallant* man, though slain in fight he be,
Yet leaves his nation safe, his children free.
(*Pope.*)

If thou a noble sodger art,
That passest by this grave, man,
There moulders here a *gallant* heart —
For Matthew was a *brave* man.
(*Burn's Poems.*)

1. *To BUILD*, 2. *ERECT*, 3. *CONSTRUCT*.

1. Bauen, erbauen; 2. aufrichten, aufführen; 3. bauen, erbauen, aufführen.

Das erste Verbum drückt die Ursache der Handlung aus. Das zweite die Art der Handlung, und das dritte Erfindung, Plan, Entwurf in der Handlung.

Houses are *built*, monuments *erected*, machines are *constructed*. We *build* from necessity, we *erect* for ornament; we *construct* for utility and convenience. The *construction* of a vessel. They have *erected* a large palace.

Montesquieu wittily observes, that by *building* professed mad houses, men tacitly insinuate that all who are out of their senses are to be found only in those places. (*Warton.*)

On a narrow basis of acknowledged truth, an immense but rude superstructure of fable has been *erected;* and the wild Irishman, as well as the wild Tartar, could paint out the individual son of Japhet, from whose loins his ancestors were lineally descended. (*Gibbon's Hist.*)

There is no art
To shew the mind's *construction* in the face.
(*Shakespare.*)

1. *BURIAL*, 2. *INTERMENT*, 3. *SEPULTURE*.

1. Begräbniß, Beerdigung; 2. Beerdigung, Begräbniß; 3. Begräbniß, Beerdigung.

Das erste bedeutet die Absicht der Handlung einzig und allein; das zweite und dritte sowohl die Art, als auch den Beweggrund. Burial erfordert ein Begraben in die Erde, Interment kann auch das Beisetzen in Grüfte sein, und ist ein zierlicherer Ausdruck; Sepulture ist auf besondere Fälle beschränkt, als auf die Rechte und Vorrechte der Beerdigung. Mit den zwei letzten Aus-

drücken iſt auch immer ein religiöſer Sinn verbunden; der erſte und zweite hingegen wird auch oft bildlich auf andere Gegenſtände und Zwecke angewendet.

Christians in general are *buried* in the churchgard; but the kings of England were formerly *interred* in Westminister Abbey. He *buries* the talent he possesses. This is *buried* in oblivion.

Let my pale corse the rights of *burial* know,
And give me entrance in the realms below.

(*Pope.*)

The corpse of Henry V. was *interred* near the shrine of Edward the confessor: and the tomb was long visited by the people with sentiments of veneration and regret. (*Lingard's hist. of Engl.*)

I have seen the pope alive, and a cardinal dead — both of whom looked very well indeed. The latter was in state, in the Chiesa Nuova, previous to his *interment*. (*Byron's Lett.*)

Yet man, fool man! here *buries* all his thoughts;
Inters celestial hopes without one sigh.

(*Young's N. Th.*)

Ah! leave me not for Grecian dogs to tear;
The common rites of *sepulture* bestow,
To soothe a father's and a mother's woe.

(*Pope.*)

1. *BUSINESS*, 2. *TRADE*, 3. *PROFESSION*, 4. *ART*.

1. Geſchäft, Sache, Angelegenheit; 2. Handel, Gewerbe; 3. Beruf, Stand; 4. Kunſt.

Die Ausübung unſerer Kenntniß und Erfahrung, um dadurch einen Gewinn zu erlangen, iſt die Bedeutung des erſten Hauptworts; das Kaufen und Verkaufen von Waaren bezeichnet das zweite; Gelehrſamkeit oder beſondere Geſchicklichkeit iſt profession, ſo wie die Ausübung einer beſondern Kunſt mit dem vierten benannt wird.

Brokers, manufacturers, bankers, and others, carry on *business*; every shop-keeper and retailer carries on a *trade*; clergymen medical, or military men follow a *profession*; musicians and painters follow an *art*.

It is the *business* of a man and a christian, to summon reason as quickly as he can to his aid; and she will presently teach him patience and submission. (*Fielding's J. Andrews.*)

I never went to the levee; for having seen the courts of Mussulman and Catholic sovereigns, my curiosity was sufficiently allayed; and my politics being as perverse as my rhymes, I had, in fact, no *business* there. (*Byron's Letters.*)

But that is by,
And now my *business* is to die.

(*Lady of the Lake.*)

I can safely recommend him, as fair, liberal, and attentive, and certainly, in point of reputation, he stands among the first of the *trade*.

(*Byron's Lett.*)

Some Persons, indeed, by the privilege of their birth and quality, are above a common *trade* and *profession*, but they are not hereby exempted from all *business*, and allowed to live unprofitably to others.

(*Tillotson.*)

No one of the sons of Adam ought to think himself exempt from labour or industrie; those to whom birth or fortune may seem to make

such an application unnecessary, ought, to find out some calling or *profession*, that they may not lie as a burthen upon the species. (*Addison.*)

»So be it«, said Glaucus, »but whom have we here? I never saw this hero before,« and he glanced at Lydon, whose limbs were slighter than those of his companions, and who had something of grace, and something even of noble in his face which his *profession* had not yet wholly destroyed.

»It is Lydon, a youngster, practised only with the wooden sword as yet.« (*Bulwer's last days of Pomp.*)

1. *BUSTLE*, 2. *TUMULT*, 3. *UPROAR.*

1. Lärm, Getöse, Gewühl, Tumult; 2. Getümmel, Lärm, Tumult, Aufstand, Auflauf; 3. Aufruhr.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet viel Getümmel, Unruhe und Eile; die beeilten Bewegungen sind oft nicht absichtlich, sondern die natürliche Folge des Zusammentreffens mehrerer Personen. Das zweite die meiste Verwirrung und Unordnung, die gewöhnlich aus dem allgemeinen Aufbrausen der Gemüther einer Menge entstehen. Das dritte ist die Folge allgemeinen Zorns, oder allgemeiner Freude.

A crowded street will always be in a *bustle*; contested elections are always accompanied with a great *tumult*; drinking parties make a considerable *uproar* in the indulgence of their intemperate mirth.

I wish it was well over, for I do hate *bustle*, and there is no marrying without some. (*Byron's Lett.*)

Having thus devolved his whole cares on Jenny as prime minister, Niel Blane and the *ci-devant* laird, once his patron, but now glad to be his trencher-companion, sate down to enjoy themselves for the remainder of the evening remote from the *bustle* of the public room. (*W. Scott's Old Mort.*)

Perhaps they loved each other the more, because the condition of the world left to Glaucus no aim and no wish but love; because the distractions common in free states to men's affection, existed not for the Athenian — because his country wooed him not to the *bustle* of civil life — because ambition formed no counterpoise to love: and therefore, over their schemes and their projects, love only reigned. (*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

All now was hurry and *bustle*. The meetings of acquaintances — the greetings of friends — the consultations of men of business. (*Irving's Sk. Book.*)

Oft from the din of *bustling* life I stray'd,
In happier scenes to see my lovely maid.
(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

With flint, with shaft, with staff, with bar,
The hardier urge *tumultuous* war. (*Lady of the Lake.*)

Amidst the *uproar* of other bad passions, conscience acts as a restraining power. (*Blair.*)

1. *To BUY*, 2. *PURCHASE*, 3. *BARGAIN*, 4. *CHEAPEN.*

1. Kaufen; 2. erwerben, kaufen; 3. einen Handel schließen, handeln; 4. feilschen.

Buy und purchase sind sich in Sinn und Anwendung sehr ähnlich; doch ist der letzte Ausdruck edler, als der erste: buy kann immer statt purchase

gebraucht werden, aber purchase würde in der gewöhnlichen Anwendung nicht immer paßlich für buy zu nehmen sein: the necessaries of life are *bought*; luxuries are *purchased*. To buy bezeichnet, Geld nach einer gewissen Regel und zu einem gewissen Zwecke ausgeben, der Austausch des Geldes gegen eine Waare; to purchase, sich eine Sache verschaffen: the propensity of *buying* whatever comes in one's way is very injurious to the circumstances of some people; what it is not convenient to procure for ourselves, we may commission another to *purchase* for us. *Bargaining* und *cheapening* beziehen sich auf den Preis: das erste, ein besonderes Uebereinkommen wegen des Preises machen; das zweite, den begehrten Preis vermindern. Trade is supported by *buyers; bargainers* and *cheapeners* are not acceptable customers: mean people are prone to *bargaining*; poor people are obliged to *cheapen*.

It gives me very great scandal to observe, wherever I go, how much skill, in *buying* all manner of things, there is necessary to defend yourself from being cheated. (*Steele.*)

If you have *bought* a new horse at an extravagant price, and are evidently vain of it, he smiles languidly, and informs you that it was offered to him for half what you gave for it, but he would not have it for nothing. (*Bulw. Engl.*)

No, my dear, said she, our son is a discreet boy, he can *buy* and sell to very good advantage; you know all our great bargains are of his *purchasing*. (*The Vicar.*)

Wisdom is an acquisition *purchased* in proportion to the disappointments which our own frailties have entailed upon us. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

Pirates may make cheap pennyworths of their pillage
And *purchase* friends.
(*Shakesp.*)

He was once worth fifty thousand pounds, and had actually agreed for the *purchase* of an estate in the West, in order to realize his money. (*Mackenzie's Man of Feel.*)

So York must sit, and fret, and bite his tongue,
While his own lands are *bargain'd* for, and sold.
(*Shakesp.*)

You may see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different cocks; examining sometimes the lining, and sometimes the button, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was *cheapening* a beaver, when perhaps he is talking of the fate of the British nation. (*Addison.*)

1. *CAN*, 2. *MAY*.

1. Können, bezeichnet Möglichkeit; 2. mögen, Freiheit und Wahrscheinlichkeit.

He who has sound limbs *can* walk, but he *may* not walk in places which are prohibited.

Mother of God! said the friar, is it possible my lord *can* refuse a father the life of his only son, his long-lost child?
(*Castle of Otranto.*)

How *can* I be cheerful, when I have so many terrors to oppress me?
(*Goldsmith's Good-nat. man.*)

For who *can* match Achilles? he who *can*
Must yet be more than hero, more than man.
(*Pope.*)

— You call this weakness! It is strength,
I say, — the parent of all honest feeling,
He who loves not his country, *can* love nothing.
(*Byron's Foscari.*)

Thou *canst* not call him from the Stygian shore,
But thou alas! *mayst* live to suffer more.
(*Pope.*)

I *may* with great truth return your speech, that I think of you daily; oftener indeed than is consistent with the character of a reasonable man, who is rather to make himself easy with the things and men that are about him, than uneasy for those which he wants. (*Pope's Letters.*)

Doctor. In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking, and other actual performances, what at any time, have you heard her say? *Gent.* That, Sir, which I shall not report after her. *Doct.* You *may* to me, and 'tis most meet you should. (*Macbeth.*)

Your face, my Thane, is as a book, where men
May read strange matters. —
(*Macbeth.*)

1. *CANDID*, 2. *OPEN*, 3. *SINCERE*.

1. Offen, arglos, aufrichtig; 2. offen; 3. aufrichtig (echt, rein).

Candour nöthigt uns, auch das zu bekennen, das gegen uns ist, es ist Uneigennutz, reine Absicht; Openness treibt uns an, Alles zu äußern was in unserer Seele vorgeht, es ist Wärme des Gefühls und Liebe sich mitzutheilen; oft Unvorsichtigkeit. Sincerity, Liebe zur Wahrheit, eine unerläßliche Tugend

A *candid* man will have no reserve when *openness* is necessary; an *open* man cannot maintain a reserve at any time; a *sincere* man will maintain a reserve only as far as it is consistent with truth.

Nothing can be more just or *candid* than this remark.
(*Th. Moor's Travels.*)

The fondest and firmest friendships are dissolved by such *openness* and *sincerity* as interrupt our enjoyment of our own approbation.
(*Johnson.*)

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles,
His love *sincere*, his thoughts immaculate.
(*Shakspeare.*)

1. *To CAST*, 2. *THROW*.

1. Werfen; 2. werfen.

Das erste Zeitwort bedeutet, bloß wohin, bei Seite legen, oft eine gleichgültige Handlung, und erfordert keine besondere Anstrengung; das zweite die Art der Handlung umständlicher, einen directen Bewegungsgrund der Abneigung oder Verachtung, und ist oft mit Heftigkeit verbunden.

Clothes which are no longer worn are *cast* off. Money is *cast* into a bag. Animals *cast* their young. Bad habits cannot be *thrown* off too soon. The dross is separated from the wheat and *thrown* away. Insinuations are *thrown* out against a person. Things are *thrown* at him with the view of striking. A lawless man *throws* off constraint.

As far as I conld *cast* my eyes
Upon the sea, something methought did rise
Like bluish mists.
(*Dryden.*)

O war, thou son of hell!
Whom angry heavens do make their minister,
Throw in the frozen bosoms of our part,
Hot coals of vengeance.
(*Shakespeare.*)

1. *CAUTIOUS*, 2. *WARY*, 3. *CIRCUMSPECT.*

1. Behutsam, vorsichtig; 2. behutsam, vorsichtig; 3. vorsichtig, behutsam, umsichtig.

Das erste bedeutet einen geringeren Grad von Behutsamkeit, als die beiden andern, es ist die Wirkung der Furcht; das zweite die der Gefahr, das dritte die der Erfahrung und Ueberlegung.

It is necessary to be *cautious* at all times. The traveller must be *cautious* when going a road not familiar to him. You must be *cautious* not to discover your sentiments too freely before strangers. The traveller must be *wary* when passing over slippery and dangerous places. You must be *wary* not to entangle yourself in ruinous litigations.

With *cautious* step, and ear awake,
He climbs the crag and threads the brake.
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

Her politic, *wary* and worldly father, felt for her an affection, the strength of which sometimes surprised him into an unusual emotion.
(*W. Scott's Bride of Lam.*)

Be *circumspect* when going through obscure, uncertain, and winding passages. He ought to be *circumspect* not to engage in what is above his abilities to complete.

No pious man can be so *circumspect* in the care of his conscience, as the covetous man is in that of his pocket. (*Steele.*)

1. *To CEASE*, 2. *LEAVE OFF*, 3. *DISCONTINUE.*

1. Aufhören; 2. aufhören; 3. einstellen, aussetzen, unterbrechen.

Das erste Zeitwort wird entweder auf besondere Handlungen, oder allgemeine Gewohnheiten angewendet; das zweite häufiger und eigentlich auf besondere Handlungen; das dritte auf allgemeine Gewohnheiten.

A restless spoiled child never *ceases* crying until it has obtained what it wants.

A successfull author is equally in danger of the diminution of his fame, whether he continues or *ceases* to write. (*Johnson.*)

The sounds *ceased*, and the keeper entered his danghter's apartment.
(*W. Scott's Bride.*)

That motion *ceased*, — yet feeling strong
Varied his look as changed the song.
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

A labourer *leaves* off his work at any given hour. As harsh and irregular sound is not harmony; so neither is banging a cushion oratory; therefore, in my humble opinion, a certain divine of the first order would do well to *leave* this off. (*Swift.*)

A delicate person *discontinues* his visits when they are found not to be agreeable. The *discontinuing* a good practice without adequate grounds evinces great instability of character.

1. *CELESTIAL*, 2. *HEAVENLY*.

1. Himmlisch; 2. himmlisch.

Das erste bedeutet zu dem Himmel der Heiden gehörig, und wird häufig in seinem natürlichen Sinne gebraucht; das zweite hat eine höhere Anwendung und wird allgemeiner in einem geistigen Sinne genommen. Oft wird celestial für heavenly im moralischen Sinne gebraucht.

The *celestial* globe, the *celestial* bodies, Olympus the *celestial* abode of Jupiter, of the *celestial* deities. The *heavenly* habitation, the *heavenly* joys or bliss.

Unhappy son! (fair Thetis thus replies,
While tears *celestial* trickle from her eyes.)
(*Pope.*)

Yet man, fool man! here buries all his thoughts;
Inters *celestial* hopes without one sigh.
(*Young's Night Thoughts*)

Her cheeks a mair *celestial* hue,
A crimson still diviner.
(*Burns' Poems.*)

Now from this *heavenly* descent of criticism, and the close analogy it bears to heroic virtue, 'tis easy to assign the proper employment of a true, ancient, genuine critic. (*Swift's Tale of a Tub.*)

The mightiest chiefs of British song
Scorn'd not such legends to prolong:
They gleam through Spenser's elfin dream,
And mix in Milton's *heavenly* theme.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*).

Oh idol of my dreams! whate'er
Thy nature be — human, divine,
Or but half *heav'nly* — still too fair,
Too *heav'nly* to be ever mine!
(*Moor's Loves of the Angels.*)

Like Maia's son he stood,
And shook his plumes, that *heav'nly* fragrance fill'd
The circuit wide. (*Milton's P. L.*)

1. *CERTAIN*, 2. *SURE*, 3. *SECURE*.

1. Gewiß; 2. gewiß, ſicher; 3. ſicher.

Das erſte betrifft Facta oder Glaubensſachen, das zweite und dritte die Eigenſchaft oder den Zuſtand von Dingen. *Certain* wird dubious, *sure* — wavering, *secure* — dangerous entgegengeſetzt.

A fact is *certain*. It is a defect in the English language, that there are at present no *certain* rules for its orthography or pronunciation; the learner therefore, is at a loss for a *sure* guide.

It is very *certain* that a man of sound reason cannot forbear closing with religion upon an impartial examination of it. (*Addison.*)

His step is very *sure*. This house is *secure*. He must seek to *secure* his state by mercy.

No one can *ensure* his life for a moment, or *secure* his property from the contingencies to which all sublunary things are exposed. And *surely* it will be owned, that a wise man, who takes upon him to be vigilant for the public weal, should touch proper things at proper times, and not prescribe for a surfeit when the distemper is a consumption.
(*Berkeley's Alciphron.*)

Behold me, then, with a zeal whose sincerity at least deserved some success, sitting down, dictionary in hand, to my task of self-conversion; having *secured* one great step towards the adoption of a new creed, in the feeling little short of contempt with which I looked back upon the old one. (*T. Moor's Trav. of an Irish gentl.*)

1. *To CHANGE*, 2. *ALTER*, 3. *VARY*.

1. Wechseln, ändern, verändern (austauschen, vertauschen); 2. ändern, verändern; 3. verändern, vermannigfaltigen.

Das erste Zeitwort bedeutet, etwas an die Stelle eines andern Dinges setzen; das zweite, seine frühere Gestalt und Art ändern; das dritte, dieselbe Handlung mit dem Zusatze verschiedener Arten zu verschiedenen Zeiten.

We *change* our clothes whenever we put on others; we *change* our habitation.

The general remedy of those who are uneasy without knowing the cause, is *change* of place. (*Johnson.*)

The tailor *alters* clothes which are found not to fit. He has *altered* his conduct.

All things are but *alter'd*, nothing dies. (*Dryden.*)

The tailors *varies* the fashion whenever he makes new clothes. We must *vary* our manner of speaking and thinking, according to circumstances.

In every work of the imagination, the disposition of parts, the insertion of incidents, and use of decorations, may be *varied* a thousand ways with equal propriety. (*Johnson.*)

The genius developed in Sandanapalus is more gorgeous and *varied* than in any other of Byron's works. (*Bulwer's England.*)

1. *CHANGEABLE*, 2. *MUTABLE*, 3. *VARIABLE*, 4. *INCONSTANT*, 5. *FICKLE*, 6. *VERSATILE*.

1. Veränderlich; 2. veränderlich (unbeständig, wankelmüthig); 3. veränderlich; 4. unbeständig, veränderlich; 5. wandelbar, unbeständig, veränderlich; 6 wechselnd, veränderlich (gewandt).

Das erste wird von Dingen und Personen gesagt, es betrifft im letzten Falle das Gemüth, und entsteht aus Mangel an festen Grundsätzen; das zweite nur von Dingen; das dritte betrifft den Zustand der Gefühle, oft wankend und von Laune abhängend; das vierte die Neigung; das fünfte Liebe, Neigung, Anhänglichkeit, und entsteht aus Unbeständigkeit; das sechste wird auf Talent angewendet, bedeutet eine große Gewandtheit in Allem, eine Naturgabe, die vortheilhaft gebraucht werden kann.

Men are the most *changeable* and *inconstant*; women are the most *variable* and *fickle*.

People who are *changeable* in their views and plans are particularly unfit for the government of a state; those who are *variable* in their humours are unsuitable as masters. *Inconstant* people ought to be shunned as lovers; those of a *fickle* disposition ought not to be chosen as friends. With respect to other alterations which the Saxon language appears to have undergone, we have no need to inquire minutely how far they have proceeded from the natural *mutability* of human speech especially among an unlearned people. (*Tyrwhitt.*)

For still I tried each *fickle* art,
Importunate and vain;
And while his passion touch'd my heart,
I triumph'd in his pain.
(*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

Art thou not forsworn,
It thou but touchest even the finger's end
Of *fickle* woman?
(*Tobin's Honey-Moon.*)

Vain as the leaf upon the stream,
And *fickle* as a changeful dream.
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

I should then with double pain
Feel all the rigour of thy *fickle* clime.
(*Cowper's Task.*)

Lord North was a man of admirable parts; of general knowledge, of a *versatile* understanding, fitted for every sort of business, of infinite wit and pleasantry, and of a delightful temper. (*Burke.*)

In the heigth of his reputation, and at a premature period of life, thus died Lorenzo de' Medici; a man who may be selected from all the characters of ancient and modern history, as exhibiting the most remarkable instance of depth of penetration, *versatility* of talent, and comprehension of mind. (*Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo.*)

One cause of the comparative unpopularity of the play is, perhaps, that the style is less rich and musical than that of the poems; but the principal cause is in that very *versatility*, that very coming out from self, the want of which has been so superficially complained of.
(*Bulwer's Engl.*)

1. *CHARACTER*, 2. *LETTER*.

1. Schrift, Hand- oder Druckſchrift; 2. Druckbuchſtabe, Schrift, Letter, Buchſtabe.

Das erſte Hauptwort verhält ſich zu dem zweiten wie das Geſchlecht oder Gattung zur Art. Das erſte wird auch bildlich gebraucht, das letzte nicht. Character iſt jedes geſchriebene oder gedruckte Schriftzeichen; letter, eine Art von character, einen Theil eines Wortes bildend.

Every *letter* is a *character*, but every *character* is not a *letter*. *Character* is any printed mark that serves to designate something; a *letter* is a species of *character* which is the constituent part of a word. Short-hand and hieroglyphics consist of *characters*, but not of letters. A grateful person has the favours which are conferred upon him written in indelible *characters* upon his heart.

Farewell! This letter touches thine hand; these *characters* meet thine eyes — shall they be more blest than he who is their author? Once more, farewell! (*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

He removed a seal ring from his finger, in which were some Arabic *characters*, and presented it to me. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

On the contrary, so wedded were they (the Irish people) to their own *letters*, that, even in writing latin words, they would never admit any Roman *character* that was not to be found in their primitive alphabet, but employed two or more of their ancient *characters* to represent the same organic sound. (*Th. Moore's hist. of Ireland.*)

Heav'n first taught *letters* for some wretch's aid,
Some banish'd lover, or some captive maid;
They live, they speak, they breathe what love inspires,
Warm from the soul, and faithful to its fires,
The virgin's wish without her fears impart,
Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart,
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole.
(*Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.*)

1. *CHEERFUL*, 2. *MERRY*, 3. *SPRIGHTLY*, 4. *GAY*.

1. Heiter, munter, aufgeräumt, fröhlich; 2. lustig; 3. lebhaft, munter, lustig; 4. fröhlich, lustig, munter.

Das erste bezeichnet stille Heiterkeit, Zufriedenheit des Herzens und Leidenlosigkeit, ein zur Gewohnheit gewordener Gemüthszustand; das zweite mehr lärmende, die eine Kleinigkeit in Traurigkeit verwandelt; das Gesicht eines so Lustigen sieht oft traurig aus; es ist zufällige Lustigkeit; das dritte wird oft in spätern Jahren Gleichgültigkeit gegen körperliche Leiden, oder düsteres Verzagen; das vierte ist ebenso vergänglich, als die Vergnügungen, die es hervorgerufen, oft folgt ihm Mißvergnügen und mürrisches Wesen, es hängt ganz von äußern Umständen ab.

A *cheerful* person smiles; a *merry* person laughs; a *sprightly* person dances; a *gay* person takes his pleasure.

Religion is the best promoter of *cheerfulness;* it makes its possessor pleased with himself and all around him.

The old man, as soon as the dance ended, said, that this was their constant way; and that all his life long he had made it a rule, after supper was over, to call out his family to dance and rejoice; believing, he said, that a *cheerful* and contented mind was the best sort of thanks to Heaven that an illiterate peasant could pay. Or a learned prelate either, said I. (*Sentim. Journey.*)

Homer, Virgil, Ariosto, Voltaire, Goethe, Cervantes — and — perhaps, a lower grade — Scott, Fielding, Le Sage, Molière, what a serene and healthful *cheerfulness*, nay, what a quick and vigorous zest of life, are glowingly visible in all! (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

For labour's light as ease
That *cheerfulness* doth take in hand. Be like
The sun. — (*Knowles' William Tell.*)

Company and wine are but too often the only promoters of *mirth.* I have always preferred *cheerfulness* to *mirth:* the latter I consider as an act, the former as an habit of the mind. *Mirth* is short and transient; *cheerfulness* fixed and permanent. (*Addison.*)

She was now arrived at that period of life which takes, or is supposed to take, from the flippancy of girlhood those *sprightlinesses* with which some goodnatured old maids oblige the world at three-score.
(*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

A Summer night in green-wood spent,
Were but to-morrow's *merriment.*
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

I have endeavoured to paint France — France as France is — not only France serious, but France *gay.* (*Bulwer's France.*)

Here was the scene of their transient *gaiety* and loveliness! here were the very traces of their elegance and enjoyment, but what and where were they now? — (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

To Kinder skies, where gentler manners reign,
I turn: and France displays her bright domain.
Gay, sprightly land of *mirth* and social ease,
Pleas'd with thyself, whom all the world can please.
(*Goldsmith.*)

I will to rest, right weary of this revel,
The *gayest* we have held for many moons,
And yet, I know not why, it *cheer'd* me not.
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

The grape's *gay* juice thy bosom never *cheers*;
Thou more than Moslem when the cup appears.
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

1. *CHIEF*, 2. *PRINCIPAL*, 3. *MAIN*.

1. Erſte, vorzüglichſte, hauptſächlichſte, angeſehenſte; 2. vornehmſte, vorzüglichſte, mächtigſte; 3. vorzüglichſte, wichtigſte.

Das erſte betrifft Ordnung und Rang; das zweite Wichtigkeit und Achtungswürdigkeit; das dritte Grad und Größe.

A *chief* clerk, a commander in *chief*, the *chief* person in a city. The *principal* people in a city; the *principal* circumstances in a narrative. The *main* object.

What is man,
If this *chief* good and market of his time
Be but to sleep and feed? A beast, no more!
(*Shakespeare.*)

But is health the greatest of earthly goods? Is the body to be our *main* care? Are we to be the minions of self? Are we to make any corporeal advantage the *chief* end. — (*Bulw. Stud.*)

His retreat in Pompeii — alas! the colours are faded now, the walls stripped of their paintings! — its *main* beauty, its elaborate finish of grace and ornament, is gone! (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

To the accidental or adventitious parts of Paradise Lost, some slight exceptions may be made; but the *main* fabric is immoveably supported.
(*Johnson.*)

1. *CHILDISH*, 2. *INFANTINE*.

1. 2. Kindiſch.

Childish, nach der Weiſe eines Kindes, child; infantine, nach der eines infant (von der Geburt bis zum Ende des ſiebten Jahres). Was Kinder, children, thun, iſt häufig einfältig oder thöricht, was infants thun, iſt gewöhnlich niedlich und einnehmend; daher wird childish in üblem; infantine in gutem Sinne genommen.

Childish manners are very offensive in those who have ceased according to their years to be children; the *infantine* actions of some children evince a simplicity of character.

It may frequently be remarked of the studious and speculative that they are proud of trifles, and that their amusements seem frivolous and *childish.* (*Johnson.*)

They have spoiled the walls with *childish* sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words. (*Addison.*)

Child that I was, to start at my own shadow,
And be the shallow fool of coward conscience!
(*Home's Douglas.*)

Hercules strangled the serpents with his *infant* hands. (*Dryden.*)

1. *CLANDESTINE*, 2. *SECRET*.

1. Heimlich, verſtohlen; 2. heimlich, geheim.

Das erſte bedeutet mehr, als das zweite; to do any thing clandestinely, bezeichnet, Beobachtung abwenden; secretly, etwas ohne Wiſſen eines Andern thun.

A *clandestine* marriage is effected by a studied plan to escape notice; a *secret* marriage is conducted by the forbearance of all communication.

I went to this *clandestine* lodging, and found to my amazement all the ornaments of a fine gentleman, which he had taken upon credit.

(*Johnson.*)

But his ennemies were industrious: and while they affected to remain neutral, *clandestinely* employed the services of certain females, whose credulity had been formerly deceived by Essex, and whose revenge was gratified by keeping alive the irritation of their mistress.

(*Lingard's hist. of Engl.*)

We met in *secret* — doubly sweet,
Some say, they find it so to meet.

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Thus treacherous scouts, — yet sure they lie,
Who say thou camest a *secret* spy!

(*Lady of the Lake.*)

1. *CLEVER*, 2. *SKILFUL*, 3. *EXPERT*, 4. *DEXTEROUS*, 5. *ADROIT*.

1. Geſchickt, fertig, gewandt; 2. geſchickt; 3. erfahren, kundig, geſchickt; 4. 5. geſchickt, gewandt.

Clever und skilful ſind Eigenſchaften des Geiſtes, die andern beziehen ſich auf Arten phyſiſcher Handlungen. Cleverness betrifft im Allgemeinen ſchnelle Faſſungskraft, iſt eher eine Naturgabe und eine auf die gewöhnlichen Lebensangelegenheiten anwendbare Geiſteskraft; skill, Reife der Urtheilskraft, cleverness, durch Uebung und viele Kenntniſſe veredelt, und iſt ſowohl eine geiſtige, als auch eine körperliche, in mechaniſchen Operationen und practiſchen Wiſſenſchaften ſichtbare Eigenſchaft; expertness, Leichtigkeit, Dinge zu handhaben, durch lange Uebung befördert, erfordert mehr körperliche, als geiſtige Kraft zur Ausübung der geringern Künſte und Unterhaltungen; dexterity, mechaniſche Leichtigkeit in der Ausführung, gleich expertness mehr körperliche Kraft erfordernd, der Erfolg mit Behendigkeit vereinter Gewohnheit; adroitness, die paſſenden Bewegungen des Körpers, ein körperliches Talent, eine Art dexterity, die Folge natürlicher Gewandtheit.

A person is *clever* at drawing who shows a taste for it, and executes it well without much instruction, a person is *clever* in business. He is *skilful* in drawing if he understands it both in theory and practice; a physician, a lawyer and an artist, is *skilful*; one may have a *skill* in divination, or a *skill* in painting. He is *expert* in the use of the bow if he can use it with expedition and effect; one is *expert* at throwing the quoit. He is *dexterous* at any game when he goes through the manoeuvres with celerity and an unerring hand; *dexterous* in the management of horses. A man is *adroit*, if, by a quick, sudden, and well-directed movement of his body, he effects the object he has in view; *adroit* at eluding the blows aimed by an adversary.

He is a *cleverish* man: he has read books, and can quote dates, if need be, to spoil a good joke by proving an anachronism. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Any one, the least acquainted with Voltaire's writings, would know how little he was of an Atheist. He was too *clever* for such a belief. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

I'll warrant we'll make up the party,
With two full as *clever* and ten times as hearty.
(*Goldsmith.*)

There is nothing more graceful than to see the play stand still for a few moments, and the audience kept in an agreeable suspense, during the silence of a *skilful* actor. (*Johnson.*)

The buckler of Nobilior, quickly and *skilfully* extended, received a blow which otherwise would have been fatal. (*Bulw. Engl.*)

A juggler long through all the town
Had raised his fortune and renown;
You'd think, so far his art transcends,
The devil at his fingers' ends.
Vice heard his fame; she read his bill:
Convinc'd of his inferior *skill*
She sought his booth, and from the crowd
Defy'd the man of art aloud.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

He applied himself next to the coquette's heart, which he likewise laid open with great *dexterity*. (*Addison.*)

O'er bar and shelf the watery path they sound,
With *dext'rous* arm, sagacious of the ground;
Fearless they combat every hostile wind,
Wheeling in many tracks with course inclin'd,
Expert to moor, where terrors line the road.
(*Falconer.*)

The visors of both the horsemen were completely closed, but the head was, nevertheless, the great point of assault; and Nobilior, now wheeling his charger, with no less *adroitness* than his opponent, directed his spear full on the helmet of his foe. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

1. *COARSE*, 2. *ROUGH*, 3 *RUDE*.

1. Grob, roh, rauh, ungebildet, plump, gemein; 2. rauh, roh; 3. roh, rauh, hart, grob.

Das erste bezeichnet in dem eigentlichen Sinne die Zusammensetzung und die Bestandtheile von Dingen; das zweite das Aeußere der Dinge, und das dritte die Art, Gestalt und das Ansehen eines Dinges.

Coarse bread, *coarse* meat, *coarse* cloth; *rough* wood, a *rough* skin; a *rude* bark, a *rude* utensil.

Coarse wird fine, *rough* — smooth, und *rude* — polished entgegengesetzt; ihre bildliche Anwendung ist ebenso:

Coarse language is used by persons of naturally *coarse* feeling; *rough* language by those whose tempers are either naturally or occasionally *rough*; *rude* language by those who are ignorant of any better.

The figure of Cromwell was, as is generally known, in no way prepossessing. He was of middle stature, strong and *coarsely* made. (*W. Scott's Woodstock.*)

Among the rest, Mazeppa made
His pillow in an old oak's shade —
Himself as *rough*, and scarce less old,
The Ukraine's hetman, calm and bold.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Is it in destroying and pulling down that skill is displayed? the shallowest understanding, the *rudest* hand, is more than equal to that task. (*Burke.*)

And then awaked their fire, to steal,
As short and *rude*, their soldier meal.
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

1. *COEVAL*, 2. *CONTEMPORARY*.

1. Gleichen Alters, gleichzeitig (Zeitgenoß); 2. gleichzeitig (Zeitgenoß).

Das erſte wird auf Dinge, das zweite auf Perſonen angewendet.

The dispersion of mankind and the confusion of languages were *coeval* with the building of the tower of Babel; Addison was *contemporary* with Swift and Pope.

The passion of fear seems *coeval* with our nature. (*Cumberland.*)

This grievance *coeval* with the settlements of Spain in the countries situated on the Pacific ocean, is at last redressed.
(*Robertson hist. of America.*)

Thus far I had been as fully successful in my new line of search as I could desire, — having found that great and leading principle of Protestantism, the right of private judgment, starting, as it were, into existence almost *coevally* with the birth-hour of our faith.
(*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

O! my *coevals*, remnants of yourselves!
Poor human ruins tott'ring o'er the grave!
(*Young's Night Thoughts.*)

Queen lilies! Ye lovely fugitives!
Coeval race with man; for man you smile;
Why not smile at him too? You share, indeed
His sudden pass, but not his constant pain.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

In the judgment of her *contemporaries*, and that judgment has been ratified by the consent of posterity, Elizabeth was numbered among the greatest and the most fortunate of our princes.
(*Lingard's hist. of Engl.*)

But the most various, scholastic, and accomplished of such of our literary *contemporaries* as have written works as well as articles, and prose as well as poetry — is incontestably, Dr Southey.
(*Bulwer's England.*)

1. *To COMMUNICATE*, 2. *IMPART*.

1. Mittheilen; 2. mittheilen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet, mittheilen, was mit Andern gemeinſchaftlich genoſſen werden kann; das zweite Alles, woran ein Anderer Theil nehmen, wovon ihm ein Theil zukommen kann.

Intelligence is *communicated*; secrets or sorrows are *imparted*. There is a great pleasure in *communicating* good intelligence, and in *imparting*

good advice. Loquacity impels others to *communicate* whatever is told them; a generosity of temper leads some men to *impart* their substance for the relief of their fellow creatures.

To each unthinking being, Heav'n a friend,
Gives not the useless knowledge of its end:
To Man *imparts* it; but with such a view
As, while he dreads it, makes him hope it too:
The hour conceal'd, and so remote the fear,
Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.
(*Pope's Essay on Man.*)

Turn we, nor will hear
From whom they come, or what they would *impart*
For man's emolument?
(*Young's N. Th.*)

To me those happier scenes no joy *impart*,
But tantalize with hope my aching heart.
(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

1. *COMMUNION*, 2. *CONVERSE*.

1. Verkehr, Gemeinſchaft; 2. Umgang, Verkehr, Unterredung.

Beide Hauptwörter bedeuten einen geiſtigen Verkehr, doch das erſte Hauptwort größtentheils ohne körperliches Wirken.

Spirits hold *communion* with each other; people hold *converse*. A man may hold *communion* with himself; he holds *converse* always with another.

When, freed from earth, unlimited its powers,
Mind shall with mind direct *communion* hold,
And kindred spirits meet to part no more.
(*Roscoe, Sonnet.*)

Now, as he climbed the rocky shelf,
Held sad *communion* with himself.
(*Lady of the Lake.*)

When thou shalt find the little hill,
With thy heart *commune*, and be still.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

I said, with men, and with the thoughts of men,
I held but slight *communion*.
(*Byron's Manfred.*)

As one who, destined from his friends to part,
Regrets his less, but hopes again erewhile
To share their *converse* and enjoy their smile. —
(*Roscoe, Sonnet.*)

1. *CONSISTENT*, 2. *COMPATIBLE*.

1. Uebereinſtimmend, gemäß; 2. verträglich, vereinbar, ſchicklich, paſſend.

Compatibility bezieht ſich hauptſächlich auf Pläne und Maßregeln; Consistency, auf Charakter, Betragen und Beruf.

It is not *compatible* with the good discipline of a school to allow of foreign interference; it is not *consistent* with the elevated and dignified character of a clergyman to engage in the ordinary pursuits of other men.

Truth is always *consistent* with itself, and needs nothing to help it out. (*Tillotson.*)

Southey is alledged to be grossly *inconsistent* in politics, and wholly unphilosophical in morals. I hold both these charges to spring from the coarse injustice of party. (*Bulwer's England.*)

An incarnation of the poet's god
In all his marble-chisell'd beauty, or
The demi-deity, Alcides, in
His majesty of superhuman manhood,
Would not suffice to bind where virtue is not;
It is *consistency* which forms and proves it:
Vice cannot fix, and virtue cannot change.
The once fall'n woman must for ever fall;
For vice must have variety, while virtue
Stands like the sun, and all which rolls around
Drinks life, and light, and glory from her aspect.
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

Ah! how unjust to Nature and himself
Is thoughtless, thankless, *inconsistent* man!
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Whatever is *incompatible* with the highest dignity of our nature should indeed be excluded from our conversation. (*Hawkesworth.*)

1. *To COMPOSE,* 2. *SETTLE.*

1. In Ordnung bringen, ordnen, beruhigen, ſtillen; 2. ordnen, in Ordnung bringen, beruhigen, eine beſtimmte Richtung geben.

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet, das Getrennte wieder in Ordnung bringen; das zweite, das Geſtörte und in Bewegung Gebrachte in Ruhe bringen.

We *compose* our thoughts when they have been deranged and thrown into confusion; we *settle* our mind when it has been fluctuating and distracted by contending desires; the mind must be *composed* before we can think justly; it must be *settled* before we can act consistently. We *compose* the differences of others; we *settle* our own with others.

Thy presence did each doubtful heart *compose,*
And factions wonder'd that they once arose.
(*Tickell.*)

Perhaps my reason may but ill defend
My *settled* faith, my mind with age impair'd.
(*Shenstone.*)

1. *COMPOSED,* 2. *SEDATE.*

1. 2. Geſetzt, ruhig, gelaſſen.

Das erſte bezieht ſich auf Blick, Ausſehen und Seelenſtimmung; das zweite auf Betragen, Benehmen und feſte Abſicht. Im erſten Falle iſt es ein beſonderer Gemüthszuſtand, im letztern eine zur Gewohnheit gewordene Faſſung, ein Theil des Charakters.

A *composed* mien is very becoming in the season of devotion; a *sedate* carriage is becoming in youth who are engaged in serious concerns.

The prisoner soon drew her attention: the steady and *composed* manner in wich he answered, and the gallantry of his last reply, which were the first words she heard distinctly, interested her in his favour.
(*Castle of Otranto by Walpole.*)

The mild expressions spoke a mind
In duty firm, *composed*, resigned; —
'Tis that which Roman art has given,
To mark their maiden Queen of heaven.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

Let me associate with the serious night,
And contemplation, her *sedate* compeer. (*Thomson.*)

1. *To CONCEAL*, 2. *DISSEMBLE*, 3. *DISGUISE.*

1. Verbergen, verhehlen, verheimlichen; 2. verhehlen, verſtellen; 3. verſtellen, verkleiden, vermummen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet, ſich enthalten, bekannt zu machen, was man geheim halten will; das zweite und dritte hingegen hat neben der Bedeutung des erſten Zeitwortes auch die, verbergen, indem man einen falſchen Schein annimmt. Das erſte erfordert nur Vorſicht, die zwei andern erfordern Gewandtheit, Falſchheit und Liſt.

We *conceal* facts; we *dissemble* feelings; we *disguise* sentiment.

Ridicule is never more strong than when it is *concealed* in gravity. (*Spectator.*)

Music, when the performers are *concealed*, affects us with a pleasure mingled with surprise, and reminds us of the natural concerts of birds among the leafy bowers. (*W. Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.*)

She will soon perceive that something is secretly preying upon your mind; aud true love will not brook reserve; it feels undervalued and outraged, when even the sorrows of those it loves are *concealed* from it. (*W. Irving's Sketch-book.*)

The cliffs threw their dark shadow wide on the waters, and the gloom of the evening had so far advanced, as to *conceal* the discontent that brooded over the ordinary open brow of Barnstable, as he sprang from the rocks into the boat, and took his seat by the side of the silent pilot. (*Cooper's Pilot.*)

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily detect what I *conceal*.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Some writers have maintained that Cromwell *dissembled* in religion as well as in politics. (*Lingard's hist. of England*).

Let school-taught pride *dissemble* all it can
These little things are great to little man.
(*Goldsmith.*)

Good-breeding has made the tongue falsify the heart, and act a part of continual restraint, while nature has preserved the eyes to herself, that she may not be *disguised* or misrepresented. (*Steele.*)

Early on the morning of the day following that which we have commemorated, the Imperial Council was assembled, where the number of general officers with sounding titles, *disguised* under a thin veil the real weakness of the Grecian empire. (*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

1. *CONDITION*, 2. *STATION.*

1. Stand, Zuſtand, Rang, Lage; 2. Stand, Poſten, Amt, Beruf.

Das erſte Hauptwort bezeichnet größtentheils die Verhältniſſe, Erziehung, Geburt; das zweite eher den Rang, Beſchäftigung und Lebensweiſe.

Riches suddenly acquired are calculated to make a man forget his original *condition,* and to render him negligent of the duties of his *station.* It is the folly of the present day, that every man is unwilling to keep the *station* which has been assigned to him by Providence.

The commmon charge against those who rise above their original *condition,* is that of pride. (*Johnson.*)

The poor people, who could ill afford it, bred their son to writing and accounts, and other learning, to qualify him for the place, and the boy held up his head above his *condition* with these hopes; nor would he go to plough, nor to any other kind of work; and went constantly drest as fine as could be, with two clean Holland shirts a week, and this for several years. (*Fielding's J. Andrews.*)

The last day will assign to every one a *station* suitable to the dignity of his character. (*Addison.*)

The want of Moral science leaves the influence to the world, hence exaggerated respect to wealth and *station.* (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

The contrast between England and the Continent is in one respect most singular. In our own country, we occassionaly meet with persons in the *station* of private gentlemen, ardently pursuing science for its own sake, and sometimes even acquiring a European reputation, whilst scarcely a similar instance can be produced throughout the Continent. (*Bulwer's England.*)

Towards the end of the last century, there were in Saxony some of his (Luther's) descendants in decent and honourable *stations.* (*Robertson's Charles V.*)

Give me, kind heav'n, a private *station,*
A mind serene for contemplation;
Title and profit I resign;
The post of honour shall be mine.

(*Gay's Fables.*)

1. *To CONDUCE,* 2. *CONTRIBUTE.*

1. 2. Beitragen, mitwirken.

Das erſte Verbum bedeutet, zu dem vollen Endzweck dienen, das zweite, als untergeordnetes Werkzeug wirken; das erſte immer im guten Sinne, das zweite in gutem oder nachtheiligem Verſtande.

Exercise *conduces* to the health; it *contributes* to give vigour to the frame. Schemes of ambition never *conduce* to tranquillity of mind. A single failure may *contribute* sometimes to involve a person in perpetual trouble.

It is to be allowed that doing all honour to the superiority of heroes above the rest of mankind, must needs *conduce* to the glory and advantage of a nation. (*Steele.*)

While I thought concealing your age, boy, was likely to *conduce* to your improvement, I concurred with your mother's desire to keep it secret. But since I find she turns it to a wrong use, I must now declare you have been of age these three months. (*Goldsmith's She stoops to conquer.*)

I grant, says Man, to gen'ral use
Your parts and talents may *conduce.*

(*Gay's Fables.*)

Does it to Chloe's charms *conduce*
To found her praise on our abuse?

(*Gay's Fables.*)

Such was the situation, and such were the manners of the ancient Germans. Their climate, their want of learning, of arts, and of laws, their notions of honour, of gallantry, and of religion, their sense of freedom, impatience of peace, and thirst of enterprise, all *contributed* to form a people of military heroes. (*Gibbon's hist.*)

The true choice of our diet, and our companions at it, seems to consist in that which *contributes* most to cheerfulness and refreshment. (*Fuller.*)

Each star, shining in its appointed sphere, each — no matter its magnitude or its gyration — *contributes* to the general light. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

1. *To CONFIDE*, 2. *TRUST.*

1. Vertrauen, ſich verlaſſen; 2. vertrauen, ſich verlaſſen, trauen.

Beide Zeitwörter drücken ein Vertrauen auf die Redlichkeit eines Andern aus, aber das zweite iſt Gattung, das erſte Art: einem etwas für uns Hochwichtiges vertrauen, muß mit to confide gegeben werden, ſo wie mit to trust, wenn wir auf gegebene Verſicherung unſer Zutrauen bauen. Confidence ſetzt zuweilen Geheimes und Perſönliches voraus; trust betrifft nur das perſönliche Intereſſe.

A king *confides* in his ministers and generals for the due execution of his plans, and the administration of the laws'. One friend *confides* in another where he discloses to him all his private concerns. A merchant *trusts* to his clerks when he employs them in his business. Individuals *trust* each other with portions of their property. We always *trust* when we *confide*, but not *vice versâ*.

Fathers cannot be too wary in whom they repose such *confidence*. (*Alhambra.*)

Men live and prosper but in mutual *trust*,
A *confidence* of one another's truth. (*Southern.*)

All this they bear, but, not the less,
Have moments such in happiness —
Blest meetings, after many a day
Of widowhood past far away,
When the lov'd face again is seen
Close, close, with not a tear between —
Confidings frank, without control,
Pour'd mutually from soul to soul. (*Moor's Loves of the Angels.*)

Thou wert good
And kind, and art not fit for such base acts
As vice and villainy would put thee to:
Confess — *confide* in me — thou know'st my nature (*Byron's Faliero.*)

His face is muffled in his cloak, but both
His voice and gestures seem familiar to me;
I craved his name, but this he seem'd reluctant
To *trust*, save to yourself. (*Byron's Faliero.*)

Then, fare thee well — I'd rather make
My bower upon some icy lake
When thawing suns begin to shine,
Than *trust* to love so false as thine! (*Moor's Lalla Rookh.*)

In my mind, there is no traitor like
He whose demestic treason plants the poniard
Within the breast which *trusted* to his truth.
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

1. *CONFORMABLE*, 2. *AGREEABLE*, 3. *SUITABLE.*

1. Uebereinstimmend, gemäß, angemessen; 2. übereinstimmend; 3. gemäß, angemessen.

Das erste wird gebraucht bei Verpflichtungen, Vorschriften, mit der Regel Anderer übereinstimmend; das zweite betrifft eine Wahl, ein Belieben, und stimmt sowohl mit unserm, als mit Anderer Gefühl, Gemüth und Urtheil überein; das dritte bezieht sich auf Gegenstände der Schicklichkeit, Eigenthümlichkeit und Klugheit. Conformable wird häufig von Dingen temporairer Wichtigkeit, die beiden andern von solchen, die einen dauernden Werth haben, gebraucht.

This is *conformable* to the reason of others as well as to his own. The decisions of a judge must be strictly *conformable* to the letter of the law; the decision of a partisan is always *agreeable* to the temper of his party; the style of a writer should be *suitable* to his subject. It is of no small importance for every man to act *suitably* to the character he has assumed.

A man is glad to gain numbers on his side, as they serve to strengthen him in his opinion. It makes him believe that his principles carry conviction with them, and are the more likely to be true, when he finds they are *conformable* to the reason of others as well as to his own.
(*Addison.*)

As you have formerly offered some arguments for the soul's immortality, *agreeable* both to reason and to Christian doctrine, I believe your readers will not be displeased to see how the same great truth shines in the pomp of Roman eloquence. (*Hughes.*)

I think banging a cushion gives a man too warlike or perhaps too theatrical a figure, to be *suitable* to a Christian congregation.
(*Swift.*)

1. *To CONNECT*, 2. *COMBINE*, 3. *UNITE.*

1. Verknüpfen, verbinden, (zusammenhangen); 2. verbinden, vereinigen; 3. vereinigen, verbinden.

Das erste Zeitwort hat eine getrenntere Bedeutung, als das zweite, so wie dieses eine getrenntere, als das dritte. Die Verbindung, welche die zwei ersten Zeitwörter ausdrücken, bleibt immer abgesondert, sie kann zwischen den verschiedenartigsten Dingen Statt finden, eine Vereinigung, auf welche unite deutet, verliert jede Einzelwesenheit, und setzt Gleichartigkeit in den verbundenen Theilen, Uebereinstimmung und eine Verschmelzung derselben voraus.

Houses are *connected* by means of a common passage. The armies of two nations are *combined*, or *united*.

A right opinion is that which *connects* distant truths by the shortest train of intermediate propositions. (*Johnson.*)

A single glance at the map will make the reader acquainted with the position of the eastern coast of the island of Great Britain, as *connected* with the shores of the opposite continent. (*Cooper's Pilot.*)

I thank you for remembering me; I would do my best to forget myself, but that, I find, your idea is so closely *connected* to me, that I must forget both together; or neither. (*Pope's Letters.*)

It was a tower somewhat apart from the main palace of the Alhambra, though *connected* with it by the main wall that encircled the whole summit of the hill. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

A death that is *connected* with love, *unites* us by a thousand remembrances to all who have mourned. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

Fancy can *combine* the ideas which memory has treasured. (*Hawkesworth.*)

A friend is he with whom our interest is *united.* (*Hawkesw.*)

He was of a noble presence, and great bodily strength, *united* to manly beauty; his complexion was exceeding fair, and according to the Arabian chroniclers, he heightened the gravity and majesty of his appearance by suffering his beard to grow to a dignified length, and dying it black. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

But happy they! the happiest of their kind!
Whom gentler stars *unite*, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend.
(*Thomson's Spring.*)

1. *CONSCIENTIOUS,* 2. *SCRUPULOUS.*

1. Gewiſſenhaft; 2. bedenklich, ängſtlich, gewiſſenhaft, behutſam vorſichtig.

Das erſte verhält ſich zu dem zweiten wie ein Ganzes zu einem Theile: das erſte bedeutet, völlig gewiſſenhaft ſein, das zweite, oft nur beſondere Bedenklichkeiten haben.

A *conscientious* man does nothing to offend his *conscience*; but a *scrupulous* man has often his *scruples* on trifling or minor points.

A *conscientious* person would rather distrust his own judgment than condemn his species. (*Burke.*)

I have been so very *scrupulous* in this particular, of not hurting any man's reputation, that I have forborne mentioning even such authors as I could not name with honour. (*Addison.*)

1. *To CONSENT,* 2. *PERMIT,* 3. *ALLOW,* 4. *GRANT.*

1. Einwilligen; 2. erlauben, geſtatten, zulaſſen; 3. einräumen, zugeben, billigen, gutheißen; 4. zugeſtehen, zugeben, bewilligen.

Das erſte Zeitwort wird gebraucht, wenn unſer Intereſſe uns zur Einwilligung auffordert; in Bezug auf Höhere iſt es eine Handlung der Gewalt, und betrifft in Privatangelegenheiten wichtige Gegenſtände; bei dem zweiten Zeitworte wird die Bequemlichkeit Anderer berückſichtigt durch einen directen Ausdruck unſers Willens, oder unſere, durch äußere Verhältniſſe; das dritte Zeitwort bezeichnet, daß wir aus Gefälligkeit die Bequemlichkeit Anderer berückſichtigen, indem wir uns nicht widerſetzen, daß wir etwas wiſſen und es ſtillſchweigend gutheißen, daß wir die Richtigkeit einer Bemerkung einräumen; es betrifft oft unbedeutende Gegenſtände; das vierte, das Gewünſchte zugeſtehen, die Wahrheit einer Sache einräumen.

The proprietor of an estate *permits* his friends to sport on his grounds. It is sometimes prudent to *consent*; complaisant to *permit*;

good-natured or weak to *allow*. A parent *consents* to the establishment of his children. We must pause before we give our *consent*. He *permits* them to read certain books. Public measures are *permitted* and *allowed*. Government *permits* individuals to fit out privateers in time of war. His conscience will not *permit* him to deny it. He *allows* of a passage through his premises. He *allows* them to converse with him familiarly. When magistrates are not vigilant, many things will be done which are not *allowed*.

O no! our reason was not vainly lent!
Nor is a slave but by its own *consent!*
(*Dryden.*)

Shame, and his conscience
Will not *permit* him to deny it.
(*Randolph.*)

Your Excellency will *allow* that the French and the English are both eminently vain of country — so far they are alike — yet if there be any difference between the two nations more strong than another, it is the manner in which that vanity is shown. (*Bulwer's England.*)

Any of my readers who have studied the biography of men of letters, will *allow* my assertion is borne out by facts. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Who does the best his circumstance *allows*,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

It is necessary before any argument can be commenced, that something should be taken for *granted* on both sides.

I take it at the same time for *granted* that the immortality of the soul is sufficiently established by other arguments. (*Steele.*)

1. *CONSTRAINT*, 2. *RESTRAINT*.

1. Zwang; 2. Zurückhaltung, Einschränkung, Zwang.

Das erste Hauptwort betrifft nur die Bewegungen des Körpers; das zweite die des Gemüths und die äußern Handlungen. Wenn die Bewegungen des Gemüths und des Körpers in ihrem Bezuge zu den äußern Handlungen betrachtet werden, dann wird auch das erste Substantiv angewendet.

His behaviour is *constrained*. The behaviour of children must be more *constrained* in the presence of their superiors than when they are by themselves. His feelings are *restrained*.

When from *constraint* only the offices of seeming kindness are performed, little dependance can be placed on them. (*Blair.*)

But with the latitude of unbounded, it is easy enough to gain the character of wit, especially in a court, where, as all persons hate and envy one another heartily, and are at the same time obliged by the *constrained* behaviour of civility to profess the greatest liking; so it is, and must be wonderfully pleasant to then, to see the follies of their acquaintance exposed by a third person. (*Fielding's Journey.*)

In these dear halls, where welcome kind
Is with fair liberty combined;
Where cordial friendship gives the hand,
And flies *constraint* the magic wand
Of the fair dame that rules the land.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

What *restraints* do they lie under who have no regards beyond the grave? (*Berkeley.*)

I had now obtained universally the character of a very wise young

man, which I did not altogether purchase without pains; for the *restraint* I laid on myself in abstaining from the several diversions adapted to my years cost me many a yearning. (*Fielding's Journey.*)

But these indecencies of which Luther was guilty, must not be imputed wholly to the violence of his temper. They ought to be charged in part on the manner of the age. Among a rude people; unacquainted with those maxims, which, by putting continual *restraint* on the passions of individuals, have polished society, and rendered it agreeable, disputes of every kind, were managed with heat, and strong emotions were uttered in their natural language, without reserve or delicacy.
(*Robertson's hist. of Charles V.*)

I speak not as desiring more;
But rather wishing a more strict *restraint*
Upon the sisterhood, the votarists of saint Clare.
(*Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*)

1. *CONTEMPTIBLE*, 2. *CONTEMPTUOUS.*

1. Verächtlich, verachtenswerth; 2. verächtlich, verachtend.

Das erste Adjectiv wird auf Verachtung verdienende Dinge, das zweite auf Verachtung ausdrückende angewendet. Auf Personen oder ihre Handlungen können also beide Eigenschaftswörter bezogen werden, auf Dinge nur das erste.

A production is *contemptible*; a sneer or look is *contemptuous.*

Silence, or negligent indifference, proceeds from anger mixed with scorn, that shows another to be thought by you too *contemptible* to be regarded. (*Addison.*)

I know nothing more *contemptible* in a writer than the character of a plagiary. (*Swift's Tale.*)

My sister's principles in many particulars differ; but there has been always such a harmony between us that she seldom smiles upon those who have suffered me to pass with a *contemptuous* negligence.
(*Hawkesworth.*)

1. *CONTENTMENT*, 2. *SATISFACTION.*

1. Zufriedenheit; 2. Zufriedenheit, Befriedigung.

Die Zufriedenheit, welche der erste Ausdruck in sich schließt, liegt in uns selbst: wir wünschen nichts mehr, wir haben genug; die, welche das zweite Hauptwort bezeichnet, rührt von äußern Dingen her: man ist zufrieden, wenn man seinen Wunsch erreicht hat.

The *contented* man will not be *dissatisfied*; but he who looks for *satisfaction* will never be *contented.* A *contented* man can never be miserable; a *satisfied* man can scarcely be long happy. Our duty bids us be *contented*; our desires ask to be *satisfied.*

What makes man wretched? happiness deny'd?
Lorenzo! no, *'tis* happiness disdain'd,
She comes too meanly dress'd to win our smile,
And calls herself *Content*, a homely name. (*Youngs N. Th.*)
I do not think
He is *content* — I'm sure he is not *content*;
Nor would I be *content*, were I a man,
And Gesler seated on the rock of Altorf!
A man may lack *content*, and yet be good.
(*Knowles's Will. Tell.*)

Come now, I hope there is no *dissatisfied* person, but what is *content;* for as I have been disappointed myself, it will be very hard if I have not the *satisfaction* of seeing other people succeed better. — (*Sheridan's Rivals.*)

1. *CONVENIENT*, 2. *SUITABLE.*

1. Schicklich, anſtändig, paſſend, angemeſſen; 2. gemäß, angemeſſen.

Das erſte bezieht ſich auf die Umſtände oder die Gefühle einer Perſon; das zweite auf irgend eine vorgeſchriebene Form oder Regel, auf die feſtſtehenden Meinungen der Menſchen, und iſt eng verbunden mit moraliſcher Schicklichkeit.

Nothing is *convenient* which does not favour one's purpose: nothing is *suitable* which does not *suit* the person, place, and thing. Whoever has any thing to ask of another must take a *convenient* opportunity in order to ensure success; his address on such an occasion would be very *unsuitable,* if he affected to claim as a right what he ought to solicit as a favour.

If any man think it *convenient* to seem good, let him be so indeed, and then his goodness will appear to every body's satisfaction. (*Tillotson.*)

As I should be very sorry to interrupt your sunday's engagement, if monday, or any other day of the ensuing week, would be equally *convenient* to yourself and friend, I will then have the honour of accepting his invitation. (*Byron's Lett.*)

Pleasure in general is the consequent apprehension of a *suitable* object, *suitably* applied to a rightly disposed faculty. (*South.*)

1. *CRIMINAL*, 2. *GUILTY.*

1. Verbrecheriſch, verdammlich, ſtrafbar; 2. ſchuldig.

Das erſte Adjectivum bezieht ſich auf die Art des Vergehens, das zweite auf die Thatſache eines Vergehens; das erſte bezeichnet etwas poſitiv Böſes, das zweite wird nach der Schuld beſtimmt.

A person may sometimes be *criminal* without being *guilty.* He who contradicts another abruptly in conversation is *guilty* of a breach of politeness. It is very *criminal* to sow dissension among men; although there are too many who from a busy temper are *guilty* of this offence.

True modesty avoids every thing that is *criminal;* false modesty every thing that is unfashionable. (*Addison.*)

I cannot think the endeavour at temporal power from the service at the altar, a less *guilt,* than building a false superstructure upon that foundation, which only can be laid for spiritual and holy purposes. (*Steele, Rom. Eccles. hist.*)

Guilt hears appall'd with deeply troubled thought;
And yet not always on the *guilty* head
Descends the fated flash. (*Thomson.*)

In sullen mood he lay reclined,
Revolving, in his stormy mind,
The felon deed, the fruitless *guilt,*
His patron's blood by treason spilt;
A *crime,* it seemed, so dire and dread,
That it had power to wake the dead. (*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

The cringing train of pow'r survey,
What creatures are so low as they?
With what obsequiousness they bend!
To what vile actions condescend!
Their rise is on their meanness built,
And flatt'ry is their smallest *guilt*.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

1. *To CRY*, 2. *WEEP*.

1. Schreien, weinen, jammern; 2. weinen, klagen.

Das erste Zeitwort bezeichnet, Thränen vergießen, mit Schreien verbunden, oder bloßes Schreien; das zweite bloß das Vergießen von Thränen.

Children and weak people commonly *cry*. *Weeping* when called forth by others' sorrows, is an infirmity, which no man would wish to be without.

Her poor daughter, she said *crying*, was wandering some where about the road. (*Sentim. Journey.*)

The babe clung *crying* to his nurse's breast,
Scared at the dazzling helm and nodding crest.
(*Pope.*)

I thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes,
I know thee well enough; thy name is Gloster;
Thou must be patient; we came *crying* hither.
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wawl, and *cry*: — I will preach to thee; mark me.
(*King Lear.*)

Thy Hector, wrapt in everlasting sleep,
Shall neither hear thee sigh nor see thee *weep*.
(*Pope.*)

For love she *weeps*,
And the dews are the tears she *weeps*,
From the well of a mother's love!
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

1. *CUNNING*, 2. *CRAFTY*, 3. *SUBTLE*, 4. *SLY*, 5. *WILY*.

1. Fein, verschmitzt, schlau, arglistig; 2. fein, listig, verschmitzt; 3. fein, schlau; 4. schlau, listig, fein; 5. schlau, verschlagen, verschmitzt.

Alle diese Beiwörter bedeuten eine Fähigkeit, besondere und geheime Mittel zur Erreichung eines Zweckes anzuwenden; sie weichen hauptsächlich in der Art ab, die Mittel geheimnißvoll zu umhüllen, oder in dem Grade des Ueberlistens. Cunning ist Gewandtheit, zu verbergen, und erfordert wenig mehr, als Zurückhaltung und Verschlossenheit; crafty bezeichnet mehr, seine Worte und Handlungen so gestalten, daß sie den Argwohn einschläfern; subtle bedeutet, mehr Feinheit in der Erfindung, als cunning und crafty, seine Anschläge in einen, für den gewöhnlichen Beobachter undurchdringlichen Schleier hüllen; cunning und crafty in Handlungen, subtle größtentheils in Worten, oder Worten und Handlungen verbunden. Slyness, eine gemeine Art, cunning: vorsichtig und unvermerkt, zu Werke zu gehen. Wiliness, eine cunning oder craft nur bei Fällen, wo man angegriffen wird oder sich vertheidigt, anwendbar.

A child may be *cunning*; the *cunning* man looks only to the concealment of an immediate object; men are *cunning* in their ordinary concerns. An old man will be *crafty*; the *crafty* and *subtle* has a remote object to conceal; politicians are *crafty* or subtle: but the former is more so as to the end, and the latter as to the means.

If Comnenus commonly employed *cunning* and dissimulation instead of courage — his expedients were the disgrace of the age, rather than his own. (*W. Scott's R. of P.*)

There is another secret that can never fail if you can once get it believed, and which is often practised by women of greater *cunning* than virtue. (*Addison.*)

Cunning is often to be met with in brutes themselves, and in persons who are but the fewest removes of them. (*Addison.*)

You will find the examples to be few and rare of wicked unprincipled men attaining fully the accomplishment of their *crafty* designs. (*Blair.*)

Having prevailed on the Sultan to give her only daughter in marriage to Rustan the Grand Vizier, she disclosed her scheme to that *crafty* minister, who perceiving that it was his own interest to cooperate with her, readily promised his assistance towards aggrandizing that branch of the royal line to which he was so nearly allied. (*Rob. Charles V.*)

To all these female intrigues Rustan added an artifice still more *subtle*, which completed the Sultan's delusion, and heightened his jealousy and fear. (*Rob. Ch. V.*)

Subtle he needs must be, who could seduce Angels. (*Milton's P. L.*)

If you or your correspondent had consulted me in your discourse upon the eye, I could have told you that the eye of Leonora is *slyly* watchful while it looks negligent. (*Steele.*)

I am very often tempted to make away with a very fat butler that I possess, and pop him *slyly* into the reservoir. (*Bulw. Pomp.*)

Implore his aid; for Proteus only knows
The secret cause and cure of all thy woes;
But first the *wily* wizard must be caught,
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. (*Dryden.*)

Too oft is a smile
But the hypocrite's *wile*,
To mask detestation, or fear.
(*Byron's Poems.*)

1. *DARK*, 2. *OBSCURE*, 3. *DIM*.

1. Dunkel; finſter; 2. dunkel, 3. dunkel, blaß; trüb.

Das erſte hat eine ſtärkere Bedeutung, als das zweite; im erſten Falle mangelt das Licht ganz, im letztern iſt es bloß vermindert; das erſte wird light, das letzte bright entgegengeſetzt; das dritte bezeichnet bloß eine Art Dunkelheit, und wird mehr in Bezug auf die ſehende Perſon, als auf den geſehenen Gegenſtand gebraucht.

A corner is *dark* or *obscure*; all passages in ancient writers which allude to circumstances no longer known, must necessarily be *obscure*. The owl is obliged, from the weakness of its visua organs, to seek the *darkest* corners in the daytime. His eyes grow *dim*. Her sight grows *dim*. The light is *dim*, by which things are but *dimly* seen.

And in the depth of forests, *darkling*,
The watch-fires in the distance sparkling.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Then sorrow's livery *dims* the air,
And dies in *darkness*, like despair.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

I marvel at nothing so much as that men will gird themselves at discovering *obscure* beauties in an author, answered Shakspeare; certes the greatest and most pregnant beauties are ever the plainest and most evidently striking; and when two meanings of a passage can in the least balance our judgments which to prefer, I hold it matter of unquestionable certainty, that neither of them is worth a farthing.
(*Fielding's Journey.*)

The Egyptian raised his eyes to Glaucus with a sudden and piercing glance. »I do not understand you«, said he coldly, »but it is the custom to consider wit lies in *obscurity*.«
(*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

Here the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in a patio or court, *dimly* lighted by a single lamp.
(*W. Irving's Alhambra,*)

The sky was dull, and *dim*, and gray,
And a low breeze crept moaning by. —
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

1. *DECAY*, 2. *DECLINE*.

1. Verfall, Abnahme; 2. Verfall, Abnahme.

Das erſte Hauptwort bedeutet, daß Dinge ihre Vollkommenheit, Größe und Dauer verloren; das zweite, daß ſie ihre Stärke, Wirkſamkeit und ihren Glanz verloren, und ſich ihrem Untergange nähern.

The *decay* of states in the moral world takes place by the same process as the *decay* of fabrics in the natural world. — The health may experience a *decline* at any period of life from a variety of causes, but it naturally experiences a *decay* in old age. The *decline* of empires, from their state of elevation and splendour, is a natural figure drawn from the *decline* of the setting sun.

From this period the house of Ravenswood was supposed to have dated its *decay*. (*W. Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.*)

Charles the Fifth's elms in the island-garden close to the palace are *decaying* apace. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

Alas! the joys that fortune brings
Are trifling and *decay*.
(*Vicar of Wakef.*)

Our fathers knew the value of a screen
From sultry suns: and, in their shaded walks
And long protracted bow'rs, enjoy'd at noon
The gloom and coolness of *declining* day.
(*Cooper's Task.*)

1 *DECEIT*, 2. *DECEPTION*.

1. Betrug, Liſt, Hinterliſt; 2. Betrügen, Betrug, Täuſchung.

Das erſte Hauptwort bedeutet Neigung zum Betrug, abſichtlicher Betrug und zwar der ſchlechteſten Art, das zweite bezeichnet oft nur die Kunſt zu betrügen, einen ſolchen Betrug, der aus unwichtigen, wenn nicht unſchädlichen Bewegungsgründen entſpringt.

A person or a conduct is *deceitful*; an appearance is *deceptive*. A panoramic exhibition is an agreeable *deception*. A *deceitful* person has

always guile in his heart and on his tongue: jugglers practise various *deceptions* in the performance of their tricks for the entertainment of the populace. Parasites and sycophants are obliged to have recourse to *deceit*.

Thus his (Cromwell's) whole conduct was made up of artifice and *deceit*. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

The faces of men seemed to him as masks; he felt everywhere the presence of *deceit*. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

Strange tidings these to tell a world, who treat
All but their own experience as *deceit*!
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

All the joy of sorrow for the happiness or calamities of others is produced by an act of the imagination that realizes the event, however fictitious, so that we feel, while the *deception* lasts, whatever emotions could be excited by the same good or evil happening to ourselves.
(*Johnson.*)

1. *DECENCY*, 2. *DECORUM*.

1. Anſtand, Wohlanſtändigkeit, Schicklichkeit, Sittſamkeit; 2. Wohlſtand, Schicklichkeit.

Das erſte Hauptwort bezeichnet eines Mannes Aufführung, das zweite ſein Betragen.

Indecency is a vice; it is the violation of public or private morals; *indecorum* is a fault; it offends the feelings of those who witness it.

Even religion itself, unless *decency* be the handmaid which waits upon her, is apt to make people appear guilty of sourness and ill-humour.
(*Spectator.*)

They looked on Cromwell as the favourite of God, under the special guidance of the Holy Spirit, and honoured with communications from heaven; and he, on his part, was careful, by the piety of his language, by the strict *decorum* of his court, and by his zeal for the diffusion of godliness, to preserve and strengthen such impressions.
(*Lingard's hist. of Engl.*)

Writing, when properly managed (as you may be sure I think mine is) is but a different name for conversation. As no one who knows what he is about in good company, would venture to talk all; — so no author who understands the just boundaries of *decorum* and good breeding, would presume to think all: the truest respect which you can pay to the reader's understanding is to halve this matter amicably, and leave him something to imagine, in his turn, as well as yourself.
(*Sterne's T. Shandy.*)

Our decrees
Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the nose;
The baby beats the nurse, and quite athwart
Goes all *decorum*.
(*Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*)

1. *DEITY*, 2. *DIVINITY*.

1. Gottheit; 2. Gottheit.

Das erſte Hauptwort ein göttliches Weſen, der heidniſche Gott; das zweite das Weſen Gottes, die göttliche Natur und Macht.

The *deities* of the heathens had little of *divinity* in them. The *divinity* of our Saviour is a fundamental article in the Christian faith.

The first original of the dramas was religious worship consisting only of a chorus, which was nothing else but a hymn to a *deity*.
(*Addison.*)

But first, according to the good old custom of *deities*, she (Criticism) cast about to change her shape, for fear the *divinity* of her countenance might dazzle his mortal sight, and over-charge the rest of his senses.
(*Swift's Tale.*)

Oh! who could, e'en in bondage, tread the plains
Of glorious Greece, nor feel his spirit rise
Kindling within him? who, with heart and eyes,
Could walk where Liberty had been, nor see
The shining foot-prints of her *Deity*,
Nor feel those god-like breathings in the air,
Which mutely told her spirit had been there?
(*Moor's Lalla Rookh.*)

A *Deity* believ'd, is joy begun;
A *Deity* ador'd, is joy advanc'd;
A *Deity* belov'd, is joy matur'd.
(*Young's N. Thoughts.*)

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and startles at destruction?
'Tis the *divinity* which stirs within us.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

1. *To DELAY*, 2. *DEFER*, 3. *POSTPONE*.

1. Aufſchieben, verſchieben, anſtehen laſſen, aufhalten; 2. aufſchieben, verſchieben, anſtehen laſſen; 3. aufſchieben, hintanſetzen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet bloß: eine Handlung nicht beginnen, ſie auf Tage, Stunden, Minuten verſchieben; die Urſache liegt größtentheils in der aufſchiebenden Perſon. Das zweite und dritte Zeitwort bezeichnet, den Anfang einer Handlung in eine entferntere Periode verlegen, ſie auf Monate oder Wochen verſchieben; es findet ein willkührlicher, jedoch durch die Umſtände gerechtfertigter Bewegungsgrund Statt, und bei postpone jederzeit eine Bezugnahme, Beziehung.

A tardy debtor *delays* the settlement of his accounts. We may *delay* answering a letter. — A person may *defer* his visit from month to month. A merchant *defers* the shipment of any goods in consequence of the receipt of fresh intelligence. Never *defer* that till to-morrow which you can do to-day. — He *postpones* his visit until the commencement of a new year. He *postponed* the shipment until after the arrival of the expected fleet.

I have *delayed* writing to you in expectation of hearing farther from you upon the subject of your stay at college. (*Chatham's Letters.*)

Her Majesty's arrival, like other great events, was *delayed* from hour to hour; and it was now announced by a breathless post, that her Majesty being detained by her gracious desire, to receive the hommage of her lieges, who had thronged to wait upon her at Warwick, it would be the hour of twilight are she entered the castle.
(*W. Scott's Kenilworth.*)

In late years, and especially in the northern parts of the island, a good deal of corn is abroad at the beginning of September, on which account, the day on which partridge-shooting commences, has of late

been *deferred* by the legislature from the 1st to the 14th of this month. (*Aikin's Nat. Hist.*)

When I *postponed* to another summer my journey to England, could I apprehend that I never should see her again? (*Gibbon.*)

I *postponed,* however, doing so, from time to time, in the impression that their grave and serious character was not likely to command an attentive audience with the many, at all commensurate with the exaggerated and enthusiastic estimate already conceived of their value by the few. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

1. *DELIGHTFUL,* 2. *CHARMING.*

1. Ergötzlich, angenehm; 2. bezaubernd, reizend, einnehmend.

Das erste wird entweder auf körperliche oder geistige Gegenstände, das zweite größtentheils auf Gegenstände der Empfindung, des Gefühls angewendet.

This is a *delightful* or *charming* prospect. The music of this opera is *charming*. It is a *delightful* employment to relieve distress, and a *delightful* spectacle to see a family living together in love and harmony.—

But it was only in secret that she laboured at this delusive, but *delightful* architecture. (*W. Scott's Bride of Lam.*)

The child hearkens with *delight* to the tales of his nurse, he learns to read, and he devours with eagerness fabulous legends and novels. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

Viewing the various witnesses of a social system which has past from the world for ever — a stranger from that remote and barbarian isle which the imperial Roman shivered when he named — paused amidst the *delights* of the soft Campania — and composed this History! (*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

She was the rainbow to thy sight!
Thy sun — thy heav'n — of lost *delight!*
(*T. Campbell's Gertrude.*)

Come, peace of mind, *delightful* guest!
Return, and make thy downy nest
Once more in this sad heart.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

Nothing can be wore magnificent than the figure which Jupiter makes in the first Iliad, nor more *charming* than that of Venus in the first Aeneid. (*Addison.*)

1. *To DEMAND,* 2. *REQUIRE.*

1. Begehren, fordern, verlangen; 2 fordern, verlangen, nothwendig machen.

Das erste Zeitwort bedeutet, das Schuldige und Gebührende fordern, es wird auf wichtige, dringende und gefährliche Unternehmungen angewendet; das zweite das, welches wir gethan zu sehen wünschen und erwarten; es wird von schwierigen Unternehmungen gesagt.

The creditor makes a *demand* on the debtor; the master *requires* a certain portion of duty from his servant; it is unjust to *demand* of a person what he has no right to give. A person *demands* admittance when it is not voluntarily granted; he *requires* respectful deportment from those who are subordinate to him. Things of urgency and moment *demand* immediate attention; difficult matters *require* a steady attention.

Hear, all ye Trojans! all ye Grecian bands,
What Paris, author of the war, *demands.*

(*Pope.*)

The chase of the wolf, the wild boar, or even the timid stag, *required* sylvan arms; the wild cattle still more *demanded* this equipment of war-bows and shafts, boar-spears and sharp swords, and other tools of the chase similar to those used in actual war.

(*W. Scott's Castle dangerous.*)

It did, indeed, *require* a greater self-control than the reader may at first imagine, to reject much that was most inviting in itself; but which, while it might have added attraction to parts of the work, would have been injurious to the symmetry of the whole.

(*Bulwer's Last days.*)

I am very much pleased that you approve what was sent, because I remember to have heard a great man say, that nothing *required* more judgment than making a present; which, when it is done to those of high rank, ought to be of something that is not readily got for money.

(*Swift's Lett.*)

Oh then how blind to all that truth *requires,*
Who think it freedom when a part aspires.

(*Goldsmith.*)

If I have spoke
Thy thought aright, ne'er be it said again,
The heart *requires* more service than the tongue
Can, at its best, perform.

(*Knowles's Virginius.*)

1. *To* DEMUR, 2. HESITATE.

1. Unſchlüſſig, ungewiß ſein, in Zweifel ſtehen, Anſtand nehmen; 2. zweifelhaft, unſchlüſſig ſein, Bedenken tragen.

Das erſte Zeitwort ſetzt Zweifel oder Schwierigkeit, aber auch Vorſicht voraus; das zweite ſchwankendes Urtheil, aber auch Wankelmuth.

When a proposition appears to be unjust, we *demur* in supporting it. — It is the business of a counsellor to make *demurs.* — When a request of a dubious nature is made to us, we *hesitate* in complying with it.

And is Lorenzo a *demurrer* still?
Pride in thy parths provokes thee to contest
Truths, which contested, put thy parts to shame.

(*Young's Night Thoughts.*)

I want no solicitations for me to comply where it would be ungenerous for me to refuse; for can I *hesitate* a moment to take upon myself the protection of a daughter of Correllius?

(*Letters of Pliny, by Melmoth.*)

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge. (*Pope.*)

Immediately a page brought a silver goblet of wine. The Emperor put his lips to it, though he scarce tasted the liquor, then commanded it to be handed to Hereward, and bade the soldier drink. The Saxon did not wait till he was desired a second time, but took off the contents without *hesitation.* (*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

1. *To DENY*, 2. *REFUSE.*

1. Abschlagen, verweigern, versagen; 2. verweigern, abschlagen.

Das erste Zeitwort betrifft Facta und bedeutet ein mündliches Abschlagen; zuweilen wird es auch in Beziehung auf das, was uns angemessen ist, auf unsere eigenen Genüsse gebraucht, und ist oft die Handlung unbekannter Wirkenden. Das zweite betrifft Wünsche oder Bitten, was Anderen angemessen ist, ein Abschlagen in Bezug auf die Zukunft, und ist jederzeit eine persönliche, absichtliche Handlung.

We *deny* a person a thing; we *refuse* his request. Some Christians think it very meritorious to *deny* themselves their usual quantity of food at certain times; they are however but sorry professors of Christianity if they *refuse* at the same time to give of their substance to the poor. We are sometimes *denied* by circumstances the consolation of seeing our friends before they die; when prisoners want to see their friends for sinister purposes they must be *refused*.

I must confess, I have been apt sometimes to be very angry with our language, for having *denied* us the use of the word patria, and afforded us no other name to express our native community, than that of country. (*Shaftsbury's Char.*)

The moment she heard the messenger was blind, Jone felt the impossibility of returning a chilling reply. Glaucus had chosen a herald that was indeed sacred — a herald that could not be *denied*.
(*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

Heaven had given to Glaucus every blessing but one: it had given him beauty, health, fortune, genius, illustrious descent, a heart of fire, a mind of poetry; but it had *denied* him the heritage of freedom.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Deny to speak with me? They are sick? they are weary?
They have travell'd hard to-night? Mere fetches;
The images of revolt and flying off!
Fetch me a better answer.
(*Shakesp. Lear.*)

Jove to his Thetis nothing could *deny*,
Nor was the signal vain that shook the sky.
(*Pope.*)

O sire of Gods and men! Thy suppliant hear;
Refuse or grant; for what has Jove to fear?
(*Pope.*)

Doge Dandolo survived to ninety summers
To vanquish empires, and *refuse* their crown.
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

1. *DESERT*, 2. *MERIT*, 3. *WORTH.*

1. Das Verdienst; 2. das Verdienst; 3. Werth.

Das erste Hauptwort wird für gute und schlechte Handlungen gebraucht; das Verdienst besteht in der vollbrachten Handlung, dem Werke oder dem geleisteten Dienste; es ist ein Ausdruck für gewöhnliche Erheblichkeit. Das zweite wird nur für gute Handlungen gebraucht, bezieht sich auf den Charakter des Wirkenden oder auf die Art der Handlung, und wird auf Gegenstände von größerer Wichtigkeit angewendet; das dritte ist mit dem zweiten genau verwandt, und bezeichnet noch besonders einen Werth hinsichts moralischer Eigenschaften.

We *deserve* praise or blame, A person does not *deserve* a recompense till he has performed some service. Children are always acting so as to *deserve* either reproof or commendation, reward or punishment. Criminals cannot always be punished according to their *deserts*. A labourer is *deserving* on account of his industry. He does not *merit* approbation if he has not done his part well. Candidates for public applause or honours conceive they have frequent occasion to complain that they are not treated according to their *merits*. A noble mind is not contented with barely obtaining, it seeks to *merit* what it obtains. He who has great powers and uses them for the advantage of himself or others is a man of *merit*. An artist is *meritorious* on account of his professional abilities. The man of *worth* is contented with the consciousness of what he possesses in himself. It is impossible for a man to have great *merit* and little or no *worth*. A citizen is *worthy* on account of his benevolence and uprightness. A *worthy* man possesses that which calls for the esteem of others. A subject may be *worthy* the attention of a writer.

Wenn *worthy* innere und moraliſche Eigenſchaften bezeichnet, ſo beſtimmt *worth* nur äußerliche allein: A man is *worth* the property which he can call his own. A thing may not be *worth* the while to consider.

I have small hopes of doing good, no vanity in writing, and little ambition to please a world not very candid or *deserving*. If I can preserve the good opinion of a few friends, it is all I can expect, considering how little good I can do even to them to *merit* it. (*Pope's Lett.*)

Man praises man. *Desert* in arts or arms.
Wins public honour! and ten thousand sit
Patiently present at a sacred song,
Commemoration — mad; content to hear
(O, wonderful effect of music's pow'r!)
Messiah's eulogy for Händel's sake.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

That time that bears no fruit *deserves* no name.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Life is war;
Eternal war with woe: who bears it best
Deserves it least.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

We shall neither read to soothe our indolence, nor to gratify our vanity: as little shall we content ourselves to drudge like grammarians and critics, that others may be able to study with greater ease and profit, like philosophers and statesmen: as little shall we affect the slender *merit* of becoming great scholars at the expence of groping all our lives in the dark mazes of antiquity. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll;
Charms strike the sight, but *merit* wins the soul.
(*Pope's Rape of the lock.*)

Our talk must only be of Benedick;
When I do name him, let it be thy part
To praise him more than ever man did *merit*.
(*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

But now let ev'ry Muse confess
That *merit* finds its due success.
Th' examples of our days regard:
Where's virtue seen without reward?
Distinguish'd and in place you find
Desert and *worth* of ev'ry kind.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

Say, sages, what's the charm on earth
Can turn Death's dart aside?
It is not purity and *worth*,
Else Jessy had not died.
(*Burns' Poems.*)

To birth or office, no respect be paid,
Let *worth* determine here.
(*Pope.*)

Nor mourn ye less his perish'd *worth*,
Who bade the conqueror go forth,
And launch'd that thunderbolt of war
On Egypt, Hafnia, Trafalgar.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

1. *To DESIRE*, 2. *WISH*, 3. *LONG for*, 4. *HANKER after*, 5. *COVET*.

1. Wünschen, verlangen, begehren; 2. wünschen; 3. verlangen, ſich ſehnen; 4. nachhangen, trachten, ſich ſehnen; 5. begehen.

Desire iſt heftig, und vorlangt Befriedigung: ein ſolcher Wunſch muß gemäßigt werden; auch in Bezug auf Andere iſt desire nicht weniger gebieteriſch, und legt eine Verpflichtung auf. Wish iſt weniger vehement, und beſtehet in einer ſtarken Neigung, die begrenzt werden muß; in Bezug auf Andere iſt dieſer Wunſch, wish, ohne Anmaßung und an die Gutmüthigkeit der Perſon gerichtet. Longing iſt ein heftiges Verlangen nach etwas; hankering iſt ein Verlangen, desire, nach etwas, das für uns nicht erreichbar iſt; coveting nach dem Eigenthum eines Andern, oder nach Dem, das in der Macht eines Andern zu gewähren ſteht: longings, hankerings und covetings müſſen unterdrückt werden.

We *desire* or *long for* that which is near at hand, or within view. Uncontrolled *desires* become the greatest torments. We act by the *desire* of a superior, and according to the *wishes* of an equal. The *desire* of a parent will amount to a command in the mind of a dutiful child: his *wishes* will be anticipated by the warmth of affection. — We *wish* for and *covet* that which is more remote, or less distinctly seen. A discontented person *wishes* for more than he has. Unbounded *wishes* are the bane of all happiness. — He who is in a strange land *longs* to see his native country. Ardent *longings* are mostly irrational, and not entitled to indulgence. — We *hanker* after that which has been once enjoyed; vicious men *hanker* after the pleasures which are denied them. — Ambitious men *covet* honours, avaricious men *covet* riches. *Coveting* is expressly prohibited by the divine law. —

When men have discovered a passionate *desire* of fame in the ambitious man (as no temper of mind is more apt to show itself), they become sparing and reserved in their commendations. (*Addison.*)

The lady is dead upon mine and my master's false accusation; and, briefly, I *desire* nothing but the reward of a villain.
(*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

It is as absurd in an old man to *wish* for the strenght of youth, as it would he in a young man to *wish* for the strength of a bull or a horse.
(*Steele.*)

Oh! how I *wish'd* for spear or sword,
At least to die amidst the horde,
And perish — if it must be so —
At bay, destroying many a foe. (*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Extended on the funeral couch he lies,
And, soon as morning paints the eastern skies,
The sight is granted to thy *longing* eyes.
(*Pope.*)

The wife is an old coquette thas is always *hankering* after the diversions of the town. (*Addison.*)

You know Chaucer has a tale, where a knight saves his head by discovering it was the thing which all women most *coveted.* (*Gay.*)

1. *DESTINY*, 2. *FATE*, 3. *LOT*, 4. *DOOM.*

1. Schickſal, Geſchick, Schickung, Verhängniß; 2. Schickſal, Verhängniß, Schickung, Fügung, Fatum; 3. Loos; 4. Beſtimmung, Loos.

Das erſte Hauptwort wird gebraucht in Bezug auf unſere Stellung und Lebensweiſe; es iſt vorgezeichnet. Das zweite in Beziehung auf Perſönlichkeit und auf unſere Leiden, es iſt beſtimmt; das dritte betrifft unſern Beſitz, es iſt zugetheilt. Das vierte hängt von dem Willen eines Andern ab, es iſt gefällt.

It was the *destiny* of Julius Caesar to act a great part in the world, and to establish a new form of government at Rome; it was his *fate* at last to die by the hands of assassins, the chief of whom had been his avowed friends; hat he been contented with a humbler *lot* than that of an empire, he might have enjoyed honours, riches, and a long life; his *doom* was sealed by the last step which he took in making himself emperor. It is not permitted for us to inquire into our future *destiny*; it is our duty to submit to our *fate*, to be contented with our *lot*, and prepared for our *doom*.

If death be your design — at least, said she
Take us along to share your *destiny.*
(*Dryden.*)

The gods those armies and this force employ,
The hostile gods conspire the *fate* of Troy.
(*Pope.*)

I dread thee, *Fate*, relentless and severe,
With all a poet's, husband's, father's fear!
(*Burns' Poems.*)

Look on me,
Me who have touch'd and tasted, yet both live,
And life more perfect have attain'd than *fate*
Meant me, by vent'ring higher than my *lot.*
(*Paradise Lost.*)

Every man is placed in his present condition by causes which acted without his foresight, and with which he did not always willingly cooperate; and therefore you will rarely meet one who does not think the *lot* of his neighbour better than his own. (*Johnson's Rasselas.*)

To labour is the *lot* of man below,
And when Jove gave us life he gave us woe.
(*Pope.*)

And such a *lot*, my Skene, was thine,
When thou of late were *doom'd* to twine, —
Just when thy bridal hour was by, —
The cypress with the myrtle tie.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

What mortal his own *doom* may guess?
Let none despond, let none despair!
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Oh! grant me, gods! ere Hector meets his *doom*,
All I can ask of Heav'n, an early tomb.
(*Pope.*)

1. *To DETECT*, 2. *DISCOVER.*

1. Aufdecken, entdecken; 2. aufdecken, enthüllen, entdecken.

Das erste Zeitwort bedeutet immer etwas Schlechtes, die Handlung eines Augenblicks mit Hülfe der Sinne; das zweite wird ohne Unterschied gebraucht, die Folge von Bemühungen, durch weitläufige Mittel mit Hülfe des Verstandes zu Stande gebracht.

Thieves are *detected* in picking pockets. A plot is *detected* by any one who communicated what he has seem and heard. Wicked men go on in their career of vice with the hope of escaping *detection*. — A lost child has been *discovered* in a wood. Many murders have been *discovered* after a lapse of years by ways the most extraordinary. The *discovery* of one villany often leads to that of many more.

Cunning when it is once *detected* loses its force. (*Addison.*)

We are told that the Spartans, though they punished theft in the young men when it was *discovered*, looked upon it as honourable if it succeeded. (*Addison.*)

The progress of men in *discovering* and peopling the various parts of the earth, has been extremely slow. (*Robertson's hist. of America.*)

1. *DEXTERITY*, 2. *ADDRESS*, 3. *ABILITY.*

1. Geschicklichkeit, Fertigkeit, Gewandtheit; 2. Gewandtheit, Geschicklichkeit; 3. Fähigkeit, Geschick.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet die Art der Ausführung, und giebt jeder Handlung eine Art von Leichtigkeit und Zwanglosigkeit; das zweite den Gebrauch der Mittel zur Ausführung, Kunst und Scharfsinn bei Entwürfen; das dritte Unterscheidungskraft, die Fähigkeit, mit Geist und Zuversicht zu handeln.

To form a good government there must be *ability* in the prince or his ministers; *address* in those to whom the detail of operations is entrusted; and *dexterity* in those to whom the execution of orders is entrusted. To manage the ship with *dexterity*, to carry on an intrigue with *address*, to display some *ability* on the turf, will raise a man high in the rank of the present fashionables.

It is often observed that the race is won as much by the *dexterity* of the rider as by the vigour and fleetness of the animal. (*Bath.*)

It was no sooner dark than she conveyed into his room a young maid of no disagreeable figure, who was one of her attendants, and did not want *address* to improve the opportunity for the advancement of her fortune. (*Spectator.*)

It is not possible for our small party and small *ability* to extend their operations so far as to be much felt among such numbers.
(*Cowper.*)

1. *To DIE*, 2 *EXPIRE.*

1. Sterben; 2. sterben, verscheiden.

Das erste Zeitwort bezeichnet im Allgemeinen das Erlöschen des Daseins; das zweite die letzte Lebenswirkung in gewissen Gegenständen, das

Aushauchen des Lebens. Von Bäumen und Pflanzen, welche leben, wenn sie auch keinen Athem haben, sagt man die; von einer Flamme und andern Dingen, welche Luft einsaugen und ausströmen, aber nicht leben, expire. In bildlichem Sinne wird die Zeit des Daseins statt des Lebens der Dinge gesetzt, daher sagt man: the date *expires*, the term *expires;* und so wie moralischen Gegenständen in bildlicher Bedeutung Leben beigemessen wird, so kann auch Tod solchen Gegenständen beigelegt werden, die kein physisches Leben besitzen

Pope *died* in the evening of the thirtieth day of May 1744 so placidly, that the attendants did not discern the exact time of his *expiration.* (*Johnson.*)

In the heighth of his reputation, and at a premature period of life, thus *died* Lorenzo de' Medici. (*Roscoe.*)

A dissolution is the civil *death* of parliament. (*Blackstone.*)

Death gives us more than was in Eden lost,
The king of terrors is the prince of peace.
When shall I *die* to vanity, pain, *death?*
When shall I *die?* — when shall I live for ever.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

When Alexander the Great *died*, the Grecian monarchy *expired* with him. (*South.*)

Having affectionately embraced his surrounding friends, and submitted to the last ceremonies of the church, he became absorbed in meditation, occasionally repeating portions of scripture, and accompanying his ejaculations with elevated eyes, and solemn gestures of his hands, till the energies of life gradually declining, and pressing to his lips a magnificent crucifix, he calmly *expired.* (*Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo.*)

A parliament may *expire* by length of time. (*Blackstone.*)

All, to reflourish, fades;
As in a wheel, all sinks, to re-ascend.
Emblems of man, who passes, not *expires.*
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *DIFFERENT*, 2. *UNLIKE.*

1. Verschieden, unähnlich; 2. ungleich, unähnlich.

Different ist positiv, unlike negativ: wir sehen auf das, was different ist und stellen einen Vergleich an; aber was unlike ist, bedarf keines Vergleichs.

A thing is said to be *different* from every other thing, or *unlike* to any thing seen before. — How *different* is the view of past life in the man who is grown old in knowledge and wisdom from that of him who is grown old in ignorance and folly. (*Addison.*)

John Casimir, — I was his page
Six summers in my earlier age;
A learned monarch, faith! was he,
And most *unlike* your majesty:
He made no wars, and did not gain
New realms to lose them back again.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

1. *DIRECTLY*, 2. *IMMEDIATELY*, 3. *INSTANTLY*, 4. *INSTANTANEOUSLY*.

1. Geradezu, unmittelbar, sogleich, flugs; 2. unmittelbar, augenblicklich, sogleich; 3. augenblicklich; sogleich; 4. augenblicklich, im Augenblick.

Das erste wird besonders von Handlungen gesagt, und bezieht sich auf die Unterbrechungen, welche den Anfang irgend einer Arbeit absichtlich aufhalten könnten; das zweite und dritte bezieht sich auf Handlungen oder Ereignisse. Immediately bezieht sich gewöhnlich auf den dazwischen kommenden Zeitraum, und bezeichnet, gleich instantly und instantaneously, schnell hinter einander folgende Ereignisse, jedoch das letztere in einem höheren Grade, als instantly. Immediately ist negativ, es drückt bloß aus, daß nichts dazwischen tritt; instantly ist positiv, den wirklichen Augenblick andeutend, in welchem ein Ereigniß Statt findet.

A diligent person goes *directly* to his work. A surgeon does not proceed *directly* to dress a wound: he first examines it, in order to ascertain its nature. — Good news is *immediately* spread abroad upon its arrival: nothing intervenes to retard it. A person who is of a willing disposition, goes or runs *immediately* to the assistance of another. Men of lively minds *immediately* see the source of their own errors. — The ardour of affection impels a person of a willing disposition to fly *instantly* to the relief of another, as he sees the danger. People of delicate feelings are *instantly* alive to the slightest breach of decorum. —

Besides those things which *directly* suggest the idea of danger, and those which produce a similar effect from a mechanical cause, I know of nothing sublime which is not some modification of power.

(*Burke.*)

Admiration is a short-lived passion, that *immediately* decays upon growing familiar with the object. (*Addison.*)

But you must not escape your penance for turning back Masters — the poor man has caught cold on the river; for our order reached him when he was just returned from certain visits in London, and he held it matter of loyalty and conscience *instantly* to set forth again.

(*W. Scott's Kenilworth.*)

A painter must have an action, not successive, but *instantaneous*; for the time of a picture is a single moment. (*Johnson.*)

1. *To DISENGAGE*, 2. *DISENTANGLE*, 3. *EXTRICATE*.

1. Sich losmachen; 2. los oder frei machen, herausziehen; 3. sich herauswinden, sich losmachen.

Das erste Zeitwort wird auf weniger schwierige und verwickelte Gegenstände bezogen, als das zweite, und das dritte auf solche, bei welchen die größte Verwickelung und Verwirrung Statt findet.

We may be *disengaged* from an oath, *disentangled* from pecuniary difficulties, *extricated* from a suit at law. It is not right to expect to be *disengaged* from all the duties which attach to men as members of society. In old age the voice of nature calls you to leave to others the bustle and contest of the world, and gradually to *disengage* yourselves from a burden which begins to exceed your strength.

(*Blair.*)

Savage seldom appeared to be melancholy but when some sudden misfortune had fallen upon him, and even than in a few moments he would *disentangle* himself from his perplexity. (*Johnson.*)

Nature felt its inability to *extricate* itself from the consequences of guilt; the Gospel reveals the plan of Divine interposition and aid. (*Blair.*)

Relieved from that unwonted weight,
From whence I could not *extricate*
Nor him nor me — and there we lay,
The dying on the dead!
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

1. *DISGUST*, 2. *LOATHING*, 3. *NAUSEA*.

1. Ekel, Abneigung, Widerwille; 2. Ekel, Widerwillen; 3. Ekel, Uebelkeit.

Das erste Hauptwort bedeutet einen geringern Grad, als das zweite, und dieses als das dritte.

We are *disgusted* with dirt; we *loathe* the smell of food if we have a sickly appetite; we *nauseate* medecine. We are *disgusted* with affectation; we *loathe* the endearments of those who are offensive; we *nauseate* all the enjoyments of life, after having made an intemperate use of them, and discovered their inanity.

An enumeration of examples to prove a position which nobody denied, as it was from the beginning superfluous, must quickly grow *disgusting*. (*Johnson.*)

Thus winter falls,
A heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world,
Through nature shedding influence malign,
The soul of man dies in him, *loathing* life.
(*Thomson.*)

Th'irresoluble oil,
So gentle late and blandishing, in floods
Of rancid bile o'erflows: what tumults hence,
What horrors rise, were *nauseous* to relate.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

1. *To DISMISS*, 2. *DISCHARGE*, 3. *DISCARD*.

1. Entlassen; 2. verabschieden, abdanken; 3. abdanken, verabschieden, absetzen.

Das erste Zeitwort ist auf Personen von allen Ständen, aber insbesondere auf Personen der höhern Klassen anwendbar; das zweite beschränkt sich auf Personen untergeordneten Standes. Bei beiden ist der Grund der Entlassung nicht bestimmt. Das dritte Zeitwort hingegen bedeutet eine Entlassung aus Verachtung, und die dem Entlassenen nicht angenehm sein kann. Alle drei werden auch in einem moralischen Sinne gebraucht.

A clerk is *dismissed*; an officer is *dismissed*.— A soldier is *discharged*. — To *discharge* a duty. — To *discard* a sentiment from the mind. A person may request to be *dismissed* or *discharged*, but never to be *discarded*.

In order to an accomodation, they agreed upon this preliminary, that each of them should immediately *dismiss* his privy counsellor. (*Addison.*)

We *dismiss* our fears. Resume your courage and *dismiss* your care. (*Dryden.*)

The king saved his city by being reconciled to me, and taking again my daughter whom he had put away from him; and thus, having frightened the king into what concessions I thought proper, I *dismissed* my army and fleet, with which I intended, could I not have succeeded otherwise, to have sacked the city of London, and ravaged the whole country. (*Fielding's Journey.*)

Mr. Pope's errands were so frequent and frivolous that the footmen in time avoided and neglected him, and the Earl of Oxford *discharged* some of his servants for their obstinate refusal of his messages. (*Johnson.*)

I am so great a lover of whatever is French, that I lately *discarded* an humble admirer because he neither spoke that tongue nor drank claret. (*Budgell.*)

Justice *discards* party, friendship and kindred. (*Addison.*)

This style has ruined the peace and harmony of many a worthy household; for no sooner do they set up for style, but instantly all the honest old comfortable *sans ceremonie* furniture is *discarded:* and you stalk cautiously about, amongst the uncomfortable splendour of Grecian chairs, Egyptian tables, Turkey carpets, and Etruscan vases. (*Irving's Salmagundi.*)

At once the ravens were *discarded,*
And magpies with their posts rewarded.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

1. *DISORDER*, 2. *DISEASE*, 3. *DISTEMPER*, 4. *MALADY*.

1. Unpäßlichkeit, Krankheit; 2. Krankheit, Unpäßlichkeit; 3. Unpäßlichkeit, Krankheit; 4. Krankheit.

Disorder iſt der allgemeine Ausdruck, und die andern werden ſpezifiſch gebraucht. Das erſte Hauptwort iſt alſo in dieſer allgemeinen Bedeutung durchaus unbeſchränkt, aber in ſeinem eingeſchränkten Sinne bezeichnet es weniger, als die drei andern: es iſt der Anfang von disease, welches auch noch allgemeiner iſt, als die andern Ausdrücke, und daher auf jede ernſte, anhaltende Unpäßlichkeit, disorder, angewendet wird. Distemper bedeutet, heftige, anſteckende Krankheiten, ſo wie Malady ſich mehr auf die Leiden der Seele und des Körpers, als auf den Zuſtand des Körpers bezieht. Derſelbe Unterſchied wird auch beobachtet, wenn ſie auf Gemüthsbewegungen bezogen werden.

Occasional head-achs, colds, or what is merely cutaneous, are termed *disorders;* fevers, dropsies, and the like are *diseases; distemper* is applied to virulent *disorders,* such as the small-pox. Blindness is in itself a *malady,* and may be produced by a *disease* in the eye. There may be many *maladies* where there is no *disease.* — Avarice and jealousy are *diseases.* Melancholy is a *distemper,* and a *malady* as far as it occasions suffering.

Strange *disorders* are bred in the mind of those men whose passions are not regulated by virtue. (*Addison.*)

At last I said to myself: „This is a delusion, and a cheat of the external senses, and the thing is not save in my mind. I will consult those skilled in such *disorders.*“ (*Bulwer's Student.*)

The people are afflicted, it is true, with neither famine nor pestilence; but then there is a *disorder* peculiar to the country, which every season makes strange ravages among them: it spreads with pestilential

rapidity, and infects almost every rank of people. What is still more strange, the natives have no name for this peculiar *malady*, though well known to foreign physicians by the apellation of epidemic terror.
(*Goldsmith's Essays.*)

At Treves, Gertrude was for some days seriously ill; and when they returned to Coblentz, her *disease* had evidently received a rapid and alarming increase. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine.*)

It is the observation of some ancient sage, whose name I have forgot, that passions operate differently on the human mind, as *diseases* on the body in proportion to the strength or weakness, soundness or rottenness, of the one and the other. (*Fielding's J. Andrews.*)

We snatch the life of life —
When lost — what recks it — by *disease* or strife?
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

For what calls thy *disease*, Lorenzo? Not
For Esculapian, but for moral aid.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

The doctors here threaten me with all sorts of *distempers*, if I dare to leave them. (*Montague's Lett.*)

It has pleased heaven, he said, to bless him with three sons, the finest lads in all Germany; but having in one week lost two of the eldest of them by the small pox, and the youngest falling ill of the same *distemper*, he was afraid of being bereft of them all; and made a vow, if heaven would not take him from him also, he would go in gratitude to St. Jago in Spain. (*Sterne's Sent. Journey.*)

Whilst I was in the height of my happiness, her majesty fell ill of a languishing *distemper*, which obliged her to go into the country for the change of air. (*Fielding's Journey.*)

Phillips has been always praised without contradiction as a man modest, blameless, and pious, who bore narrowness of fortune without discontent, and tedious and painful *maladies* without impatience.
(*Johnson.*)

You will be told of some wintry chill, some casual indisposition, that laid her low; — but no one knows of the mental *malady* that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler.
(*Irving's Sketch-Book.*)

I now wish you to find out the secret *malady* that is preying upon the Princesses, and devise some means of restoring them to health and cheerfulness. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

In consequence of this, together with the introduction of the small-pox, a *malady* unknown in America, and extremely fatal to the natives, the number of people both in New Spain and Peru was so much reduced, that in a few years the accounts of their ancient population appeared almost incredible. (*Robertson's America.*)

I believe there is not a more miserable *malady* than an unwillingness to write letters to our best friends, and a man might be philosopher enough in finding out reasons for it. (*Swift's Lett.*)

Her desire strongly expressed, her declared conviction that if any change of scene could yet arrest the progress of her *malady*, it would be the shores of the river she had so longed to visit; prevailed with her physicians and her father, and they consented to that pilgrimage along the Rhine, on which Gertrude, her father, and her lover were now bound. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

The doctor could not very well see whether Adolphe squinted, for he had his hat over his eyes; besides he prudently thought it best to attend to one *malady* at a time. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

I'll range the plenteous intellectual field,
And gather ev'ry thought of sov'reign pow'r,
To chase the moral *maladies* of man.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *DISPEL*, 2. *DISPERSE*.

1. Zerſtreuen, zertheilen; 2. auseinanderſtreuen, zerſtreuen, vertheilen.

Die Handlung des erſten Zeitworts iſt ſtärker und kräftiger, als die des zweiten; jene zerſtört das Daſein eines Dinges, während dieſe nur den Zuſammenhang zerſtört.

The sun *dispels* the clouds and darkness. The wind *disperses* the clouds; a surgeon *disperses* a tumor. The foes were *dispersed*.

Dispel wird auch im figürlichen, disperse nur im eigentlichen Sinne gebraucht.

Gloom, ignorance are *dispelled*; books, people, papers, are *dispersed*.

With soft persuasion I *dispell'd* her fear
And from her cheek beguil'd the falling tear.
(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

As when a western whirlwind, charg'd with storms,
Dispels the gathering clouds that Notus forms.
(*Pope.*)

Hail! universal Lord, be bounteous still
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd ought of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light *dispels* the dark.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

The foe *dispers'd*, their bravest warriors kill'd,
Fierce as a whirlwind now I swept the field.
(*Pope.*)

1. *To DISPENSE*, 2. *DISTRIBUTE*.

1. 2. Austheilen, vertheilen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet eine nicht unterſchiedene, das zweite eine in Einzelheiten eingehende Handlung; die erſte iſt indirect und hat keinen unmittelbaren Bezug auf den Empfänger; die zweite eine directe und perſönliche Handlung: der Empfänger erhält von dem Geber.

We *dispense* to all. Nature *dispenses* her gifts bountifully to all the inhabitants of the earth. Providence *dispenses* its favours to those who put a sincere trust in it. — We *distribute* to each individually. A parent *distributes* among his children different tokens of his parental tenderness. A prince *distributes* marks of his favour and preference among his courtiers.

Now gentle gales
Fanning their odorif'rous wings, *dispense*
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Those balmy spoils.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

Though nature weigh our talents, and *dispense*
To ev'ry man his modicum of sense,
And Conversation in its better part
May be esteem'd a gift, and not an art,
Yet much depends, as in the tiller's toil,
On culture, and the sowing of the soil.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

Will pluck such choice
To entertain our angel guest, as he
Beholding shall confess, that there on earth
God hath *dispens'd* his bounties as in heav'n.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Pray be no niggard in *distributing* my lore plentifully among our friends at the inns of courts. (*Howel.*)

1. *DISPOSITION*, 2. *TEMPER*.

1. Gemüthsstimmung, Gemüthsbeschaffenheit (Neigung, Fähigkeit); 2. Gemüthsstimmung, Gemüthsverfassung.

Das erste Hauptwort bezieht sich auf die Gemüthsstimmung in ihrem ganzen Umfange, ist anhaltend und stät, und faßt die Bewegungsgründe der Handlungen in sich; das zweite bezieht sich nur auf die Richtung der Gefühle, ist vergänglich und schwankend, und beeinflußt die Handlungen nur für den Augenblick.

A good *disposition* makes a man a useful member of society, but not always a good companion. A good *disposition* will go far towards correcting the errors of *temper*; but where there is a bad *disposition*, there are no hopes of amendment. — A good *temper* renders him acceptable to all and peaceable with all, but essentially useful to none.

My friend has his eye more upon the virtue and *disposition* of his children than their advancement or wealth. (*Steele.*)

The man who lives under a habitual sense of the Divine presence keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of *temper*. (*Addison.*)

In coffee-houses a man of my *temper is* in his element, for if he cannot talk he can be still more agreeable to his company as well as pleased in himself in being a hearer. (*Steele.*)

The *temper* of a woman is generally formed from the turn of her features; at least it was so with my daughters.
(*Vicar of Wakefield.*)

Every reader must have observed in some family of his acquaintance some individual of a *temper* soft and yielding, who, mixed with stronger and more ardent minds, is borne along by the will of others, with as little power of opposition as the flower which is flung into a running stream. It usually happens that such a compliant and easy *disposition*, which resigns itself without murmur to the guidance of others, becomes the darling of those to whose inclinations its own seem to be offered, in ungrudging and ready sacrifice.
(*W. Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.*)

You know that my fathers quick *temper* burns within me, that I am hot, and stern, and exacting; but one hasty word, one thought of myself, here were inexcusable. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

1. *DISPOSITION*, 2. *INCLINATION*.

1. Hang, Luft, Neigung, Stimmung; 2. Neigung, Luft, Liebe, Stimmung.

Das erste Hauptwort ist bestimmter als das zweite, es faßt den ganzen Gemüthszustand in sich, während das zweite sich immer auf einen besondern Gegenstand bezieht.

We indulge a *disposition*; we yield to an *inclination*. After the performance of a serious duty, no one is expected to be in a *disposition*

for laughter or merriment; it is becoming to suppress our *inclination* to laughter in the presence of those who wish to be serious. — It is the duty of every man who would be true to himself, to obtain if possible a *disposition* to be pleased. (*Steele.*)

There never was a time, believe me, when I wanted an *inclination* to cultivate your esteem, and promote your interest.
(*Cicero's Lett. by Melmoth.*)

They will therefore excuse me, notwithstanding the low adventures in which he (Adams) is engaged, that I have made him a clergyman; since no other office could have given him so many opportunities of displaying his worthy *inclinations.* (*Fielding's J. Andrews.*)

1. *DISTANT*, 2. *FAR*, 3. *REMOTE.*

1. Weit ab, entfernt; 2. fern, weit; 3. entfernt.

Das erste bezeichnet großen Raum und Zwischenraum; das zweite nur gewöhnlichen, das dritte drückt eher beziehlich aus, daß etwas unseren Blicken unerreichbar liegt; in bildlichem Sinne finden dieselben Verhältnisse Statt.

The sun is ninety-four millions of miles *distant* from the earth. He lives in a *distant* country. A *distant* relationship between individuals is never altogether lost sight of. Falsehood is just as far *distant* from truth as the ears from the eyes. A thing goes, runs, or flies *far.* He lives not very *far* off. He is sometimes *far* from this spot. — He is now in a *remote* corner of the country. When the connexion between objects is very *remote* it easily escapes observation.

Sweet, o Asem! is the memory of *distant* friends! Like the mellow ray of a departing sun, it falls tenderly yet sadly on the heart.
(*Irving's Salmagundi.*)

His (Shakspeare) characters are so much nature herself, that 'tis a a sort of injury to call them by so *distant* a name as copies of her.
(*Pope's Pref.*)

Island of bliss! amid the subject seas
That thunder round thy rocky coasts, set up
At once the wonder, terror, and delight,
Of *distant* nations; whose *remotest* shores
Can soon be shaken by thy naval arm.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

O might a parent's careful wish prevail,
Far, far from Ilion should thy vessel sail,
And thou from camps *remote* the danger shun,
Which now, alas! too nearly threats my son.
(*Pope.*)

The little, or almost insensible impressions on our tender infancies, have very important and lasting consequences: and there it is, as in the fountains of some rivers, where a gentle application of the hand turns the flexible waters into channels, that make them take quite contrary courses: and by this little direction given them at first in the source, they receive different tendencies, and arrive at last at very *remote* and *distant* places. (*Locke's Thoughts.*)

Burns and Scott stood in different positions, and occupied different pedestals and elevations on the hill of fame: their manners were unlike; their feelings had little resemblance; the characters of their minds were as *remote* from each other as the east is *distant* from the west.
(*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

Dim and *remote* the joys of saints I see;
Nor envy them that heav'n I lose for thee.
(*Pope's Eloisa to Abelard.*)

With thee, sweet Hope! resides the heav'nly light,
That pours *remotest* rapture on the sight;
Thine is the charm of life's bewilder'd way,
That calls each slumb'ring passion into play.
(*T. Campbell's Pleas. of Hope.*)

Since then, with few associates, in *remote*
And silent woods I wander, *far* from those
My former partners of the peopled scene;
With few associates, and not wishing more.
(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

1. *To DISTINGUISH*, 2. *DISCRIMINATE.*

1. Unterſcheiden; 2. auszeichnen, unterſcheiden.

Das erſte iſt der allgemeine, das zweite der beſondere Ausdruck für unterſcheiden. Das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet eine nicht beſtimmte Handlung, das zweite eine genau beſtimmte. Mit dem erſten wird die Unterſcheidung der Theilbarkeit, Einheit, Aehnlichkeit und Unähnlichkeit vermittelſt der Sinne ſowohl, als des Verſtandes beſchrieben; mit dem zweiten die anhangende Eigenthümlichkeit mit Hülfe des Verſtandes.

We speak of a *distinction* as true or false, but of a *discrimination* as nice. We *distinguish* things by their colour, we *distinguish* moral objects by their truth or falsehood; we *discriminate* the characters of men; we *discriminate* their merits according to circumstances.

The chief art of a beggarman is therefore to discern the rich from the poor, which, though it be only *distinguishing* substance from shadow, is by no means attainable without a pretty good capacity, and a vast degree of attention; for these two are eternally industrious in endeavouring to counterfeit each other. (*Fielding's Journey.*)

The tree's *distinguish'd* by the fruit,
Be virtue then your first pursuit.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *discrimination* between those who are and those who are not the proper objects of it. (*Addison.*)

We have endeavoured always to *discriminate* between a female of this superior order, and the thoughtless votary of pleasure; who destitute of intellectual ressources, is servilely dependant on others for every little pittance of enjoyment. (*W. Irving's Salmagundi.*)

1. *DISTRESS*, 2. *ANXIETY*, 3. *ANGUISH*, 4. *AGONY.*

1. Angſt, Noth, Jammer, Plage, Trübſal; 2. Angſt, Beängſtigung, Bangigkeit, Beſorgniß; 3. Angſt, Qual; 4. Angſt, Marter, Pein.

Das erſte Hauptwort bedeutet die Pein, welche man empfindet, wenn man in einer Noth iſt, aus der man ſich nicht ziehen kann; ſie hängt jederzeit von äußern Urſachen ab, und jedes Alter wird mit ihr heimgeſucht. Das zweite die, welche man in der Ausſicht auf ein Unglück leidet; ſie liegt oft in der Einbildung. Das dritte betrifft die Angſt, welche die Rückerinnerung eines vergangenen Uebels, oder der vergangenen Leiden verurſacht. Das

vierte bezeichnet die Angst, die uns überfällt, wenn wir im Bewußtsein, oder Zeuge eines Unglücks sind. Anxiety, anguish und agony gehören den reifern Jahren an.

A child is in *distress* when it loses its mother, and the mother is also in *distress* when she misses her child. — Infancy and childhood are deemed the happy periods of human existence; because they are exempt from the *anxieties* attendant on every one who has a station to fill, and duties to discharge. The father has his *anxiety* for the welfare of his child on its entrance into the world; the mother has her peculiar *anxieties* for her child, whilst rearing it in its infant state. — Parents suffer the deepest *anguish* when their child disappoints their dearest hopes.

How many rack'd with honest passions, droop
In deep retired *distress!*

(*Thomson.*)

All bless'd secrets,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and remediate,
In the good man's *distress!*

(*Skakesp. King Lear.*)

If you have any affection for me, let not your *anxiety*, on my account, injure your health. (*Cicero's Lett. by Melmoth.*)

Why looks she now so *anxious* down
Among those rocks, whose rugged frown
Blackens the mirror of the deep?

(*Moor's Lalla Rookh.*)

His *anxious* mind on various schemes revolv'd,
At last on cruel exile he resolv'd.

(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

In the *anguish* of his heart, Adam expostulates with his creator for having given him an unasked assistance. (*Addison.*)

There, removing the gag, he left her to a solitude so racked and terrible, that out of Hades its *anguish* could scarcely be exceeded.

(*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

There is a word in the vocabulary more bitter, more direful in its import, than all the rest. Reader, if poverty, if disgrace, if bodily pain, even if lighted love, be your unhappy fate, kneel and bless Heaven for its beneficent influence, so that you are not tortured with the *anguish* of — remorse. (*Inchbald's Nat. and Art.*)

Time, that wears out the trace of deepest *anguish,*
Has pass'd o'er thee in vain.

(*Home's Douglas.*)

He was doomed to suffer the *agony* of seeing his child encircled in flames from which he could not be snatched. It was a shriek of such utter *agony*, such entire despair, that it might have rung hauntingly in your ears for ever. She felt as if the last plank of the sinking Glaucus were torn from his clasp. (*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

Oh Rome! my country! city of the soul!
The orphans of the heart must turn to thee,
Lone mother of dead empires! and control,
In their shut breast their petty misery.
What are our woes and sufferance? Come and see
The cypress, hear the owl, and plod your way
O'er steps of broken thrones and temples, ye!
Whose *agonies* are evils of a day —
A world is at our feet as fragile as our clay.

(*Byron's Don Juan.*)

1. *To DOUBT*, 2. *QUESTION.*

1. Bezweifeln, in Zweifel ziehen; 2. bezweifeln, in Zweifel ziehen.

Das erste Zeitwort schließt eine geringere Thätigkeit des Gemüths in sich, als das zweite; wir können to doubt für stillschweigend zweifeln gebrauchen, während to question immer bedeutet, direct oder indirect geäußert zweifeln; im ersten Falle findet oft eine gewisse Vorsicht Statt, im letztern hingegen werden Einwürfe mit Zuversicht gemacht, so wie endlich der mit doubt bezeichnete Zweifel sich oft unwillkührlich aufdringt, während questions mit Absicht erhoben werden.

We *doubt* the truth of a position. The existence of mermaids was *doubted* for a great length of time. We *doubt* whether we shall be able to succeed; we *doubt* whether a thing will answer the end proposed. There are many *doubtful* cases in medecine, where the physician is at a loss to decide: — We *question* the veracity of an author. When the practicability of any plan is *questioned*, it is unnecessary to enter any farther into its merits. We *question* another's right to interfere. There are many *questionable* measures proposed by those who are in or out of power which demand consideration.

For my part I think the being of a God is so little to be *doubted*, that I think it is almost the only truth we are sure of.
(*Addison.*)

Our business in the field of fight
Is not to *question*, but to prove our might.
(*Pope.*)

Mix with the company, and point to them
The eye of *questioning* remark: with looks
Speak sentences! — More surely does not raise
One wave another wave, than marvel grows
On marvel! —
(*Knowles's Wife.*)

1. *DOUBT*, 2. *SUSPENSE.*

1. Zweifel, Ungewißheit; 2. Zweifel, Ungewißheit, Unschlüssigkeit.

Das erste Hauptwort betrifft das, welches wir glauben sollen; wir zweifeln, weil uns der Gegenstand nicht klar erscheint, dieser Zweifel, doubt, unterbricht unser Fortschreiten, die Wahrheit zu erreichen. Das zweite betrifft das, welches wir zu wissen oder zu bestimmen wünschen, Mangel an Gewißheit setzt uns in Zweifel, suspense, verhindert uns, unsern Zweck zu erreichen, und wirkt also auf Hoffnung und Zukunft. Wir sagen doubts bei Dingen, die keinen Bezug auf Zeit haben, wir sind in suspense über ein künftiges Ereigniß.

Those are the least inclined to *doubt* who have the most thorough knowledge of a subject. — Those are the least exposed to the unpleasant feeling of *suspense* who confine their wishes to the present. We are in *suspense* about what is to happen in future.

Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding; it dissipates every *doubt* and scruple in an instant. (*Addison.*)

So little do we know what we're about in
This world, I *doubt* if *doubt* itself be *doubting*.
(*Byron's Don Juan.*)

Suspense is at all times the devil — but of all modes of *suspense*, the watching for a loitering mistress is the worst.
(*Sheridan's Trip.*)

1. *DOUBTFUL*, 2. *DUBIOUS*, 3. *UNCERTAIN*, 3. *PRECARIOUS*.

1. Zweifelhaft (dunkel); 2. zweifelhaft (fig. unbestimmt, undeutlich); 3. ungewiß; 4. unsicher, schwankend, ungewiß.

Das erste wird von Dingen gesagt, die wir beurtheilen sollen, bezeichnet einen schwankenden Zustand, bezieht sich auf die beurtheilende Person, und steht im Gegensatze einer bestimmten Folgerung; das zweite bezieht sich ebenfalls auf die beurtheilende Person und betrifft künftige Ereignisse und Dinge; es bezeichnet ebenfalls einen schwankenden Zustand; das dritte und vierte bestimmen die Eigenschaften der Dinge selbst, die als uncertain oder precarious bezeichnet werden können, ohne Rücksicht auf die Meinung, welche sie veranlassen; uncertain wird dem Vorgeschriebenen, Bestimmten entgegengesetzt; precarious ist der höchste Grad von uncertainty bei Dingen, die von künftigen Zufällen abhängen.

In *doubtful* cases it is advisable for a judge to lean to the side of mercy; a person's coming may be *doubtful* (or uncertain). The efficacy of any medecine is *doubtful*. While our knowledge is limited, we mnst expect to meet with many things that are *doubtful*. While the issue of a contest is *dubious*, all judgment of the parties, or of the case, must be carefully avoided. The manner of the operation of this medecine is *uncertain*. As every thing in the world is exposed to change, and all that is future is entirely above our control, we must naturally expect to find every thing *uncertain*, but what we see passing before us. The weather is *uncertain*. It is *uncertain* what day a thing may take place, until it is determined. The length of his stay is *uncertain*. The snbsistence of a person who has no stated income or source of living must be *precarious*. There is nothing more *precarious* than what depends upon the favours of princes.

When I came to the gate, Minos again seemed at first *doubtful*, but at length dismissed me, saying, though I had been guilty of many heinous crimes, in as much as I had, though a general, never been concerned in spelling human blood, I might return again to earth. (*Fielding's Journey.*)

How many a *doubtful* day shall sink in night,
Ere the Frank robber turn him from his spoil.
(*Byron's Harold.*)

In different parts of his (Comnenus) territory, different enemies arose, who waged successful or *dubious* war against the Emperor.
(*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

Teems not each ditty with the glorious tale?
Ah! such, alas! the hero's amplest fate!
When granite moulders and when records fail,
A peasant's plaints prolongs his *dubious* date.
(*Byron's Harold.*)

Instant his sword was in his hand,
As instant sunk the ready brand;
Yet, *dubious*, still, opposed he stood
To him that issued from the wood.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

For him they raise not the recording stone —
His death yet *dubious*, deeds too widely known.
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

The moon, half-hid in silvery flakes,
Afar her *dubious* radiance shed,
Quivering on Katrine's distant lakes,
And resting on Benledi's head.
(*W. Scott's Ballads.*)

In sweet confusion lost,
And *dubious* flutterings, he a while remain'd.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

Whether he (Shakspeare) knew the modern languages is *uncertain.*
(*Johnson's Pref.*)

As to myself, I declare, my health is so *uncertain*, that I dare not venture amongst you at present. — And if you discover those inclinations in my Lord and yourself, what can you expect from me, whose health is so *pecarious?* and yet, at your or his time of life, I could have leap'd over the moon. (*Swift's Lett.*)

The frequent disappointments incident to hunting induced men to establish a permanent property in their flooks and herds, in order to sustain themselves in a less *preearious* manner. (*Blackstone.*)

But a wide sea voyage severs us at once. It makes us conscious of being cast loose from the secure anchorage of settled life, and sent adrift upon a *doubtful* world. It interposes a gulf, not merely imaginary, but real, between us and our homes — a gulf subject to tempest, and fear, and *uncertainty*, that makes distance palpable, and return *precarious.*
(*W. Irving's Sk. Book.*)

Nature is dumb on this important point,
Or Hope *precarious* in low whisper breathes:
Faith speaks aloud, distinct; even adders hear,
But turn, and dart into the dark again.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Man's *unprecarious* natural estate,
Improveable at will, in virtue lies;
Its tenure sure; its income is divine.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *EDIFICE*, 2. *STRUCTURE*, 3. *FABRIC.*

1. Der Bau, das Gebäude; 2. Bau, Bauen, Bauart, Gebäude; 3. Bau, Gebäude.

Das erste Hauptwort wird im eigentlichen Sinne immer auf einen Bau angewendet, und da es die Sache selbst anzeigt, bedarf es keiner Modification; das zweite und dritte werden entweder als abstracte Handlung, oder als Ergebniß von Handlungen betrachtet, und im ersten Falle auf viele andere nicht Bau betreffende Gegenstände angewendet, structure auf die Handlung des Aufrichtens jederzeit modificirt, und fabric auf die des Formens oder Ersinnens.

Edifices dedicated to the service of religion have in all ages been held sacred. — It is the business of the architect to estimate the merits or demerits of any *structure.* The *structure* of ves$_s$els. — The *fabric* of cloth, iron-ware.

I cannot praise the front of the palace verv warmly. In the centre of the *edifice* starts up a whimsical sort of turret, with gilt bells, the vilest ornaments that could possibly have been imagined.
(*Beckford's Italy.*)

The levellers only pervert the natural order of things; they load the *edifice* of society, by setting up in the air what the solidity of the *structure* requires to be on the ground. (*Burke.*)

In the whole *structure* and constitution of things, God has shown himself to be favourable to virtue, and inimical to vice and guilt. (*Blair.*)

After I had admired the masterly *structure* of the roof and the lightness of its arches, my eyes naturally directed themselves to the pavement of white and ruddy marble, polished, and reflecting like a mirror the columns which rise from it. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

Of all her towering *structures*, now alone
Some columns stand, with mantling weeds o'ergrown.
(*Falconer's Shipw.*)

It is by the Thames that the stranger should enter London — the broad breast of the great river, black with the huge masses that float upon its crowded waters — the tall *fabrics*, gaunt and drear, that line its melancholy shores — prepare you for a grave and solemn magnificence. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

Who would stand alone, the sole remaining ruin, the last tottering column of all the *fabric* of friendship; once so large, seemingly so strong, and yet so suddenly sunk and buried? (*Pope's Lett.*)

The power of the magistrate was confounded with the authority of the parent; they mutually assisted and strenghtened each other, and their united influence long upheld the unshaken *fabric* of the Spartan laws, which the old felt it their interest to maintain, and the young deemed it their glory to obey. (*Gillies' hist. of Greece.*)

The most pompous monument of Egyptian greatness, and one of the most bulky works of manual industry, are the pyramids; *fabrics* raised before the time of history, and of which the earliest narratives afford us only uncertain traditions. Of these the greatest is still standing, very little injured by time. (*Johnson's Rasselas.*)

By destiny compell'd, and in despair,
The Greeks grew weary of the tedious war,
And, by Minerva's aid, a *fabric* rear'd.
(*Dryden.*)

Come then with me o Goddess heav'nly gay!
Begin the song, and let it sweetly flow,
And let it wisely teach thy wholesome laws;
How best the fickle *fabric* to support
Of mortal man; in healthful body how
A healthful mind the longest to maintain.
(*Armstrong's Art of preserv. health.*)

Next in the gulph of Engia, Corinth lies,
Whose gorgeous *fabrics* seem'd to strike the skies.
(*Falconer's Shipw.*)

1. *EDUCATION*, 2. *INSTRUCTION*, 3. *BREEDING.*

1. Erziehung; 2. Belehrung, Unterricht; 3. Aufziehen, Großziehen, Erziehung, Lebensart.

Instruction und breeding verhalten ſich gegen education wie Theile zu einem Ganzen: Instruction betrifft die Mittheilung von Kenntniſſen und breeding die der Sitten, des äußern Betragens; aber education faßt nicht nur die Bedeutungen von zwei und drei, ſondern auch die Bildung des Verſtandes und die Veredlung des Herzens in ſich.

Good *instruction* makes one wiser; good *breeding* makes one more polished and agreeable; good *education* makes one really good. *Educa-*

tion belongs to the period of childhood and youth; *instruction* may be given at different ages; *good-breeding* is best learnt in the early part of life.

A mother tells her infant that two and two make four, the child remembers the proposition, and is able to count four for all the purposes of life, till the course of his *education* brings him among philosophers, who fright him from his former knowledge, by telling him that four is a certain aggregate of units. (*Johnson.*)

Mr. Bentham in his Chrestomathia has drawn up a programme of what he considered might be fairly taught and easily acquired in the process of a complete *education.* (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

To illustrate one thing by its resemblance to another, has been always the most popular and efficacious art of *instruction.* (*Johnson.*)

It is *good-breeding* alone that can prepossess people in your favour at first sight: more time being necessary to discover greater talents. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

It was also remarked of Cromwell, that though born of a good family, both by father and mother, and although he had the usual opportunities of *education* and *breeding* connected with such an advantage, the fanatic democratic ruler could never acquire, or else disdained practise, the courtesies usually exercised among the higher classes in their intercourse with each other. (*W. Scott's Woodstock.*)

1. *ELDERLY*, 2. *AGED*, 3. *OLD*.

1. Aeltlich; 2. alt, bejahrt; 3. alt.

Das zweite bedeutet einen höhern Grad, als das erste, und das dritte mehr als die zwei ersten. Das erste bedeutet, jenseits der Mittagslinie des Lebens sein; das zweite, sich dem Ende unsers Daseins nähern. Diese beiden Bezeichnungen sind immer ehrerbietiger, als old (die Lebensgränze erreicht oder überschritten zu haben), das oft einen Vorwurf in sich schließt, und daher eines Epitheton des Lobes, als good oder venerable, bedarf.

I have a race of orderly, *elderly* persons, of both sexes at my command. (*Swift.*)

He observed, as he entered, a fresh-looking *elderly* gentleman in conversation with a beggar, who, leaning on his crutch, was recounting the hardships he had undergone, and explaining the wretchedness of his present condition. (*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

By a rustic grave
Beside the swift Amoo's transparent wave,
An *aged* man, who had grown *aged* there
By that lone grave, morning and night in prayer,
For the last time knelt down — and, though the shade
Of death hung darkening over him, there play'd
A gleam of rapture on his eye and cheek,
That brighten'd even Death.
(*Moor's Lalla Rookh.*)

'Tis true, the *aged* servants said
Here his lamented wife is laid.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

A godlike race of heroes once I knew,
Such as no more these *aged* eyes shall view.
(*Pope.*)

Let me paint the honest *old* man: it is but one passing sentence to preserve his image in my mind. (*Man of feeling.*)

The field of combat fills the young and bold,
The solemn council best becomes the *old.*
(*Pope.*)

O, heavens,
If you do love *old* men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience, if yourselves are *old,*
Make it your cause; send down, and take my part! —
(*Shakspear's Lear.*)

1. *ELIGIBLE*, 2. *PREFERABLE.*

1. Würdig, gewählt zu werden, den Vorzug verdienend; 2. den Vorzug verdienend, vorzüglicher.

Das erste ist an sich wünschenswerth, das zweite wünschenswerther, als ein anderes.

There may be many *eligible* situations, out of which perhaps there is but one *preferable.*

The middle condition is the most *eligible* to the man who would improve himself in virtue. (*Addison,*)

Reasons of no less weight, than the support of a wife and family, have pointed out as the *eligible*, and situated as I was, the only *eligible* line of life for me, my present occupation. (*Burns Corresp.*)

The saying of Plato is, that labour is *preferable* to idlenes as brightness to rust. (*Hughes.*)

1. *EMPTY*, 2. *VACANT*, 3. *VOID*, 4. *DEVOID.*

1. Leer; 2. leer; 3. leer; 4. leer, frei (beraubt).

Das erste ist der gebräuchlichste Ausdruck, die andern drei werden in besondern Fällen gebraucht. Empty und vacant haben entweder eine eigentliche oder uneigentliche Anwendung, void und devoid nur eine moralische Bedeutung und werden oft in demselben Sinne, als vacant gebraucht.

A house is *empty* which has no inhabitants; a room is *empty* which is without furniture; a dream is *empty*, a title is *empty*; an *empty* phantom. — A seat is *vacant* which is without an occupant; a space on paper is *vacant* which is full from writing. — A creature *void* of reason; he is *devoid* of common sense.

Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale,
Where, in nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid pudding against *empty* praise.
(*Pope's Dunciad.*)

Ye have a world of light,
Where Love in the lov'd rejoices;
But the Blind Girl's home is the House of Night,
And its Beings are *empty* voices.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Cold is the hearth within their bow'rs!
And should we thither roam,
Its echoes, and its *empty* tread,
Would sound like voices from the dead!
(*F. Campbell's Gertrude.*)

When you speak he listens with a *vacant* eye, when you walk he watches you with a curled lip, if he dines with you, he sends away your best hock with a wry face. (*Bulwer's England.*)

Nor is the stream
Of purest crystal, nor the lucid air,
Tho' one transparent *vacancy* it seems,
Void of their unseen people.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

My next desire is, *void* of care and strife,
To lead a soft, secure, inglorious life.
(*Dryden.*)

Baffled and fool'd, and all my hopes and labours
Defeated and made *void.*
(*Massinger's New way.*)

Compassionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compassion, when 'tis *void* of love?
(*Addison's Cato.*)

With wild surprize,
As if to marble struck, *devoid* of sense,
A stupid moment motionless she stood;
So stands the statue that enchants the world,
So bending tries to vie the matchless boast,
The mingled beauties of exulting Greece.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

1. *ENCOMIUM*, 2. *EULOGY*, 3. *PANEGYRIC.*

1. Lobrede, Lobgesang; 2. Lob, Preis; 3. Lobrede.

Das erste Hauptwort wird mehr auf die Sache, das zweite auf Personen im Allgemeinen, auf ihren Charakter und ihre Handlungen; das dritte auf irgend eine besondere Person angewendet, und kann oft nur Schmeichelei sein.

We bestow *encomiums* upon any work or art, or production of genius, without reference to the performer; we bestow *eulogies* on the exploits of a hero, who is of another age or country; we write *panegyrics* either in a direct address, or in direct reference to the person who is *panegyrized.*

Our lawyers are, with justice, copious in their *encomiums* on the common law. (*Blackstone.*)

Courage, indeed, seems to have been hereditary in his family (Brasidas), as it no doubt was in the whole Spartan nation: for when his mother received the news of his death, she asked the persons who brought her the intelligence, whether he died honourably; and when they begun to launch out into *encomiums* on his gallantry and heroism, and to prefer him to all the generals of his time; „Yes" said she, „my son was a brave man, but Sparta has still many citizens braver than he."
(*Goldsmith's hist. of Greece.*)

Sallust would say of Cato, „That he had rather be than appear good"; but indeed this *eulogium* rose no higher than to an inoffensiveness.
(*Steele.*)

I am, sir, a practitioner in *panegyric*, or, to speak more plainly, a professor of the art of puffing, at your service — or any body else's.
(*Sheridan's Critic.*)

An enumeration of her qualities might carry the appearance of a *panegyric*; an account of her conduct must in some parts wear the aspect of a severe satire and invective. (*Hume's hist.*)

On me when dunces are satiric,
I take it for a *panegyric*.
(*Swift.*)

1. *To END*, 2. *CLOSE*, 3. *TERMINATE*.

1. Enden, endigen; 2. ſchließen, ſich ſchließen; 3. ein Ende machen, ſich endigen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet: endigen, ohne Nebenbegriff, und iſt daher der Gattungsbegriff; das zweite: ſtufenweiſe endigen, und das dritte: auf eine eigenthümliche Weiſe endigen, das Ende bewirken.

There are persons even in civilized countries so ignorant as, like the brutes, to *end* their lives as they began them, without one rational reflection. He *ended* his dispute, or put an *end* to it, by yielding the subject of contest. — The Christian *closes* his career of active duty only with the failure of his bodily powers. — He *terminated* the dispute by entering into a compromise. I had a mind to know how each of these roads *terminated*.

By those, that deepest feel, is ill exprest
The indistinctness of the suffering breast;
Where thousand thoughts begin to *end* in one,
Which seeks from all the refuge found in none;
No words suffice the secret soul to show,
For Truth denies all eloquence to Woe.
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

But the suite of rooms seen at once from the entrance, must have had a very imposing effect; you beheld at once the hall richly paved and painted — the tablinum — the graceful peristyle, and (if the house extended farther) the opposite banquet-room and the garden, which *closed* the view with some gushing fount, or marble statue.
(*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

The day *closed* as I was wandering about the Dutchess's mansion, surprised at the slovenly neglect of the furniture, not an article of which has been moved out of the reach of dust, scaffoldings, the exhalations of paint, and the still more pestilential exhalation of garlick-eating-workmen. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

Orestes, Acamus, in front appear,
And Oenomaus and Thoon *close* the rear.
(*Pope.*)

In the simplicity of the savage state, when man is not oppressed with labour, or enervated by luxury, or disquieted with care, we are apt to imagine that this life will flow on almost untroubled by disease or suffering, until his days be *terminated*, in extreme old age, by the gradual decays of nature. (*Robertson's Hist. of America.*)

Johnson's laborious and distinguished career *terminated* in 1783, when virtue was deprived of a steady supporter, society of a brilliant ornament, and literature of a successful cultivator.
(*W. Scott's Lives.*)

The work (Rasselas) can scarce be termed a narrative, being in a great measure void of incident; it is rather a set of moral dialogues on the various vicissitudes of human life, its follies, its fears, its hopes, and its wishes, and the disappointment in which all *terminate*.
(*W. Scott's Lives.*)

1. *ENORMOUS*, 2. *HUGE*, 3. *IMMENSE*, 4. *VAST*.

1. Ungeheuer; 2. sehr groß, ungeheuer; 3. unermeßlich, unendlich; 4. weit ausgedehnt, sehr groß, ungeheuer.

Die ersten beiden Wörter sind besonders auf Größe anwendbar; die beiden letzten auf Ausdehnung, Quantität und Zahl. Enormous bezeichnet mehr als huge, und ebenso mehr als vast: enormous, außer jedem Verhältniß, übertrifft in sehr hohem Grade jeden gewöhnlichen Maaßstab; huge ist nur groß im superlativen Grade, nur beziehlich groß. Immense übersteigt jede Berechnung; vast umfaßt nur ein sehr großes, oder ungewöhnliches Uebermaaß. Alle diese Eigenschaftswörter, mit Ausnahme des huge, werden auch auf moralische Gegenstände bezogen und behalten dieselben Bedeutungen; huge kömmt indeß auch bei manchem Dichter in diesem Sinne vor.

Some animals may be made *enormously* fat by a particular mode of feeding; to one who has seen nothing but level ground, common hills will appear to be *huge* mountains. — A *huge* animal, a *huge* monster, a *huge* mass, a *huge* size, a *huge* bulk. — The distance between the earth and the sun may be said to be *immense*; the distance between the poles is *vast*. An *enormous* waste, an *enormous* sum; an *immense* difference, an *immense* sum, that scarcely admits of calculation, a *vast* sum, which rises very high in calculation. — The national debt of England has risen to an *enormous* amount: the revolutionary war was attended with an *immense* loss of blood and treasure to the different nations of Europe: there are individuals who, while they are expending *vast* sums on their own gratifications, refuse to contribute any thing to the relief of the necessitous.

The Thracian Acamus his falchion found,
And hew'd the *enormous* giant to the ground.
(*Pope.*)

Poor gentleman! he will soon be out of his sufferings, said the Nurse; and she herewith took a *huge* pinch of snuff.
(*Bulwer's Stud.*)

With them rose
A forest *huge* of spears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and serried shields in thick array,
Of depth immeasurable.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Round he throws his baleful eyes,
That witness'd *huge* affliction and dismay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and steadfast hate.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Then, tired to watch the current's play,
He turned his weary eyes away,
To where the bank opposing shewed
Its *huge*, square cliffs through shaggy wood.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes *immense*, and were at large,
Though without number still amidst the hall
Of that infernal court.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Well was the crime, and well the vengeance sparr'd,
E'en power *immense* had found such battle hard.
(*Pope.*)

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I own Versailles appeared to me rather *vast* than beautiful; and, after having seen the exact proportions of the italian buildings, I thought the irregularity of it shocking. (*Montague's Lett.*)

The *vast* space of waters that separates the Hemispheres is like a blank page in existence.

(*W. Irving's Sketch B.*)

1. *ENOUGH*, 2. *SUFFICIENT*.

1. Genug; 2. genug, hinreichend, hinlänglich.

Wenn unsere Wünsche befriedigt sind, wird enough angewendet, sufficient, wenn wir das Nöthige haben.

We may frequently have *sufficiency* when we have not *enough*. A greedy man has never *enough*. Children and animals never have *enough* food, nor the miser *enough* money. — It is requisite to allow *sufficient* time for every thing that is to be done, it we wish it to be done well.

The time present seldom affords *sufficient* employment for the mind of man. (*Addison.*)

I cannot *sufficiently* thank you for your praise; and now, waving myself, let me talk to you of the Prince Regent. (*Byron's Lett.*)

1. *ERROR*, 2. *MISTAKE*, 3. *BLUNDER*.

1. Irrthum, Versehen; 2. Mißbegriff, Irrthum, Versehen; 3. Versehen, Mißbegriff, Schnitzer, Fehler.

Das erste Hauptwort ist der allgemeine, unbegränzte Ausdruck für Abweichung von Wahrheit und Regel; das zweite ist, eine Person oder eine Sache für die andere nehmen; das dritte, eine Folge von Uebereilung, Voreiligkeit, ist oft die Handlung des Eingebildeten und Unwissenden.

We have *errors* of judgment, of calculation, of the head and of the heart. *Error* is the lot of humanity. Into whatever we attempt to do or think, *error* will be sure to creep. — Children and careless people are most apt to make *mistakes*. — *Blunders* are frequently so ridiculous as only to excite laughter. *Blunderers* are not always to be set right.

Thus do *errors*, like comets, come and go, while Truth, like the sun, remains always stationary. (*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

Error is but a view of some facts instead of a survey of all.

(*Bulw. Stud.*)

Idolatry may be looked upon as an *error* arising from *mistaken* devotion. (*Addison.*)

It happened that the king himself passed through the gallery during this debate, and, smiling at the *mistake* of the dervise, asked him how he could possibly be so dull as not to distinguish a palace from a caravansary. (*Addison.*)

Pope allows that Dennis had detected one of those *blunders* which are called bulls. (*Johnson.*)

Debate, that great winnower of the corn from the chaff, is denied him; the student hears of him as of an authority, reads him without a guide, imbibes his *errors*, and retails them as a proof of his learning. In a word, the dull writer does not attract to wisdom those indisposed to follow it: and to those who are disposed he bequeaths as good a chance of inheriting a *blunder* as a truth. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

But the most known instance of this kind is the true history of Gill Blas, where the inimitable biographer hath made a notorious *blunder* in the country of Dr. Sangrado, who used his patients as a vintner does his wine vessels, by letting out their blood, and filling them up with water.
(*Fielding's J. Andrews.*)

Mahomed was making one of his usual left-handed *blunders*.
(*Irving's Alhambra.*)

As I believe that what I have mentioned gave rise to the opinion of Shakspeare's want of learning; so what has continued it down to us may have been the many *blunders* and illiteracies of the first publishers of his works. (*Pope's Pref.*)

It may be here noticed, that the leading incident of the piece was borrowed from a *blunder* of the author himself, who, while travelling in Ireland, actually *mistook* a gentleman's residence for an inn.
(*W. Scott's Livcs.*)

1. *ERROR*, 2. *FAULT*.

1. Irrthum, Verſehen; 2. Fehler, Vergehen, Verſehen.

Das erſte betrifft die Handlung, es kann in dem Urtheil oder in dem Betragen liegen; das zweite betrifft den Handelnden und liegt in dem Willen oder in der Abſicht.

The *errors* of youth must be treated with indulgence: it is an *error* to use intemperate language at any time. — The *faults* of youth must on all accounts be corrected. It is a *fault* in the temper of some persons that they cannot restrain their anger.

I saw with indignation, the *errors* of a mind that only sought applause from others; that easiness of disposition, which, though inclin'd to the right, had no courage to condemn the wrong.
(*Goldsmith's Good-nat. man.*)

Bold is the task when subjects, grown too wise,
Instruct a monarch where his *error* lies.
(*Pope.*)

Leave to thy foes these *errors* and these ills;
To nature just, their cause and cure explore.
(*Young's Night Thoughts.*)

Other *faults* are not under the wife's jurisdiction, and should if possible escape her observation, but jealousy calls upon her particularly for its cure. (*Addison.*)

But if I shortly convince you of his modesty, that he has only the *faults* that will pass off with time, and the virtues that will improve with age, I hope you'll forgive him.
(*Goldsmith's Stoops to conquer.*)

1. *To ESCAPE*, 2. *ELUDE*, 3. *EVADE*.

1. Fliehen, vermeiden, entgehen, entrinnen, entkommen; 2. abwenden; entgehen; 3. ausweichen, vermeiden, entwiſchen, entgehen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet keine Mittel, wodurch die Handlung bewirkt worden, aber das zweite und dritte beſtimmt die Anſtrengungen oder Bemühungen, welche der Fliehende ſelbſt anwendet, und die oft Gewandtheit oder Liſt begleitet. Elude beſteht größtentheils aus Handlungen; evade wird ſowohl durch Handlungen, als durch Worte bewirkt.

We *escape* from danger, we *escape* notice, our *escapes* are often

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providential, and often narrow. — A thief *eludes* those who are in pursuit of him by dexterous modes of concealment. He *eluded* a punishment. — He *evades* the interrogatories of the judge by equivocating replies. — We *elude* search. There are many who *escape* detection by the art with which they *elude* observation and inquiry. — He *evaded* this law.

The last hope of peace that was left to Fi-ho-ti, was to *escape* from — his reputation. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Vice oft is hid in virtue's fair disguise,
And in her borrow'd form *escapes* inquiring eyes.
(*Spectator.*)

Nor did Israel' *scape*
Th'infection, when their borrow'd gold compos'd
The calf in Oreb. (*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

But it was beyond her power effectually to withstand or *elude* the constant and unceasing persecution of Lady Ashton.
(*W. Scott's Bride.*)

Arbaces was one of those haughty and powerful spirits accustomed to master others; he chafed at the notion that one, once his own, should ever *elude* his grasp. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

It is a vain attempt
To bind the ambitious and unjust by treaties;
These they *elude* a thousand specious ways.
(*Thomson.*)

The Earl Rivers had frequently inquired for his son and had always been amused with *evasive* answers. (*Johnson.*)

Even where the text itself is simple and unmistakeable, the facility of *evading* its real sense, in which Heresy is so practised, comes ever readily into play. (*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

No more *evasion:*
We have, with a leaven'd and prepared choice,
Proceeded to you; therefore take your honours.
(*Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*)

There never yet was human power
Which could *evade*, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

1. *EVEN*, 2. *SMOOTH*, 3. *LEVEL*, 4. *PLAIN*.

1. Eben; 2. glatt; 3. eben; 4. flach, eben.

Das erste bezeichnet frei von großer Rauheit; das zweite frei von jeder Art von Rauheit; das dritte frei von Erhöhungen und Vertiefungen; das vierte die Richtung der Körper frei von äußern Verhinderungen.

An *even* board; this ground is *even*. An *even* path; an *even* walk up the side of a hill; an *even* floor of a room. The sky is *smooth*. — Our meadow is *level;* a huge mass of level ice. — A *plain* path. — Wenn diese Eigenschaftswörter bildlich angewendet werden, behalten sie ihre analogische Bedeutung: An *even* temper; a *smooth* speech, a *plain* speech. He who adopts an *even* course of conduct is in no danger of putting himself upon a *level* with those who are otherwise his inferiors.

The effects of a rugged and broken surface seem stronger than where it is *smooth* and polished. (*Burke.*)

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This Nymph, to the destruction of mankind,
Nourish'd two locks, which graceful hung behind
In equal curls, and well conspir'd to deck
With shining ringlets the *smooth* iv'ry neck.
(*Pope's Rape of the lock.*)

There, on the banks of that bright river born,
The flowers, that hung above its wave at morn,
Bless'd not the waters, as they murmur'd by,
With holier scent and lustre, than the sigh
And virgin glance of first affection cast
Upon their youth's *smooth* current; as it pass'd!
(*Moor's Lalla Rookh.*)

What a delightful thing's a turnpike-road!
So *smooth*, so *level*, such a mode of shaving
The earth, as scarce the eagle in the broad
Air can accomplish, with his wide wings waving,
Had such been cut in Phaeton's time, the God
Had told his son to satisfy his craving
With the York mail; but, onward as we roll,
„Surgit amari aliquid" — the toll!
(*Byron's Don Juan.*)

Betwixt them lawns, or *level* downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

A blind man would never be able to imagine how the several prominences and depressions of a human body could be shown on a *plain* piece of canvass that has on it no *unevenness.* (*Addison.*)

1. *EXACT*, 2. *NICE*, 3. *PARTICULAR*, 4. *PUNCTUAL.*

1. Genau, pünktlich, ſorgfältig; 2. genau, ängſtlich; 3. eigen; 4. pünktlich.

Das erſte und zweite werden auf Perſonen und auf Dinge angewendet, im letztern Falle bedeutet exact mehr als nice; das dritte und vierte nur auf Perſonen.

We are *exact* in our conduct, *nice* and *particular* in our mode of doing it; *punctual* as to the time and season for doing it. It is necessary to be *nice* as an artist in the choice and distribution of colours. — An over *niceness* in the observance of mechanical rules often supplies the want of genius. We speak of an *exact* resemblance and a *nice* distinction. — It is necessary to be *punctual* in observing the hour or the day that has been fixed upon.

We know not so much as the true names of either Homer or Virgil, with any *exactness.* (*Walsh.*)

Every age a man passes through, and way of life he engages in, has some particular vice or imperfection naturally cleaving to it, which it will require his *nicest* care to avoid. (*Budgell.*)

There is a fourth class of travellers, but their number is so small that they would not deserve a distinction, was it not necessary in a work of this nature to observe the greatest precision and *nicety,* to avoid a confusion of character. (*Sent. Journey.*)

I have been the more *particular* in this inquiry, because I hear there is scarce a village in England that has not a Moll White in it. (*Addison.*)

The trading part of mankind suffer by the want of *punctuality* in the dealing of persons above them. (*Steele.*)

1. *EXAMPLE*, 2. *INSTANCE.*

1. Beiſpiel; 2. Beiſpiel.

Das erſte Hauptwort bedeutet: ein Beiſpiel zur Erläuterung oder Belehrung vorhalten, es betrifft ſittliche oder geiſtige Gegenſtände; das zweite: ein Beiſpiel als Beweis anführen, beſteht nur in Handlungen; das zweite kann immer als example dienen, aber das erſte nicht als instance.

Rules are illustrated by *examples*; characters are illustrated by *instances*. The best mode of instructing children is by furnishing them with *examples* for every rule that is laid down. The Roman history furnishes us with many extraordinary *instances* of self-devotion for their country.

Their manner of drinking is setting a very bad *example* in this house, assure you. (*Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer.*)

„Are sculpture and poetry thus debased“, he cried, „to perpetuate the memory of a man whose best advantage is to be forgotten; whose no one action merits record, but as an *example* to be shunned?“ (*Inchbald's Nat. and Art.*)

Let me (my son) an ancient fact unfold,
A great *example* drawn from times of old.
(*Pope.*)

Now these are so many *instances* of the force of remote *example*, and from all these *instances* we may conclude that *examples* of both kind are necessary. (*Bolingbr. Lett.*)

I would quote more great men if I could; but my memory not permitting me, I will proceed to *exemplify* these observations by the following *instance*, (*Fielding's J. Andrew.*)

Many *instances* may be produced from good authorities, that children actually suck in the several passions and depraved inclinations of their nurses. (*Steele.*)

From the first works of an author the standard is drawn by which he is compared; and in no *instance* are the sins of the parents more unfortunately visited on the children. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

He recalled a thousand little *instances* which had proved that she had been only in love with his celebrity. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

1. *To EXCEED*, 2. *SURPASS*, 3. *EXCEL*, 4. *TRANSCEND*, 5. *OUTDO.*

1. Uebertreffen; 2. übertreffen; 3. übertreffen; 4. übertreffen, überſteigen; 5. übertreffen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet in ſeiner beſchränkten Bedeutung keinen Nebenbegriff von moraliſchem Verdienſt; es wird nicht ſo ſehr auf Perſonen, als auf die Beſchaffenheit von Dingen angewendet; das zweite wird von Perſonen und Dingen gebraucht; das dritte nur von Perſonen; das vierte bezieht ſich, gleich surpass, eher auf den Zuſtand von Dingen, und das fünfte, gleich excel, auf die Anſtrengungen und Beſtrebungen von Perſonen; es wird auch im verächtlichen Sinne gebraucht.

One thing *exceeds* another, as the success of an undertaking *exceeds* the exspectations of the undertaker, or a man's exertions *exceed* his

strength. The English have *surpassed* all other nations in the extent of their naval power. Poetry *surpasses* painting in its effects on the imagination. — The Dutch and Italians *excel* the English in painting. No one can expect to *excel* in learning, whose indolence gets the better of his ambition. — The genius of Homer *transcends* that of almost every other poet. — Heliogabalus *outdid* every other emperor in extravagance.

Nothing can *exceed* the wild and eloquent grandeur of the whole scene. That spot is the pride and beauty of the Rhine (Rolandseck).

(*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

Need I say I was spell-bound the moment I set my feet within it, and saw full before me the Venus de Medicis? The warm ivory hue of the original marble is a beauty no copy has ever imitated, and the softness of the limbs *exceed* the liveliest idea I had formed to myself of their perfection. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

And let no plate be seen but what's pure gold
Or such whose workmanship *exceeds* the matter
That it is made of. —

(*Massinger's New way.*)

Of government the properties to unfold,
Would seem in me to affect speech and discourse;
Since I am put to know that your own science
Exceeds, in that, the lists of all advice
My strength can give you.

(*Shaksp. Meas.*)

Dryden often *surpasses* expectation, and Pope never falls below it.

(*Johnson.*)

The industry of his (Shakspear's) illustrators for the last fifty years is such as, probably, never was *surpassed* in the annals of literary investigation. (*Chalmer's Life of Shaksp.*)

Oh! she was perfect past all parallel —
Of any modern female saint's comparison;
So far above the cunning powers of hell,
Her guardian angel had given up his garrison;
Even her minutest motions went as well
As those of the best time-piece made by Harrison:
In virtues nothing earthly could *surpass* her,
Save thine „incomparable oil“ Macassar!

(*Byron's Don Juan.*)

But did my sire *surpass* the rest of men,
As thou *excellest* all of womankind?

(*Home's Douglas.*)

Lord Mute has certainly excellent taste; it appears in his horses, his livery, his cabriolet. He is great in a school of faultless simplicity. There can be no doubt that in equipage and dress, Englishmen *excel* all other Europeans. (*Bulwer's England.*)

Let such teach others who themselves *excel*,
And censure freely who have written well.

(*Pope's Essay on Critic.*)

Tasso, in his Aminta, has as far *exeelled* all the pastoral writers, as in his Gierusalemme he has *out-done* the epic poets of his country.

(*Pope's Disc.*)

To him the king: How much thy years *excel*
In arts of counsel, and in speaking well.

(*Pope.*)

Auspicious prince, in arms a mighty name,
But yet whose actions far *transcend* your fame.

(*Dryden.*)

Such merits all reward *transcend:*
Be then my comrade and my friend.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

What are we? how unequal! now we soar,
And now we sink. To be the same *transcends*
Our present prowess.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

The last and crowning instance of our love to our enemies is to pray for them. For by this a man would fain to *outdo* himself.
(*South.*)

1. *EXIGENCY*, 2. *EMERGENCY.*

1. Erforderniß, Bedürfniß, Noth; 2. Nothfall, Ereigniß.

Das erste Hauptwort bedeutet ein gewöhnliches, aber weniger dringendes Bedürfniß; das zweite ist mächtig, wenn es sich zeigt, aber weniger häufig.

A prudent traveller will never carry more money with him than what will supply the *exigencies* of his journey; and in case of an *emergency* will rather borrow of his friends than risk his property. In his *exigence* he once more found a friend who sheltered him in his house.

In this *exigence*, therefore, my only resource was to order my son, with an important air, to call our coach. (*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

With the ready talent of one accustomed to encounter *exigencies*, he proposed, that one hundred of the freshest men should be drawn out for duty. (*W. Scott's Mortality.*)

When it was formerly the fashion to husband a lie and trump it up in some extraordinary *emergency*, it generally did execution; but at present every man is on his guard. (*Addison.*)

The assembly of the warriors of the tribe, was convened at stated season, or on sudden *emergencies.* (*Gibbon's Hist.*)

It is true the Romans had a custom of chusing a Dictator, during whose administration the power of other magistrates was suspended; but this was done upon the greatest *emergencies.* (*Swift's Lett.*)

1. *EXPEDIENT*, 2. *RESOURCE.*

1. Mittel, Hülfs-, Auskunftsmittel; 2. Hülfsquelle, Hülfsmittel, Zuflucht.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet ein künstliches, listiges, das zweite ein natürliches Mittel.

A cunning man is fruitful in *expedients;* Robinson adopted every *expedient* in order to prolong his existence, at a time when his *resources* were at the lowest ebb. — A fortunate man abounds in *resources.*

From the excellence of your cup, my old friend, I suppose you have a good deal of business in this part of the country. Warm work, now and then at elections, I suppose? — No, sir, I have long given that work over. Since our betters have hit upon the *expedient* of electing each other, there's no business for us that sell all.
(*Goldsmith's She stoops to conquer.*)

When there happens to be any thing ridiculous in a visage, the best *expedient* is for the owner to be pleasant upon himself. (*Steele.*)

Since the accomplishment of the revolution, France has destroyed every *resource* of the state which depends upon opinion. (*Burke.*)

1. *EXPEDIENT*, 2. *FIT*.

1. Schicklich, füglich, räthlich, dienlich; 2. füglich, paßlich, schicklich.

Das erste setzt eine aus den Umständen gefolgerte Nothwendigkeit voraus, und hängt ganz von äußern Verhältnissen ab; das zweite bedeutet bloß Uebereinstimmung, Angemessenheit, und ist von einem sittlichen Gesetz abhängig.

It is imprudent not to do that which is *expedient*. It is *expedient* for him who wishes to prepare for death, occasionally to take an account of his life. — It is not *fit* for him who is about to die, to dwell with anxiety on the things of this life. It is disgraceful to do that which is *unfit*.

To far the greater number it is highly *expedient* that they should by some settled scheme of duties be rescued from the tyranny of caprice. (*Johnson.*)

A daughter *fit* for the sheep-fold or the cloister is ill qualified to exact respect where it is yielded with reluctance; and since Heaven refused us a third boy, Lucy should have held a character *fit* to supply his place. (*W. Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.*)

1. *EXTREMITY*, 2. *EXTREME*.

1. Das Aeußerste, Außenende; 2. das Aeußerste.

Das erste wird im eigentlichen und uneigentlichen, das zweite bloß im uneigentlichen Sinne gebraucht; in moralischer Bedeutung wird das erste auf äußere Verhältnisse angewendet, und das zweite auf die Meinungen und das Betragen der Menschen.

The *extremity* of a line or an avenue, the *extremity* of distress. In matters of dispute between individuals it is a happy thing to guard against coming to *extremities*. — The *extreme* of the fashion. It is the characteristic of volatile tempers to be always in *extremes*, either the *extreme* of joy or the *extreme* of sorrow.

He suffered the utmost *extremities* of poverty, and often fasted so long that he was seized with faintness. (*Johnson.*)

The two *extremes* to be guarded against are despotism, where all are slaves, and anarchy, where all would rule and none obey. (*Blair.*)

1. *EXUBERANT*, 2. *LUXURIANT*.

1. Ueberfluß habend, reich, üppig; 2. üppig.

Das erste bedeutet das Uebermaß, das zweite die Vollkommenheit des Pflanzenwachsthums; sie werden auch bildlich gebraucht.

In a fertile soil where plants are left unrestrainedly to themselves there will be an *exuberance*; plants are to be seen in their *luxuriance* only in seasons that are favourable to them. — *Exuberance* of intellect is often attended with a restless ambition that is incompatible both with the happiness and advancement of its possessor. — *Luxuriance* of imagination is one of the greatest gifts which a poet can boast of.

The quickness of his perception and the *exuberance* of his (Brougham's) knowledge make him impatient and fretful; he has no sympathy with duller spirits; he loves to go up to the mark at once; and resents it as a fault, that others walk while he is flying. (*Cunningham's Hist. of Brit. Liter.*)

The *exuberant* profusion with which the mountains of the new world poured forth their treasures, astonished mankind, who had been accustomed hitherto to receive a penurious supply of the precious metals, from the more scanty stores contained in the mines of the ancient hemisphere.
(*Robertson's America.*)

This soliloquising, Clodius arrived in the via Domitiana, which was crowded with passengers and chariots, and exhibited all that gay and animated *exuberance* of life and motion which we find at this day in the streets of Naples. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Another Flora there of bolder hues
And richer sweets, beyond our garden's pride
Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

Here, towards the south, the eye revels on the *luxuriant* beauties of the Vega; a blooming wilderness of grove and garden, and teeming orchard, with the Xenil winding through it in silver links, and feeding inumerable rills, conducted through ancient Moorish channels, which maintain the landscape in perpetual verdure.
(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

You begin now, said Trevylyan, to understand the character of the German literature. The Rhine is an emblem of its *luxuriance*, its fertility, its romance. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

1. *FACE*, 2. *COUNTENANCE*, 3. *VISAGE*.

1. Gesicht, Antlitz; 2. Gesichtsbildung, Gesicht; 3. Antlitz, Gesicht.

Face bezeichnet die ganze Gestalt des Gesichts, es besteht aus einer gewissen Anzahl von Gesichtszügen, in welchen sich die Natur in ihrem kunstlosen Zustande abspiegelt, und es wird sowohl von Menschen als Thieren gebraucht. Countenance, gleichsam der Inhalt des Gesichts, face, der Inbegriff des durch die Gesichtszüge hervorgebrachten Aussehens, das Werk der Seele, und ausschließliche Eigenschaft des Menschen. Visage, die besondere Form des Gesichts, face, wie es sich dem Blicke darstellt, eigentlich eine Art von countenance in besondern Fällen, wird im ernsten und erhabenen Styl höhern Wesen beigelegt, aber auch größtentheils mit dem Nebenbegriff des Abneigung und Abscheu Erregenden gebraucht.

No part of the body besides the *face* is capable of as many changes as there are different emotions in the mind, and of expressing them all by those changes. (*Hughes.*)

His form you may trace, but not his *face*,
'Tis shadow'd by his cowl.
(*Byron's Don Juan.*)

In him all his Father shone
Substantially expressed; and in his *face*
Divine compassion visibly appear'd,
Love without end, and without measure grace.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

It was a tall man, in the prime of life; but one side of the *face* and form was utterly different from the other: on one side the head was crowned with the festive wreath — the robes flowed loose and disordered — joy and self-complacency sparkled on the smiling *countenance*.
(*Bulwer's Stud.*)

As the *countenance* admits of so great variety, it requires also great judgment to govern it. (*Hughes.*)

She was at a susceptible age; had as yet formed no other attachment; her lover (Byron) though boyish in years, was a man in intellect, a poet in imagination, and had a *countenance* of remarkable beauty.
(*Irving's N. Abbey.*)

The expression of her *countenance* was in the last degree gentle, soft, timid and feminine, and seemed rather to shrink from the most casual look of a stranger, than to court his admiration.
(*W. Scott's Lammermoor.*)

A sudden trembling seized on all his limbs;
His eyes distorted grew, his *visage* pale;
His speech forsook him.
(*Otway.*)

Whereto serves mercy,
But to confront the *visage* of offence.
(*Shakesp. Hamlet.*)

Phebe does behold
Her silver *visage* in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass.
(*Shakespeare.*)

1. *FAITHLESS*, 2. *UNFAITHFUL.*

1. Treulos; 2. untreu, treulos.

Das erſte wird meiſtens gebraucht, um einen Treuebruch zu bezeichnen; das zweite ſchließt den Mangel an Treue und Redlichkeit in ſich.

A prince, a government, a people, or an individual is said to be *faithless*. A woman is *faithless* to her husband who breaks the marriage vow. A husband, a wife, a servant, or any individual is said to be *unfaithful*. A man is *unfaithful* to his employer, who sees him injured by others without doing his utmost to prevent it.

At length ripe vengeance o'er their head impends,
But Jove himself the *faithless* race defends.
(*Pope.*)

We are not only passengers or sojourners in this world, but we are absolute strangers at the first steps we make in it. Our guides are often ignorant, often *unfaithful*. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

1. *To FALL*, 2. *DROP*, 3. *DROOP*, 4. *SINK*, 5. *TUMBLE.*

1. Fallen; 2. fallen, herabfallen, niederfallen (tropfen); 3. ſich beugen, niederbeugen, hinſchmachten, ſenken, hinſchwinden; 4. ſinken; 5. fallen, ſtürzen.

Fall iſt der geſchlechtliche, die andern Zeitwörter ſind ſpezifiſche Ausdrücke; to drop iſt plötzlich fallen, und meiſtens in der Form eines Tropfens; to droop iſt theilweiſe fallen; to sink ſtufenweiſe fallen; to tumble gegen die gewöhnliche Weiſe, plump fallen. Fall, drop und sink werden auch in einem moraliſchen Sinne gebraucht, droop im phyſiſchen Sinne.

In cataracts the water *falls* perpetually and in a mass; in rain it *drops* partially; in ponds the water *sinks* low. The head *droops*, but the body may *fall* or *drop* from a hight, it may *sink* down to the earth, it may *tumble* by accident. A person *falls* from a state of prosperity; words *drop* from the lips, and *sink* into the heart. Corn, or the price

of corn, *falls*; a subject *drops*: a person *sinks* into poverty or in the estimation of the world.

Yet come it will, the day decreed by fates,
(How my heart trembles, while my tongue relates!)
The day when thou, imperial Troy! must bend,
And see thy warriors *fall* and glories end.
(*Pope.*)

His companion, on the contrary, cursing his imprudence, kept drawing him backwards, till Walter shook him off impatiently, and letting his rich cloak *drop* carelessly from one shoulder. (*Kenilworth.*)

With these words he fired, and Cornet Richard Grahame *dropped* from his horse. (*W. Scott's Mortality.*)

The wounded bird, ere yet she breathed her last,
With flagging wing alighted on the mast,
A moment hung, and spread her pinions there,
Then sudden *dropt* and left her life in air.
(*Pope.*)

Next, *dropped* from high a mangled arm;
The fingers strained an half-drawn blade:
And last, the life-blood streaming warm,
Torn from the trunk, a gasping head.
(*W. Scott's Ballads.*)

All, however, was of no avail; the princesses continued pale and languid in the midst of their finery, and looked like three blighted rosebuds, *drooping* from one stalk. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

Our conversation *drooped* after this, and though I stayed with him for some hours longer, I do not remember any thing else that day, worth repeating. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Thrice Dido tried to raise her *drooping* head,
And fainting, thrice *fell* grov'ling on the bed.
(*Dryden.*)

O gluttons! says the *drooping* sire
Restrain inordinate desire.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

Down *sunk* the priest; the purple hand of death
Clos'd his dim eye, and fate suppress'd his breath.
(*Pope.*)

Full on his ancle *dropt* the pond'rous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crush'd the solid bone
Supine he *tumbles* on the crimson'd sands.
(*Pope.*)

1. *FANCIFUL*, 2. *FANTASTICAL*, 3. *WHIMSICAL.*

1. Sonderbar, ſeltſam; 2. ſonderbar, ſeltſam, ungereimt; 3. grillenhaft; launiſch, wunderlich.

Das erſte und zweite werden auf Perſonen und Dinge, das dritte größtentheils auf Perſonen oder Perſönliches angewendet. Das erſte, in Bezug auf Perſonen, bezeichnet Unregelmäßigkeit des Geſchmacks und Urtheils; auf Dinge: entweder die Schöpfung einer geregelten Phantaſie, oder das Gegentheil. Das zweite, in Bezug auf Perſonen, bezeichnet Verletzung der Eigenthümlichkeit ſowohl, als der Regelmäßigkeit; auf Dinge: falſche Richtung einer verwirrten Phantaſie. Das dritte iſt eine Art fanciful hinſichts unſerer Neigung oder Abneigung.

Lively minds will be *fanciful* in the choice of their dress, furniture, or equipage. Sick persons are apt to be *fanciful* in their food. A drapery may be *fancifully* disposed. — The affectation of singularity frequently renders people *fantastical* in their manners as well as their dress. — The airiness and showiness which would not be becoming even in the dress of a young female, would be *fantastical* in that of an old woman. The English have the character of being a *whimsical* nation.

There in something very sublime, though very *fanciful*, in Plato's decription of the Supreme Being, that, „truth is his body, and light his shadow.“ (*Addison.*)

The english are naturally *fanciful.* (*Addison.*)

Methinks heroic poesy till now,
Like some *fantastic* fairy land did show.
(*Cowley.*)

'Tis his exalted power, whose business lies
In nonsense and impossibilities:
This made a *whimsical* philosopher
Before the spacious world a tub prefer.
(*Rochester.*)

1. *FANCY*, 2. *IMAGINATION.*

1. Einbildung; 2. Einbildungskraft.

Fancy beſchäftigt ſich mit Dingen, ohne ihre Natur zu beachten, ihre Verbindungen leitet der Zufall, ſie iſt in Träumen oder bei zerrüttetem Geiſte thätig und beſchäftigt ſich mit Alltäglichkeiten; Imagination ſtrebt Aehnlichkeit aufzufinden, wird ſelten irre geleitet, wirkt, wenn die geiſtigen Kräfte in voller Thätigkeit ſind, erhebt ſich über alle gewöhnlichen Dinge und führt uns aus der materiellen in die geiſtige Welt, aus der Gegenwart in die Zukunft.

There was a certain lady of thin airy shape, who was very active in the solemnity: her name was *Fancy.* (*Addison.*)

A milliner or mantua-maker may employ her *fancy* in the decorations of a cap or gown. In fancy-painting we have the light grace ond romantic *fancy* of Parris. (*Bulwer's England.*)

Philosophy! I say, and call it He;
For whatsoe'er the painter's *fancy* be,
It a male virtue seems to me.
(*Cowley.*)

Eager he rises, and in *fancy* hears
The voice celestial murmuring in his ears.
(*Pope.*)

The poet's *imagination* depicts every thing grand, every thing bold, and every thing remote. Whatever be his subject, Milton never fails to fill the *imagination.* Grief has a natural eloquence belonging to it, and breaks out in more moving sentiments than can be supplied by the finest *imagination.* (*Addison.*)

There are forms which naturally create respect in the beholders, and at once inflame and chasten the *imagination.* (*Steele.*)

With an *imagination* that pierces from effects to the ghastly and sublime agency, Martin gives, in the same picture (the Deluge) a possible solution to the phenomenon he records, and in the gloomy and perturbed heaven you see the conjunction of the sun, the moon, and a comet! I consider this the most magnificent alliance of philosophy and art of which the history of painting can boast. (*Bulwer's England.*)

In „England and the English" Mr. Bulwer has maintained the supremacy of natural genius, and claimed for feeling and *imagination* the elevation which other nations have assigned them.
(*Cunningham's hist. of Brit. Liter.*)

And as *imagination* bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape.
(*Shakspeare.*)

1. *FASTIDIOUS*, 2. *SQUEAMISH.*

1. Wählerisch, ekel; 2. ekel (schwer zu befriedigen).

Das erste veranlaßt uns, auf eine stolze Weise wählerisch, ekel in Hinsicht auf Andere, das zweite in Hinsicht auf uns selbst zu sein.

A female is *fastidious* when she criticizes the dress or manners of her rival. Whoever examines his own imperfections will cease to be *fastidious*. — This lady is *squeamish* in the choice of her own dress, company and words. Whoever restraints humour and caprice will cease to be *squeamish*.

The perception as well as the senses may be improved to our disquiet; and we may, by diligent cultivation of the powers of dislike, raise in time an artificial *fastidiousness*. (*Johnson.*)

A literary man with us is often forced to be proud of something else than talent — proud of fortune, of connexion, or of birth — in order not to be looked down upon. Byron would never have set a coronet over his bed if he had not written poetry; nor the *fastidious* Walpole have affected to disdain the author, if he had not known that with certain circles, authorship was thought to lower the gentleman.
(*Bulwer's England.*)

A farmer of the neighbourhood has even endeavoured to make a match between him and his sister; but Nanny has grown *fastidious*, and interfered. (*Irving's N. Abbey.*)

„What, Clodius! and how have you slept on your good fortune?" cried, in a pleasant and musical voice, a young man, in a chariot of the most *fastidious* and graceful fashion. (*Bulwer's Last days.*)

Were the fates more kind,
Our narrow luxuries would soon grow stale;
Were these exhaustless, nature would grow sick,
And cloy'd with pleasure, *squeamishly* complain
That all is vanity, and life a dream.
(*Armstrong.*)

1. *FATIGUE*, 2. *WEARINESS*, 3. *LASSITUDE.*

1. Ermüdung, Müdigkeit, Beschwerde; 2. Müdigkeit, Ermüdung, Ueberdruß; 3. Müdigkeit, Müde, Mattigkeit.

Das erste ist eine Erschöpfung der körperlichen oder geistigen Kräfte; das zweite eine Ermüdung der Kraft, oder Niedergeschlagenheit; das dritte ein allgemeines Erschlaffen des thierischen Körpers.

The labourer experiences *fatigue* from the toils of the day. The man of business, who is harassed by the multiplicity and complexity of his concerns, suffers *fatigue*; and the student, who labours to fit himself

for a public exhibition of his acquirements, is in like manner exposed to *fatigue*. — *Weariness* attends the traveller who takes a long or pathless journey. *Weariness* is the lot of the petitioner, who attends in the anti-chamber of a great man. The enlightened hearer will suffer no less *weariness* in listening to the absurd effusions of an extemporaneous preacher.

One of the amusements of idleness is reading without the *fatigue* of close attention. (*Johnson.*)

But if the breathless chase o'er hill and dale
Exceed your strength, a sport of less *fatigue*,
Not less delightful, the prolific stream
Affords.
(*Armstrong's Art of pr. health.*)

The fault is the greater, because, while it pretends to learning, it betrays in reality the ignorance of just criticism — it *fatigues* — it *wearies* — it revolts — and we have not the satisfaction in yawning, to think we yawn eruditely. (*Bulwer's L. days.*)

For want of a process of events, neither knowledge nor elegance preserve the reader from *weariness*. (*Johnson.*)

In ancient times, when Rome with Athen's vy'd
For polish'd luxury and useful arts,
All hot and reeking from th' Olympic strife
And warm Palestra, in the tepid bath
Th'athletic youth relax'd their *weary* limbs.
(*Armstrong's Art of pr. health.*)

The cattle in the fields show evident symptoms of *lassitude* and disgust in an unpleasant season. (*Cowper.*)

So think the young philosophers of the garden, replied the Egyptian; they mistake *lassitude* for meditation. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Here the habituated bathers, men who bathed seven times a-day, would remain in a state of enervate and speechless *lassitude*, either before, or (mostly) after the waterbath; and many of these victims of the pursuit of health, turned their listless eyes on the new comers, recognising their friends with a nod, but dreading the *fatigue* of conversation.
(*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

The shades descend, and midnight o'er the world
Expands her sable wings; great Nature droops
Thro' all her works: now happy he whose toil
Has o'er his languid pow'rless limbs diffus'd
A pleasing *lassitude*.
(*Armstrong's A. of pr. health.*)

1. *To FELICITATE*, 2. *CONGRATULATE*.

1. 2. Beglückwünschen.

Das erste Zeitwort iſt nur auf uns ſelbſt, das zweite entweder auf uns ſelbſt, oder Andere anwendbar.

We *felicitate* ourselves on having escaped the danger. — We *congratulate* others on their good fortune.

The astronomers, indeed, expect her (night) with impatience, and *felicitate* themselves upon her arrival. (*Johnson.*)

The fierce young hero who had overcome the Curiatii, instead of being *congratulated* by his sister for his victory, was upbraided by her for having slain her lover. (*Addison.*)

One can be sure of nothing; but, at present, there appears no other

interruption to this intentiou,. which seems as mutual as possible, and now no secret, though I did not tell first, and all our relatives are *congratulating* away to right and left in the most fatiguing manner.
(*Byron's Lett.*)

1. *FEMALE*, 2. *FEMININE*, 3. *EFFEMINATE*.

1. Weiblich; 2. weiblich, weibiſch, weichlich; 3. weibiſch, weichlich.

Das erſte bezeichnet das Geſchlecht ſelbſt; es wird male entgegengeſetzt; das zweite ſchildert das Eigenthümliche, Natürliche des Geſchlechts; es wird masculine entgegengeſetzt; das dritte die Weichlichkeit, das Unnatürliche des männlichen Geſchlechts.

In the *female* character we expect to find that which is *feminine*. The *female* dress, manners, and habits, have engaged the attention of all essayist, from the time of Addison to the present period. — Beauty and delicacy are *feminine* properties. — A *feminine* air and voice, which is truly grateful to the observer in the one sex, is an odious mark of *effeminacy* in the other.

Once more her haughty soul the tyrant bends,
To prayers and mean submission she descends;
No *female* arts or aids she left untried,
Nor counsels unexplor'd, before she died.
(*Dryden.*)

I confess to have fail'd;
Fortune is *female*: from my youth her favours
Were not withheld, the fault was mine to hope
Her former smiles again at this late hour.
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

Her heav'nly form
Angelic; but more soft and *feminine*
Her graceful innocence.
(*Milton.*)

Lo, where they come! already I perceive
The reeking odours of the perfumed trains,
And see the bright gems of the glittering girls,
Who are his comrades and his council, flash
Along the gallery, and amidst the damsels,
As *femininely* garb'd, and scarce less *female*,
The grandson of Semiramis, the man-queen.
(*Byron's Sardanapalus.*)

Our martial ancestors, like some of their modern successors, had no other amusement (but hunting) to entertain their vacant hours; despising all acts as *effeminate*.
(*Blackstone.*)

His beauty, however, though he was eminently distinguished both in features and in person, was not liable to the charge of *effeminacy*.
(*W. Scott's Robert of Paris.*)

„Ho, Diomed, well met — do you sup with Glaucus to-night?“ said a young man of small stature, who wore his tunic in those loose and *effeminate* folds which proved him to be a gentleman and a coxcomb.
(*Bulwer's Last days.*)

Besides, he hates the *effeminate* thing that governs,
For the queen's sake, his sister.
(*Byron's Sardanapalus.*)

1. *FERTILE*, 2. *FRUITFUL*, 3. *PROLIFIC*.

1. Fruchtbar; 2. fruchtbar; 3. fruchtbar.

Das erste bedeutet im eigentlichen Sinne: hervorbringen, was nicht von der Art des Hervorbringenden ist, und wird besonders auf das Erdreich angewendet; das zweite bezeichnet reichlichen Besitz dessen, was von derselben Art ist, und wird besonders von Bäumen, Pflanzen und allem Fruchttragenden gebraucht; das dritte, das Erzeugungsvermögen in einem hohen Grade, und wird von Dingen, und besonders von Thieren gebraucht. In bildlicher Anwendung findet derselbe Unterschied statt.

A country is *fertile* as it respects the quality of the soil. This ground is *fertile* or *fruitful*; nature is *fruitful*. This country is *fruitful* by the industry of its inhabitants. The Sands in Egypt are rendered *fertile* by means of mud which they receive from the overflowing of the Nile: they consequently produce harvests more *fruitful* than in almost any other country. Among the Orientals barrenness was reckoned a disgrace, and every woman was ambitious to be *fruitful*. — A man is *fertile* in expedients who readily contrives upon the spur of the occasion. A mind is *fertile* which has powers that admit of cultivation and expansion. Females are *fertile* in expedients and devices. — He is *fruitful* in resources who has them ready at his hand. An imagination is *fruitful* that is rich in stores of imagery. Ambition and avarice are the most *fruitful* sources of discord and misery in public and private life. — There are some insects, particularly among the noxious tribes, which are so *prolific*, that they are not many hours in being before they begin to breed. — His brain is *prolific* if it generates an abundance of new conceptions. A genius is *prolific* that is rich in invention. Novel-writers are the most *prolific* class of authors.

All is still and peaceful in these *fertile* lowlands: the eye meets nothing but round unmeaning faces at every door, and harmless stupidity smiling at every window. (*Beckford's Low Countries.*)

To every work Warburton brought a memory full fraught, together with a fancy *fertile* of combinations. (*Johnson.*)

Goldsmith resided at Padua for several months, and is said to have taken a degree at Louvain. Thus far is certain, that an account of the tour made by so good a judge of human nature, in circumstances so singular, would have made one of the most entertaining books in the world; and it is both wonder and pity, that Goldsmith did not hit upon a publication of his travels amongst the other literary resources in which his mind was *fertile*. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

Well we may afford
Our givers their own gifts, and large bestow
From large bestow'd, where nature multiplies
Her *fertile* growth, and by disburd'ning grows
More *fruitful*, which instructs us not to spare.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

When first the soil receives the *fruitful* seed,
Make no delay, but cover it with speed. (*Dryden.*)

It seems that the pure and airy situation of this fortress (Alhambra) has rendered it, like the castle of Macbeth, a *prolific* breeding-place for swallows and martlets, who sport about its towers in myriads, with the holiday glee of urchins just let loose from school.
(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

Remember, that money is of a *prolific* generating nature.
(*Franklin's W.*)

For, in the first place, these little strangers (Penny Periodicals) seem, Pigmy-like, of a marvellous ferocity and valour; they make great head against their foes — they live but a short time, yet are plenteously *prolific*. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Prolific culture glads the fields,
And the bare heath a harvest yields. (*Gay's Fables.*)

Parent of light! all-seeing sun,
Prolific beam, whose rays dispense
The various gifts of Providence. (*Gay.*)

But if the breathless chase o'er hill and dale
Exceed your strength, a sport of less fatigue,
Not less delightful, the *prolific* stream
Affords. (*Armstrong's Art.*)

1. *To FIND FAULT with*, 2. *To BLAME*, 3. *To OBJECT to.*

1. Ausſetzen; 2. tadeln; 3. entgegenſtellen, vorwerfen.

Das erſte betrifft Perſonen oder Dinge, wird auf Bequemlichkeiten und Geſchmack angewendet, und iſt oft die Folge eines mißvergnügten Gemüths; das zweite wird nur von Perſonen gebraucht, gewöhnlich auf wichtige Gegenſtände angewendet, und iſt eine Handlung der Beſonnenheit. Das dritte wird nur von Dingen gebraucht, und entſteht entweder aus Laune oder Nothwendigkeit.

We *find fault* with a person for his behaviour; we *find fault* with our seat, our conveyance and the like. We *find fault* with that which has been done. There are some whom nothing will please, and who are ever ready to *find fault* with whatever comes in their way. — We *blame* a person for his temerity or his improvidence. We *blame* frequently in order to correct. — We *object* to a measure that is proposed. We *object* to that which is to be done. Some capriciously *object* to that which is proposed to them merely from a spirit of opposition; others *object* to a thing from substantial reasons.

Tragi-comedy you have yourself *found fault* with very justly. (*Budgell.*)

To prevent which last evil at Aimsbury, you must learn to domineer and be peevish, to *find fault* with their victuals and drink, to chide and direct the servants, with some other lessons, which I shall teach you, and always practised myself with success. (*Swift's Lett.*)

It is a most certain rule in reason and moral philosophy, that where there is no choice there can be no *blame*. (*South.*)

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him. (*Atterbury.*)

1. *FINE*, 2. *DELICATE*, 3. *NICE.*

1. Dünn, zart, fein; 2. fein, dünn, zart; 3. zart (genau, ängſtlich).

1. Fine in eigentlicher Bedeutung bezeichnet Dünnheit im Allgemeinen; in Beziehung auf Schreibekunſt, dünn; auf Farben, eine Vermiſchung des in's Auge Fallenden und Kräftigen. In moraliſcher Anwendung findet derſelbe Hauptunterſchied Statt.

Thread is *fine;* this silk adds softness to *fineness* of texture. The texture of a spider's web is remarkable for its *fineness.* In writing all up-strokes must be *fine.* Black and red are *fine* colours. The tulip is reckoned one of the *finest* flowers. A *fine* painter delineates with boldness. A *fine* thought, a *fine* feeling.

Every thing that results from nature alone lies out of the province of instruction; and no rules that I know of will serve to give a *fine* form, a *fine* voice, or even those *fine* feelings, which are amongst the first properties of an actor. (*Cumberland.*)

2. Delicate bedeutet eine dem Geſchmacke und Gefühl angemeſſene Feinheit; auf Farben angewendet, eine Vermiſchung des Matten, Sanften und Hellen. In moraliſcher Anwendung iſt es ein hoher Grad von fine.

Silk is *delicate.* The ermine's fur is remarkable for its *delicacy.* White and pink are *delicate* colours. The white moss-rose is a *delicate* flower. An artist who has a *delicate* taste, throws *delicate* touches into the grandest delineations. She is of a *delicate* feeling. — He has a *delicate* ear in music. We are *delicate* in our choice.

Under this head of eleganee I reckon those *delicate* and regular works of art, as elegant buildings or pieces of furniture. (*Burke.*)

Two pilasters, *delicately* carved in trophies and clusters of ancient armour, stand on each side of the entrance; within are several perfumed cabinets of miniatures, and a single column of oriental alabaster about ten feet in height. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

A poet must know many languages and many sciences; and, that his style may be worthy of his thoughts, must, by incessant practice, familiarise to himself every *delicacy* of speech and grace of harmony. (*Johnson's Russelas.*)

Though health and bloom return'd, the *delicate* chain
Of thought, once tangled, never clear'd again.
(*Moor's Lalla Rookh.*)

3. Nice nähert ſich der Bedeutung von delicate, und iſt die Folge großer Genauigkeit in Beobachtung von Regeln.

He is said to have a *nice* taste or judgment in music, who scientifically discriminates the beauties and defects of different pieces.

The highest point of good breeding, if any one can hit it, is to show a very *nice* regard to your own dignity, and, with that in your heart, to express your value for the man above you. (*Steele.*)

Where nature has bestowed a show of *nice* attention in the features of a man, he should laugh at it as misplaced. I have seen men, who in *this* vain article, perhaps, might rank above you; but my heart has never asked my eyes if it were so or not. (*Sheridan's Rivals.*)

Naked facts, without the causes that produced them and the circumstances that accompanied them, are not sufficient to characterize actions or counsels. The *nice* degrees of wisdom and of folly, of virtue and of vice, will not only be undiscoverable in them; but we must be very often unable to determine under which of these characters they fall in general. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

1. *FINICAL*, 2. *SPRUCE*, 3. *FOPPISH.*

1. Geziert, zimperlich; 2. nett, ſauber, geputzt; 3. geziert, putzſüchtig eitel.

Von dieſen drei Beiwörtern, das Streben nach einem glänzenden Aeußern durch unpaſſende Mittel bezeichnend, wird das erſte auf Manier und Sprache, das zweite auf Kleidung, das dritte auf Kleidung und Lebensart angewendet.

A *finical* gentleman clips his words and screws his body into as small a compass as possible to give himself the air of a delicate person. A little mind, full of conceit of itself, will lead a man to be *finical.* — A *spruce* gentleman strives not to have a fold wrong in his frill or cravat, nor a hair of his head amiss. — A *foppish* gentleman seeks by extravagance in the cut of his clothes, and by the tawdriness in their ornaments, to render himself distinguished for finery. — A giddy, vain mind, eager after applause, impels a man to every kind of *foppery.*

At the top of the building (Blenheim House) are several cupolas and little turrets that have but an ill effect, and make the building look at once *finical* and heavy. (*Pope.*)

Methinks I see thee *spruce* and fine,
With coat embroider'd richly shine. (*Swift.*)

In my time, the follies of the town crept slowly among us, but now they travel faster than a stage-coach. Its *fopperies* come down, not only as inside passengers, but in the very basket.
(*Goldsmith's Stoops to conquer.*)

Elizabeth collared Hatton, she gave a blow on the ear to the Earl Marshal, and she spat on Arundel, with the *foppery* of whose dress she was offended. (*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

The learned, full of inward pride,
The *fops* of outward show deride. (*Gay.*)

1. *FIRM*, 2. *FIXED*, 3. *SOLID*, 4. *STABLE.*

1. Feſt; 2. befeſtigt; 3. feſt; 4. feſt (beſtändig, dauernd).

Das erſte bezeichnet, nicht leicht zu erſchüttern; das zweite, an etwas befeſtigt, und nicht leicht davon zu trennen; das dritte, zu tragen, zu ſtützen fähig, und nicht leicht weichend; das vierte, Widerſtand leiſtend, den Wirkungen der Zeit trotzend.

A pillar which is *firm* on its base, *fixed* to a wall made of *solid* oak, is likely to be *stable.* A man stands *firm* in battle who does not flinch from the attack: he is *fixed* to the spot by the order of his commander. An army of *firm* men form a *solid* mass, and by their heroism may deserve the most *stable* monument that can be erected.

In one *firm* orb the bands were rang'd around,
A cloud of heroes blackened all the ground. (*Pope.*)

Unmov'd and silent, the whole war they wait,
Serenely dreadful, and as *fixed* as fate. (*Pope.*)

The works of man inherit, as is just,
Their author's frailty, and return to dust;
But truth divine for ever stands secure,
Its head is guarded, as its base is sure;
Fix'd in the rolling floods of endless years.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

But these fantastic errors of our dream
Lead us to *solid* wrong. (*Cowley.*)

The prosperity of no man on earth is *stable* and assured. (*Blair.*)

Human grandeur being here yet more *unstable* than any where else, 'tis common for the heirs of a great three-tailed pacha, not to be rich enough to keep in repair the house he built; thus in a few years they all fall to ruin. (*Montague's Lett.*)

Is then military despotism that which we are accustomed to consider as a *stable* form of government? (*W. Pitt's Speeches.*)

Absolute *stability* is not to be expected in any thing human; for that which exists immutably exists alone necesseraly, and this attribute of the Supreme Being can neither belong to man, nor to the works of man. (*Bolingbr. Lett.*)

Im moraliſchen Sinne wird firmness von Urſache, oder ſolchen Handlungen, die von ihr abhängen, gebraucht; fixed von der Seele, oder von äußern Umſtänden; solid auf Dinge im Allgemeinen anwendbar, und im abſolutem Sinne gebräuchlich; stable auf Dinge in beziehlichem Sinne.

Decrees are more or less *firm*, according to the source from which they spring; none are *firm*, compared with those which arise from the will of the Almighty. A friendship is *firm* when it does not depend upon the opinion of others. Laws are *fixed* in proportion as they are connected with a constitution in which it is difficult to innovate. A friendship is *fixed* when the choice is made and grounded in the mind. A *solid* reason has within itself an independent property, which cannot be increased or diminished. A friendship is *solid* when it rests on the only *solid* basis of accordancy in virtue and religion. The characters of some men are more *stable* than those of others; youth will not have so *stable* a character as manhood. A friendship is *stable* when it is not liable to decrease, or die away with time.

Religion! Providence! an after-state!
Here is *firm* footing; here is *solid* rock;
This can support us; all is sea besides:
Sinks under us; bestorms, and then devours.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *FIT*, 2. *APT*, 3. *MEET*.

1. Füglich, paßlich, ſchicklich, ziemend, gerecht, tüchtig, tauglich; 2. paſſend, tauglich, geneigt; 3. tauglich, ſchicklich, paßlich.

Das erſte iſt entweder eine erlangte oder natürliche Eigenſchaft; das zweite eine natürliche Eigenſchaft; das dritte eine moraliſche; wird ſelten gebraucht, außer bei geiſtigen Gegenſtänden und in der Poeſie.

A house is *fit* for the accomodation of the family according to the plan of the builder. — The young mind is *apt* to receive either good or bad impressions. — It is *meet* to offer our prayers to the supreme Disposer of all things.

Nor holy rapture wanted they to praise
Their Maker in *fit* strains pronounc'd or sung.
(*Milton.*)

Good, my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return those duties back as are right *fit*
Obey you, love you, and most honour you.
(*King Lear.*)

If you hear a wise sentence or an *apt* phrase commit it to your memory. (*Sydney.*)

It is true they (the Dutch) have islands rich in spices, and blessed with the sun's particular attention, but which their government, I am *apt* to imagine, renders by no means fortunate. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

Apt words can strike; and yet in them we see
Faint images of what we here enjoy.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Installed amidst the commercial opulence around me, was at that time the residence of the citizen king — the monarch of the middle classes; his palace was supported by shops; his wealth was connected with the wealth, and his fortune supplied by the fortune of the tailor, the watchmaker, the jeweller, and the restaurant: France, in reconstituting her monarchy, had *meetly* and involuntarily taken — the counter as a substitute for the buckler — noble cradle of her military kings!

(*H. Bulwer's France.*)

My image, not imparted to the brute
Whose fellowship therefore not *meet* for thee,
Good reason was thou freely shouldst dislike.

(*Milton.*)

Vast concave! ample dome! Wast thou design'd
A *meet* apartment for the Deity?

(*Young's N. Th.*)

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!

(*W. Scotts' Lay.*)

1. *To FIX*, 2. *SETTLE*, 3. *ESTABLISH*.

1. Feſt machen, befeſtigen (heften, feſtſetzen, beſtimmen); 2. in den Zuſtand der Feſtigkeit verſetzen, feſtſetzen, ordnen (ſich anſetzen, ſich ſetzen); 3. ſich niederlaſſen, ſich einrichten, feſtſetzen.

Das erſte Zeitwort iſt allgemein und unbeſchränkt; das zweite und dritte bedeutet einen hohen Grad der Handlung, welche to fix in ſich ſchließt. Das erſte und zweite wird ferner auf materielle oder geiſtige Gegenſtände angewendet; das dritte nur auf moraliſche: ſie behalten dieſelbe Bedeutung in ihren fernern Anwendungen auf das Betragen des Menſchen.

A post may be *fixed* in the ground in any manner, but it requires time for it to *settle*. A person may either *fix* himself, *settle* himself, or *establish* himself: the first case (*fix*), refers simply to his taking up his abode, or choosing a certain spot; the second (*settle*) refers to his permanency of stay; and the third (*establish*) to the business which he raises or renders permanent. We may *fix* one or many points, important or unimportant, — it is a mere act of the will; we *settle* many points of importance; it is an act of deliberation. We *fix* the day and hour of doing a thing; we *settle* the affairs of our family; a parent *fixes* on a business for his child; he *settles* the mariage contract with another parent. We *fix* our opinions; we *settle* our minds. It is much to be lamented that any one should remain *unsettled* in his faith. We are instrumental in *establishing* laws, institutions, and the like. The best form of faith is not universally *established*.

I would *establish* but one general rule to be observed in all conversation, which is this, that „men should not talk to please themselves, but those that hear them“. (*Steele.*)

Elizabeth firmly believed, and zealously upheld, the principles of government, *established* by her father, the exercise of absolute authority by the sovereign, and the duty of passive obedience in the subject. (*Lingard's Hist. of England.*)

It is strange, but it is true; not only the Jews differ from the Christians, but Jews and Christians both differ among themselves, concerning almost every point that is necessary to be certainly known and agreed upon, in order to *establish* the authority of books which both have received already as authentic and sacred. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

1. *FLAT*, 2. *LEVEL.*

1. Platt, flach; 2. gleich, eben, gerade, flach.

Das erste wird in Bezug auf sich selbst gebraucht, und dem Runden oder Hervorragenden entgegengesetzt; das zweite in Bezug auf ein anderes Ding, und wird der Unebenheit entgegengesetzt.

A country is *flat* which has no elevation; a wall is *level* with the roof of a house when it rises to the height of the roof.

A *flat* can hardly look well on paper. (*Hertford.*)

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
'Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
T'o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus.

(*Shakesp. Hamlet.*)

But it is high time to lead you towards Antwerp. More rich pastures, more ample fields of grain, more flourishing willows! A boundless plain lies before this city, dotted with cows, and speckled with flowers; a *level* whence its spires and quaint roofs are seen to advantage!

(*Beckford's Italy.*)

At that black hour, which gen'ral horror sheds
On the low *level* of the inglorious throng.

(*Young.*)

1. *FLEXIBLE*, 2. *PLIABLE*, 3. *PLIANT*, 4. *SUPPLE.*

1. Biegsam (lenksam, nachgiebig); 2. biegsam (geschmeidig, nachgiebig); 3. biegsam (geschmeidig, folgsam); 4. biegsam (geschmeidig, nachgiebig, gelenksam).

Flexible wird in einem natürlichen und moralischen Sinne gebraucht; in letzterer Anwendung ist es unbegrenzt hinsichts des Grades; pliable im allgemeinen und natürlichen Sinne; pliant ist nur in höherer und moralischer Anwendung gebräuchlich und bedeutet einen hohen Grad von pliability; supple, sowohl in eigentlichem als bildlichem Sinne, bezeichnet ein Uebermaaß von pliability. Pliancy wird auf Grundsätze oder das davon abhängende Betragen, und suppleness nur auf die äußern Handlungen und das äußere Betragen angewendet.

What can be bent in any degree as a stick is *flexible*. A temper is *flexible* which yields to the entreaties of others. A good-natured man is *flexible*. — What can be bent as wax, or folded like cloth, is *pliable*. — The person or character is *pliant* when it is formed or moulded easily at the will of another. A weak and thoughtless man is *pliant*. — *Pliancy* is very commendable in youth, when it leads them to yield to the councils of the aged and experienced. — What can be bend backward and forward, like ozier twig, is *supple*. A person is *supple* who makes his actions and his manners bend according to the varying humours of another. A parasite is *supple*. — *Flexibility* is frequently a weakness, but never a vice; it always consults the taste of others, sometimes to its own inconvenience, and often in opposition to its judgment. — *Pliancy* in often both a weakness and a vice; it always yields for its own pleasure, though not always in opposition to its sense of right and wrong. — *Suppleness* is always a vice, but never a weakness; it seeks its gratification to the injury of another by flattering his passions.

Forty-four is an age at which the mind begins less easily to admit new confidence, and the will to grow less *flexible*. (*Johnson.*)

As for the bending and forming the mind, we should doubtless do our utmost to render it *pliable*, and by no means stiff and refractory. (*Bacon.*)

The future is *pliant* and ductile. (*Johnson.*)

The great mistake, I have observed in people's breeding their children, has been, that this has not been taken care enough of in its due season; that the mind has not been made obedient to discipline, and *pliant* to reason, when at first it was most easy to be bowed. (*Locke's Thoughts.*)

I know you Lawyers can with ease
Twist words and meanings as you please;
That language, by your skill made *pliant*,
Will bend to favour ev'ry client;
That 'tis the fee directs the sense
To make out either side's pretence. (*Gay's Fables.*)

Thine is a Bacon, hapless in his choice,
Unfit to stand the civil storms of state,
And through the smooth barbarity of courts
With firm but *pliant* virtue, forward still
To urge his course. (*Thomson's Summer.*)

Charles I. wanted *suppleness* and dexterity to give way to the encroachments of a popular assembly. (*Hume.*)

Supple and versatile, even the sturdiest philosophers were charmed with his society. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Supple and *flexible* as Indian cane,
To take the bend his appetites ordain. (*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

1. *To FLUCTUATE*, 2. *WAVER.*

1. Schwanken; 2. ſchwanken.

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet eine ſtarke Bewegung, das zweite immerwährende Bewegung; im moraliſchen Sinne bezeichnet das erſte die Handlung des Geiſtes oder der Meinung; das zweite die des Willens oder der Meinung.

He who is alternately merry and sad in quick succession is said to be *fluctuating*; he who has many opinions in quick successions is said to *fluctuate*. We can never have occasion to *fluctuate*, if we never raise our hopes and wishes beyond what is attainable. — He who cannot form an opinion, or come to a resolution, is said to *waver*. We can never have occasion to *waver*, if we know and feel what is right, and resolve never to swerve from it.

And so ingenious is the human heart in deceiving itself as well as others, that it is probable neither Cromwell himself, nor those making similar pretensions to distinguished piety, could exactly have fixed the point at which their enthusiasm terminated and their hypocrisy commenced; or rather, it was a point not fixed in itself, but *fluctuating* with the state of health, of good or bad fortune, of high or low spirits, affecting the individual at the period. (*W. Scott's Woodstock.*)

The tempter, but with show of zeal and love
To man, and indignation at his wrong,
New parts puts on, and as to passion mov'd
Fluctuates disturbed.

(*Milton.*)

Let a man, without trepidation or *wavering*, proceed in discharging his duty. (*Blair.*)

In the picture-gallery of the palace of the Generalife hangs the portrait of Boabdil. The face is mild, handsome, and somewhat melancholy, with a fair complexion and yellow hair; if it be a true representation of the man, he may have been *wavering* and uncertain, but there is nothing of cruelty or unkindness in his aspect.

(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

1. *FOLLY*, 2. *FOOLERY*.

1. Thorheit; 2. Thorheit, Narrheit.

Folly, das Abstractum von foolish, bezeichnet die Sache; foolery, von fool, die Person.

We may commit an act of *folly* without being chargeable with weakness or *folly*; young people are perpetually committing *follies* if not under proper control. — None are guilty of *fooleries* who are not themselves *fools*, either habitually or temporarily. Fashionable people only lay aside one *foolery* to take up another.

This peculiar ill property has *folly*, that it enlarges men's desires while it lessens their capacities. (*South.*)

'Tis certain, what we feel and see is properly (if any thing is properly) our own; but the good of fame, the *folly* of praise, are hardly purchased, and when obtained, poor recompense for loss of time and health. (*Montague's Lett.*)

If you are so much transported with the sight of beautiful persons, to what extacy would it raise you to behold the original beauty, not filled up with flesh and blood, or varnished with a fading mixture of colours, and the rest of mortal trifles and *fooleries*. (*Walsh.*)

Nor did this confined respect continue long, for the queen, who had in fact no taste for humour, soon grew sick of my *foolery* and forgetting the cause for which she had taken me, neglected me so much, that her court grew intolerable to my temper, and I broke my heart and died.

(*Fielding's Journey.*)

1. *FORGETFULNESS*, 2. *OBLIVION*.

1. Das Vergessen, die Vergeßlichkeit; 2. Vergessenheit.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet die Person oder das Persönliche; das zweite den Zustand der Sache; das erste bezieht sich auf den Vergessenden, das zweite auf das in Vergessenheit Gekommene.

We blame a person for his *forgetfulness*. — We sometimes bury things in *oblivion*.

I have read in ancient authors invitations to lay aside care and anxiety, and give a loose to that pleasing *forgetfulness* wherein men put off their characters of business. (*Steele.*)

Remember me — oh! pass not to my grave
Without one thought whose relics there recline:
The only pang my bosom dare not brave,
Must be to find *forgetfulness* in thine.
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

O'er all the rest, an undistinguish'd crew,
Her wing of deepest shade *oblivion* drew.
(*Falconer.*)

Yet shall Remembrance from *Oblivion's* veil
Relieve your scene, and sigh with grief sincere;
And soft compassion at your tragic tale
In silent tribute pay her kindred tear.
(*Falconer's Elegy.*)

1. *To FORM*, 2. *FASHION*, 3. *MOULD*, 4. *SHAPE.*

1. Formen, geſtalten, bilden; 2. geſtalten, bilden, formen; 3. formen, geſtalten, bilden; 4. bilden.

Das erſte Zeitwort iſt hier das Genus, hervorbringen; form iſt das Werk der Natur oder Kunſt, die Eigenſchaft jedes Dinges; das zweite bedeutet, eine beſondere Form geben; das dritte, in eine beſtimmte Form bringen; das vierte, bloß formen; to form, in Hinſicht auf das Aeußere.

God *formed* man out of the dust of the ground. Nature has *formed* all animated beings with an instinctive desire of self-preservation. — God *fashioned* man after his own image. Creatures *fashioned* like ourselves with flesh and blood cannot attain to the perfection of spiritual beings. — The habits of a man are *moulded* at the will of a superior. It is supposed by some that the human mind may be *moulded* upon the principles of art at the will of the instructor, with the same ease that wax may be *shaped* into the figure of a bird, a beast, or a man, at the pleasure of the artist; this is however true only in part. — The potter *shapes* the clay; the milliner *shapes* the bonnet; a man *shapes* his actions to the humour of another.

Horace was intimate with a prince of the greatest goodness and humanity imaginable; and his court was *formed* after his example,
(*Steele.*)

Inured to danger's direst *form*,
Tornade and earthquake, flood and storm,
Death had he seen by sudden blow,
By wasting plague, by tortures slow,
By mine or breach, by steel or ball,
Knew all his *shapes*, and scorn'd them all.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

By the best information that I could get of this matter, I am apt to think that this prodigious pile was *fashioned* into the *shape* it now bears by several tools and instruments, of which they have a wonderful variety in this country. (*Addison.*)

How dare you, mother, endless date demand,
For vessels *moulded* by a mortal hand?
(*Dryden.*)

This worthy, as the world will say,
Is paid in specie his own way;
For *moulded* to the life in clouts
Th' have pick'd from dunghills hereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel bavin.

(*Butler's Hudibras.*)

He had a way of working it into any *shape* he pleased; so that it served him for a night-cap when he went to bed, and for an umbrello in rainy weather. (*Swift's Tale.*)

I know he has ever since worn, suspended around his neck, and next to his heart, that lock of hair which sustains a small golden jewel *shaped* like a heart — he speaks to it when alone — he parts not from it when he sleeps. (*Kenilworth.*)

But first he casts to change his proper *shape.*
Which else might work him danger, or delay:
And now a stripling Cherub he appears.

(*Milton's P. L.*)

A valley from the river shore withdrawn
Was Albert's home, two quiet woods between,
Whose lofty verdure overlook'd his lawn;
And waters to their resting place serene
Came fresh'ning, and reflecting all the scene:
(A mirror in the depth of flowery shelves;)
So sweet a spot of earth, you might, (I ween)
Have guess'd some congregation of the elves
To sport by summer moons, had *shap'd* it for themselves.

(*Th. Campbell's Gertrude.*)

1. *FORSAKEN*, 2. *FORLORN*, 3. *DESTITUTE.*

1. Verlaſſen; 2. verlaſſen; 3. verlaſſen, hülflos, entblößt.

Das erſte bedeutet, der Geſellſchaft und Hülfe Anderer beraubt ſein; es iſt ein parzieller Zuſtand; das zweite, in Zeiten der Noth verlaſſen, ohne Führer auf unbekanntem Wege ſein; es iſt ein anhaltender Zuſtand; das dritte, der erſten Lebensbedürfniſſe beraubt ſein; es iſt ebenfalls ein anhaltender Zuſtand, und wird auch von unſern äußern Verhältniſſen im Allgemeinen gebraucht.

We may be *forsaken* by a fellow-traveller on the road. It is particularly painful to be *forsaken* by the friend of our youth, and the sharer of our fortunes. — We are *forlorn* when we get into a deserted path, with no one to direct us. — The orphan, who is left to travel the road of life without counsellor or friend, is of all others in the most *forlorn* condition. — We are *destitute* when we have no means of subsistence, nor the prospect of obtaining the means.

Conscience made them recollect, that they (Joseph's brethren) who had once been deaf to the supplications of a brother were now left friendless and *forlorn.* (*Blair.*)

For here *forlorn* and lost I tread,
With fainting steps and slow;
Where wilds immeasurably spread
Seem length'ning as I go.

(*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

Disastrous day! what ruin hast thou bred,
What anguish to the living and the dead!
How hast thou left the widow all *forlorn.*
(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

Friendless and *destitute* Dr. Goldsmith was exposed to all the miseries of indigence in a foreign country. (*Johnson.*)

But this is her first day of real experience; she has been introduced into a humble dwelling — she has been employed all day in arranging its miserable equipments — she has, for the first time, known the fatigues of domestic employment — she has, for the first time, looked round her on a home *destitute* of every thing elegant, — almost of every thing convenient; and may now be sitting down, exhausted and spiritless, brooding over a prospect of future poverty.
(*W. Irving's Sketch Book.*)

Foreigners observe, that there are no ladies in the world more beautiful, or more ill-dressed, than those of England. Our countrywomen have been compared to those pictures, where the face is the work of a Raphael, but the draperies thrown out by some empty pretender, *destitute* of taste, and entirely unacquainted with design.
(*Goldsmith's Essays.*)

1. *FORTUNATE*, 2. *LUCKY*, 3. *PROSPEROUS*, 4. *SUCCESSFUL.*

1. Glücklich; 2. glücklich; 3. günstig, glücklich; 4. erfolgvoll.

Das erste und zweite werden anf das Glück und die einzelnen Umstände angewendet, über welche der Mensch nicht gebieten kann; aber das zweite bezeichnet die wankelmüthige Göttin in ihren seltsamsten Launen, unerwartet, unerklärbar, während das erste sie uns mit mehr Besonnenheit, mehr dem Weltlauf angemessen, sehen läßt. Beide werden sowohl gebraucht, um die Entfernung eines Uebels, als auch die Erlangung eines Gutes zu bezeichnen; das dritte und vierte scheinen den Zufall auszuschließen, und bezeichnen nur, was gut ist, oder als gut betrachtet wird, wobei prosperous von einer Reihe von Umständen gesagt wird, und successful den Grad von prosperity anzeigt, welcher unsern Bemühungen folgt.

He is *fortunate* in his business. A *fortunate* year will make up for the losses of the past year. This was a *fortunate* circumstance. The most *fortunate* accident! — A circumstance is *lucky* when it comes upon us unexpectedly, at the moment that it is wanted. I was never *lucky* in the lottery or in games of chance. A *lucky* hit may repair the ruined spendthrift's *fortune* only to tempt him to still greater extravagancies. — We are *prosperous* in the acquirement of wealth. He is very *prosperous* in his business.

Several of the Roman emperors, as is still to be seen upon their medals, among their other titles gave themselves that of Felix, or *fortunate.* (*Addison.*)

O *fortunate* old man, whose farm remains
For you sufficient, and requites your pains.
(*Dryden.*)

Woe to the *unlucky* wight, however, who lingered in the way when he heard the tinkling of these bells! — the guards were ordered to cut him down without mercy. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

Riches are oft by guilt or baseness earn'd,
Or dealt by chance to shield a *lucky* knave.
(*Armstrong.*)

Prosperous people (for happy there are none) are hurried away with a fond sense of their present condition, and thoughtless of the mutability of fortune. (*Steele.*)

I have often observed, that the more proudly a mansion has been tenanted in the day of its *prosperity*, the humbler are its inhabitants in the day of its decline, and that the palace of the king commonly ends in being the restling-place of the beggar. (*W. Irvings' Alhambra.*)

Ye gods, presiding over lands and seas,
And you who raging winds and waves appease,
Breath on our swelling sails a *prosp'rous* wind.
(*Dryden.*)

The count d'Olivares was disgraced at the court of Madrid, because it was alleged against him that he had never *success* in his undertakings. (*Addison.*)

1. *To FOUND*, 2. *GROUND*, 3. *REST*, 4. *BUILD*.

1. Gründe; 2. gründen; 3. ſtützen, lehnen, beruhen; 4. bauen.

Dieſe vier Zeitwörter in einem moraliſchen Sinne betrachtet, werden angewendet: das erſte auf äußere Umſtände, das zweite auf innere, von Dingen, welche die volle Thätigkeit der geiſtigen Kräfte erfordern; das dritte iſt eine weniger wichtige Handlung, von dem Willen des Individuums abhängend. Alle drei Zeitwörter haben unmittelbaren Bezug auf den ſtützenden Gegenſtand. Das vierte hat beſondern Bezug auf die geſtützte Sache.

A man *founds* his charge against another upon certain facts that are come to his knowledge. A man should be cautious not to make any accusations which are not well *founded*. A man *founds* his reasoning upon some unequivocal facts. — He *grounds* his belief upon the most substantial evidence. You must not indulge any expectations which are not well *grounded*. Christians *ground* their hopes of immortality on the word of God. — He *rests* his assertion upon mere hearsay. — A system of astronomy has been *built* upon the discovery of Copernicus respecting the motion of the earth.

The only sure principles we can lay down for regulating our conduct must be *founded* on the Christian religion. (*Blair.*)

The solemn usage of praying for the Dead can be *founded* only on the belief that there exists a middle state of purification and suffering through which souls pass after death, and from which the prayers of the faithful may aid in delivering them. (*Th. Moor's Travels.*)

I know there are persons who look upon these wonders of art (in ancient history) as fabulous; but I cannot find any *ground* for such a suspicion. (*Addison.*)

The two chief crimes of which he accused him (Socrates) were, that he did not admit the gods acknowledged by the republic, and introduced new divinities; and that he corrupted the youth of Athens, and he therefore concluded with inferring, that sentence of death ought to be passed upon him. The second charge was evidently *groundless*. How far the first was *founded* in truth, we cannot, at this distance of time, pretend to determine. (*Goldsmith's Hist. of Greece.*)

Our distinction must *rest* upon a steady adherence to rational religion, when the multitude are deviating into licentious and criminal conduct. (*Blair.*)

They who from a mistaken zeal for the honour of Divine revelation,

either deny the existence, or vilify the authority of natural religion, are not aware, that by disallowing the sense of obligation, they undermine the foundation on which revelation *builds* its power of commanding the heart. (*Blair.*)

While thus, as regards the old Testament, are the vague and shifting sands on which the presumption of Private Judgment has to *build* its conclusions, the difficulties which stand in the way of an inquirer into the New Testament are hardly of a less perplexing or insurmountable nature. (*Th. Moor's Travels.*)

1. *FRAGILE*, 2. *FRAIL*, 3. *BRITTLE*.

1. Zerbrechlich; 2. gebrechlich, ſchwach; 3. zerbrechlich, ſpröde.

Das erſte wird nur im eigentlichen, und das zweite gewöhnlich im uneigentlichen Sinne gebraucht. Das dritte hat eine ſtärkere Bedeutung als fragile, und bezeichnet einen größern Grad von Zerbrechlichkeit.

Man, corporeally considered, is a *fragile* creature, his frame is composed of *fragile* materials. All the works of men, and all sublunary things are *fragile*. — Mentally considered, man is a *frail* creature, for he is liable to every sort of *frailty*. — Glass, stone, and ice, are peculiarly denominated *brittle*.

An appearance of delicacy, and even of *fragility*, is almost essential to beauty. (*Burke.*)

What joys, olas! could this *frail* being give,
That I have been so covetous to live.
(*Dryden.*)

For thee, young warrior, welcome! — thou hast yet
Some tasks to learn, some *frailties* to forget,
Ere the white war-plume o'er thy brow can wave; —
But, once, my own, mine all till in the grave!
(*Moor's Lalla Rookh.*)

The *brittle* chain of this world's friendship is as effectually broken when one is »oblitus meorum«, as when one is »obliviscendus et illis.«
(*Croft.*)

When they left the inn in the morning, Harley, pulling out a little pocket-book, began to examine the contents, and make some corrections with a pencil. „This", said he, turning to his companion, „is an amusement with which I sometimes pass idle hours at an inn: these are quotations from those humble poets, who trust their fame to the *brittle* tenures of windows and drinking-glasses."
(*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

1. *FRANK*, 2. *CANDID*, 3, *INGENUOUS*, 4. *FREE*, 5. *OPEN*, 6. *PLAIN*.

1. Frei, offen; 2. offen, arglos, aufrichtig; 3. aufrichtig, freimüthig, offenherzig; 4. frei, freimüthig, offen, aufrichtig, offenherzig; 5. offen, freimüthig, geradſinnig; 6. offen, einfach, ſchlicht.

1. Frank bezeichnet Zwangloſigkeit, Freiheit der Gedanken, freie Aeußerung der Eingebungen des Herzens, keine Zurückhaltung — ein Zutrauen einflößendes Betragen, und eine Eigenſchaft, die nicht mit Rang und Erziehung allein verbunden iſt.

A *frank* air, a *frank* manner; he *frankly* confesses to his friend the state of his affections or circumstances. The *frank* man speaks only of what concerns himself. The *frank* man opens his heart from the warmth of his nature; he is not *frank* to all or on all occasions, he is so to his friends or in his dealings with others. Sailors have commonly a deal of *frankness* about them. *Frankness* is a voluntary effusion of the mind between equals.

My own private opinion with regard to such recreations (as poetry and music) I have given with all the *frankness* imaginable. (*Steele.*)

2. Candid, Wahrheitsliebe, die nichts verbirgt, keine Rücksicht auf Eigennutz und unlautere Motive nimmt; eine Offenherzigkeit, welche mit Rechtschaffenheit verbunden ist, nicht ohne Verfeinerung sein kann, und sich unsern Worten und Gesinnungen mittheilt.

A *candid* statement, a *candid* reply. *Candour* is a debt paid to justice from one independent being to another. He who is *candid* is so from the necessity of the case. When a *candid* man feels himself to have been in an error which affects another, he is impelled to make the only reparation in his power by acknowledging it.

If you have made any better remarks of your own, communicate them with *candour;* if not make use of those I present you with. (*Addison.*)

3. Ingenuous, ohne alle Verstellung und List, ganz der Wahrheit ergeben und an ihrem Altare opfernd; diese Aufrichtigkeit ist die Gefährtin eines edlen, erhabenen Geistes, lebt häufig in der unverfälschten Jugendzeit, und durchhaucht unsere Worte, Handlungen und Blicke; es ist ein bleibender Charakter, während frank und candid auch augenblicklich angenommen sein können.

An *ingenuous* countenance, and *ingenuous* acknowledgment, an *ingenuous* answer. The lad who does not wish to screen himself from punishment by a lie will *ingenuously* confess his offence. He who does not wish to obtain false applause will *ingenuously* disclaim his share in the performance which has obtained the applause.

We see an *ingenuous* kind of behaviour not only make up for faults committed, but in a manner expiate them in the very commission. (*Steele.*)

4. Free, 5. Open und **Plain** haben nicht einen so würdigen Wirkungskreis. Free und open bedeuten zwar ohne Zwang, aber free auch unmanierlich, eingebildet, und open unbesonnen.

The *free* man speaks of what concerns others; he corrects the faults which he sees in another. A *free* speaker is in danger of being hated. It is sometimes becoming in one to be *free* where counsel can be given with advantage and pleasure to the receiver. — The *open* man lets himself out like a running stream to all who choose to listen, and communicates trivial or important matters with equal eagerness. It is pleasant to see an *open* behaviour, particularly in young persons, when contrasted with the odious trait of cunning and reserve.

If I have abused your goodness by too much *freedom*, I hope you will attribute it to the *openness* of my temper. (*Pope.*)

There is a *frankness* without rusticity, an *openness* of manner prompted by good-humour, but guided by delicacy, which some are happy enough to possess, that engages every worthy man, and gives not offence even in those whose good opinion, though of little estimation, it is the business of prudence not wantonly to lose.

(*Mackenzie's Man of the world.*)

6. Plain; eine Eigenschaft, die, obgleich von geringerer Ordnung, nicht zu verachten ist, da sie nicht den Nebenbegriff einer Unbefugniß in sich schließt, sondern sich auf Offenheit und Wahrheit beschränkt, und oft Verbesserung erzielt.

He speaks *plainly* but truly; it is the part of a true friend to be *plain* with another whom he sees in imminent danger. A *plain* dealer must at least be respected.

Pope hardly drank tea without a stratagem; if at the house of his friends he wanted any accommodation, he was not willing to ask for it in *plain* terms, but mentioned it remotely as something convenient.

(*Johnson.*)

1. *FREAK*, 2. *WHIM.*

1. Laune, Grille, Einfall; 2. Grille, Laune, Einfall.

Die Eigenschaft des ersten ist kindisches Wesen mit Laune gepaart, regellose Bewegungen; des zweiten Sonderbarkeit, seltsames Abweichen des Geistes von seinem gewöhnlichen, gleichförmigen Gange.

Fancy and fortune have their *freaks*. Females are most liable to be seized with *freaks*, which are in their nature sudden and not to be calculated upon. We should call it a *freak* for a female to put on the habit of a man, and so accoutred to sally forth into the streets. — Men are apt to indulge themselves in *whims* which are in their nature strange and often laughable. We term it a *whim* in a man who takes a resolution never to shave himself any more.

»Bless me!« said the Lord Treasurer, »what a mad *freak* is this! Crossing that immense pond of water — and was there ever such bad grass as this? — one may see that the fairies thrive ill here.«

(*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

We were in a favourable mood for such a visitor; and in a *freak* of capricious charity, gave him some silver, a loaf of fine wheaten bread, and a goblet of our choice wine of Malaga.

(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

Here it would be tedious to relate all the *freaks* which Fortune, or rather the dice, played in this her temple. Mountains of gold were in a few moments reduced to nothing at one part of the table, and rose as suddenly in another. (*Fielding's Tom Jones.*)

But the long pomp, the midnight masquerade,
With all the *freaks* of wanton wealth array'd,
In these, ere trifles half their wish obtain,
The toiling pleasure sickens into pain.

(*Goldsmith.*)

But is not Freedom — at least is not ours
Too apt to play the wanton with her pow'rs,
Grow *freakish*, and, o'erleaping ev'ry mound,
Spread anarchy and terror all around?

(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

She has honestly assured me, that but for some *whims* which she can't entirely conquer, she would go and see the world with me in man's clothes. (*Pope's Lett.*)

The *whims* and caprices of three marriageable damsels, however, are sufficient, said he, to puzzle the shrewdest head.

(*Irving's Alhambra.*)

'Tis all bequeath'd to public uses.
To public uses! There's a *whim!*
What had the public done for him? (*Swift.*)

1. *FREEDOM*, 2. *LIBERTY*.

1. Freiheit; 2. Freiheit.

Das erste Hauptwort ist persönlich und privat, qualifizirt die Handlung, und wird auch von dem gegenseitigen Betragen gebraucht; das zweite ist öffentliche Freiheit, wird nur auf den Handelnden bezogen, und wird bei gegenseitigem Betragen im nachtheiligen Sinne gebraucht.

The *freedom* of the city is the privilege granted by the city to individuals. The *freedom* of the will, of manners, of conversation, of debate. A slave obtains his *freedom*. He speaks and thinks with *freedom*. A *freedom* may sometimes be licensed or allowed, innocent and even pleasant. There are little *freedoms* which may pass between youth of different sexes, so as to heighten the pleasures of society; but a modest woman will be careful to guard against any *freedoms* which may admit of misinterpretation. — The *liberties* of the city are the immunities enjoyed by the city. The *liberty* of conscience, of the press, of the subject. A captive obtains his *liberty*. We have the *liberty* of speaking, thinking or acting. A *liberty* always does more or less violence to the decencies of life, or the feelings of individuals. A modest woman will resent every *liberty* offered to her as an insult.

The ends for which men unite in society, and submit to government, are to enjoy security for their property, and *freedom* to their person, from all injustice or violence. (*Blair.*)

I would not venture into the world under the character of a man who pretends to talk like other people, until I have arrived at a full *freedom* of speech. (*Addison.*)

The Light that leads to Heaven;
Kind equal rule, the government of laws,
And all-protecting *Freedom*, which alone
Sustains the name and dignity of man:
These are not theirs.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

The *liberty* of the press is a blessing when we are inclined to write against others, and a calamity when we find ourselves overborne by the multitude of our assailants. (*Johnson.*)

The more sagacious among the Genoese already feared and hated him as the enemy of those *liberties* for which they were indebted to his uncle. While Andrew himself, blinded by that violent and indiscerning affection which persons in advanced age often contract for the younger members of their family, set no bounds to the indulgence with which he treated him (G. Doria); seeming less solicitous to secure and perpetuate the *freedom* of the common wealth, than to aggrandize that undeserving kinsman. (*Robertson's Hist. of Charles V.*)

To the lower house Elizabeth granted, indeed, *freedom* of debate; but it was to be a decent *freedom*, the *liberty* of »saying aye or no«; and those that transgressed that decency, were liable, as we have repeatedly seen, to feel the weight of the royal displeasure.
(*Lingard's Hist. of England.*)

Lucius seems fond of life; but what is life?
'Tis not to stalk about, and draw fresh air
From time to time, or gaze upon the sun;
'Tis to be free. When *liberty* is gone,
Life grows insipid. (*Addison's Cato.*)

1. *To FULFIL*, 2. *ACCOMPLISH*, 3. *REALIZE*.

1. Erfüllen, voll füllen; 2. erfüllen, ausführen; 3. ausführen, verwirklichen.

Das erste Zeitwort wird von Wünschen, Erwartungen, Absichten und Versprechungen eines Individuums gebraucht; das zweite, ohne Bezug auf Wünsche, von öffentlichen Plänen, Unternehmungen, Prophezeiungen und was sonst von allgemeinem Interesse ist; das dritte von dem Glücke oder den Aussichten eines Einzelnen, und dem glücklichen Erfolge spezifischer Bemühungen.

The palsied dotard looks round him, perceives himself to be alone; he has survived his friends, and he wishes to follow them: his wish is *fulfilled*; he drops torpid and insensible into that gulf which is deeper than the grave. (*Hawkesworth.*)

I am here in Paris, and *fulfil* the promise, which your friendship required of me, to write to you immediately on my arrival. (*Mackenzie's Julia.*)

O Lord, my best desire *fulfil*,
And help me to resign
Life, health, and comfort, to thy will,
And make thy pleasure mine.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

Shall he *fulfil*
This malice, and thy goodness bring to nought?
(*Milton's P. L.*)

This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well pleas'd declar'st thy will
Fulfill'd, which to *fulfill* is all my bliss.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

God bless you, sweet boy! and *accomplish* the joyful hope I have conceived of you. (*Sydney.*)

Some parts of Luther's behaviour, which to us appear most culpable, gave no disgust to his contemporaries. It was even by some of those qualities, which we are now apt to blame, that he was fitted for *accomplishing* the great work which he undertook. (*Robertson's Hist. of Charles V.*)

But the wreath of Goldsmith is unsullied; he wrote to exalt virtue and expose vice; and he *accomplished* his task in a manner which raises him to the highest rank among British authors. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

After my fancy had been busied in attempting to *realize* the scenes that Shakspeare drew, I regretted that the labour was ineffectual. (*Hawkesworth.*)

All that you read of wealth and grandeur in the Arabian night's entertainment and the Persian Tales, concerning Bagdad and Samarkand, is here *realized*. (*Smollet's Clinker.*)

1. *FULNESS*, 2. *PLENITUDE*.

1. Vollheit, Fülle; 2. Fülle, Menge, Ueberfluß.

Das erste wird entweder in eigentlicher oder uneigentlicher Bedeutung, das zweite nur in höherer Schreibart und im uneigentlichen Sinne gebraucht.

The *fulness* of one's heart; in the *fulness* of my joy; the *fulness* of the Godhead bodily. — The *plenitude* of glory and of power.

All mankind
Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell,
By doom severe, had not the Son of God,
In whom the *fulness* dwells of love divine,
His dearest meditation thus renew'd. (*Milton.*)

The most beneficent Being is he who has an absolute *fulness* of perfection in himself, who gave existence to the universe, and so cannot be supposed to want that which he communicated without diminishing from the *plenitude* of his own power and happiness. (*Grove.*)

The oil gushed forth in a *plenitude* of streams; and the regresses, who supplied it without intermission, united their cries with those of the princess. (*Beckford's Vathek.*)

1. *FUNERAL*, 2. *OBSEQUIES.*

1. Leichenbegängniß; 2. Leichenbegängniß, Leichenfeier.

Das erste Hauptwort bedeutet die gewöhnliche Feierlichkeit bei Begräbnissen; das zweite die mehr als gewöhnliche, welche bei Personen von höherem Stande, und solchen, die sich öffentlicher Achtung erfreuen, Statt findet.

The *funeral* banquet; the *funeral* dirge; the *funeral* train; the *funeral* pomp.

While Arbaces had been thus employed, Sorrow and Death were in the house of Jone. It was the night preceeding the morn in which the solemn *funeral* rites were to be decreed to the remains of the murdered Apaecides. But the players, the buffoons, the archimimus (whose duty it was to personate the dead) — these, the customary attendants at ordinary *funerals*, were banished from a *funeral* attended with so many terrible associations. (*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

That pluck'd my nerves, those tender strings of life,
Which, pluck'd a little more, will toll the bell
That calls my few friends to my *funeral.*
(*Young.*)

While I was meditating on the distinctions of worldly rank, which extend thus down into the very dust, the toll of the bell announced the approach of the *funeral.* They were the *obsequies* of poverty, with which pride has nothing to do. (*W. Irving's Sketch Book.*)

His *obsequies* (Lorenzo de' Medici) were without ostentation, he having a short time before his death given express directions to that effect. (*Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medici.*)

Some in the flower-strewn grave the corpse have laid,
And annual *obsequies* around it paid.
(*Jenyns.*)

1. *To GAPE*, 2. *STARE*, 3. *GAZE.*

1. Angaffen; 2. ſtieren, anſtarren; 3. anſtarren, anſtaunen.

Das erste und zweite Zeitwort im nachtheiligen Sinne; das erste das Erſtaunen grober Unwiſſenheit, das zweite grober Unwiſſenheit und Ungeſchliffenheit; das dritte anhaltend anſehen, jederzeit in vortheilhaftem Sinne, ein lobenswerthes Gefühl des Erſtaunens, Vergnügens oder der Neugierde anzeigend.

A clown *gapes* at the pictures of wild beasts which he sees at a fair. — An impertinent fellow *stares* at every woman he looks at, and *stares* a modest woman out of countenance. When a person is stupified by affright, he gives a vacant *stare*. A lover of the fine arts will *gaze* with admiration and delight at the productions of Raphael or Titian; those who are filled with transport *gaze* on the object of their ecstacy.

It was now a miserable spectacle to see us nodding and *gaping* at one another, every man talking and no man heard. (*Mandeville.*)

A great many broad English faces burst forth from amongst the crowd of profane vulgar at the portal of the church, and all their eyes were directed to their enthusiastic country man, but he was not to be *stared* out of a decent countenance. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

The *gaze* of the crowd had been long riveted on Arbaces. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

From the heights of Bruges, a mortal and his betrothed *gazed* upon the scene below. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

For, while expecting there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple *gaz'd*,
Admir'd the fortune of the rising town,
The striving artists, and their art's renown.
(*Dryden.*)

Look, darling, what a sweet design!
The more we *gaze*, it charms the more:
Come, — closer bring that cheek to mine,
And trace with me its beauties o'er.
(*Th. Moor's Odes.*)

For ever and anon she threw
A prying, pitying glance on me
With her black eyes so wild and free:
I *gazed*, and *gazed*, until I knew
No vision it could be.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

1. *To GATHER*, 2. *To COLLECT.*

1. Sammeln, einſammeln; 2. zuſammenbringen, ſammeln.

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet, nur das Zerſtreute ſammeln, es auf eine Stelle bringen, es iſt eine bloße Handlung der Nothwendigkeit und der Paßlichkeit; das zweite hat noch den Nebenbegriff, in ein Ganzes bilden, es iſt eine Handlung der Wahl.

Stones are *gathered* into a heap; we *gather* apples from a tree, a servant *gathers* books from off a table. — Vessels are *collected* so as to form a fleet. The antiquarian *collects* coins, and the bibliomaniac *collects* rare books.

I have set out a table under a beautiful tree behind the cottage; and I've been *gathering* some of the most delicious strawberries, for I know you are fond of them — and we have such excellent cream — and every thing is so sweet and still here. (*W. Irving's Sketch Book.*)

Such are the particulars which I *gathered* of this village story. (*Sk. Book.*)

As the small ant (for she instructs the man,
And preaches labour) *gathers* all she can.
(*Creech.*)

From the gamekeepers of these gentlemen, an office the most apt of any other to become hereditary in such families, I have also contrived to *collect* much valuable information. (*W. Scott's Old Mortality.*)

I had rather take the Darius whom Alexander conquered for the son of Hystaspes, and make as many anachronisms as a Jewish chronologer, than sacrifice half my life to *collect* all the learned lumber that fills the head of an antiquary (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

The royal bee, queen of the rosy bower,
Collects her precious sweets from every flower.
(*C. Johnson.*)

1. *GENERAL*, 2. *UNIVERSAL*.

1. und 2. Allgemein.

Das erste Adjectiv verhält sich zum zweiten, wie ein Theil zum Ganzen; general umfaßt den größern Theil, universal jeden Theil; general ist im Gegensatz von particular und universal von individual.

The *general* rule admits of many exceptions; the *universal* rule admits of none. Human government has the *general* good for its object; the government of Providence is directed to *universal* good. A scientific writer will not content himself with *general* remarks, when he has it in his power to enter into particulars; the *universal* complaint which we hear against men for their pride, shows that in every individual it exists to a greater or less degree. *General* grammar embraces in it all principles that are supposed to be applicable to all languages: *universal* grammar is a thing scarcely attainable by any stretch of human power; for what man can become so thoroughly acquainted with all existing languages, as to reduce all their particular idioms to any system?

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing.
(*Broome.*)

Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* safety he despis'd
His own.
(*Milton.*)

»What«, cried I, »is my young landlord then the nephew of a man whose virtues, generosity, and singularities, are so *universally* known?
(*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

1. *GENTEEL*, 2. *POLITE*.

1. Fein, artig, wohlgesittet, anständig, schön; 2. fein, artig, höflich.

Das erste betrifft Rang; das zweite die Veredlung des Geistes und das äußere Betragen; man kann die erste Eigenschaft ohne die letzte, und umgekehrt, besitzen.

A *genteel* education is suited to the station of a gentleman; a *polite* education fits for polished society and conversation, and raises the individual among his equals. A person may have *genteel* manners, a *genteel* carriage, a *genteel* mode of living as far as respects his general relation with society; but a *polite* behaviour and a *polite* address, which qualify him for every relation in society, and enable him to shine in connexion with all orders of men, are independent of eiter birth or wealth; they are in part gifts of nature, although to be acquired by art. His equipage, servants, house and furniture, may be such as to entitle a man to the name of *genteel*, although he is wanting in all the forms of real good-breeding; while fortune may sometimes frown upon the polished gentleman, whose *politeness* is a recommendation to him wherever he goes.

A lady of genius will give a *genteel* air to her whole dress by a well-fancied suit of knots, as a judicious writer gives a spirit to a whole sentence by a single expression. (*Gay.*)

At last, a young gentleman of a more *genteel* appearance than the rest, came forward, and for a while regarding us, instead of pursuing the chase, stopt short, and giving his horse to a servant who attended, approached us with a careless superior air. (*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

Hence their palaces became a kind of *polite* academy, in which the nobility of both sexes found a constant exercise for their intellectual talents; and courage, rank and beauty, did not hesitate to associate with taste, with learning, and with wit. (*Roscoe's Leo the tenth.*)

In this isle remote,
Our painted ancestors were slow to learn,
To arms devote, in the *polites* arts,
Nor skill'd nor studious. (*Somerville.*)

1. *GENTILE*, 2. *HEATHEN*, 3 *PAGAN*.

1. Der Heide; 2. der Heide; 3. der Heide.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet einen Heiden, der zwar nicht ausdrücklich an eine göttliche Offenbarung glaubt, aber sie theilweise einräumt. Die Juden nannten alle Fremde Goim, oder Gentiles. (Confuzius, Socrates und die Mahomedaner sind im eigentlichen Sinne gentiles.) Das zweite bezeichnet einen, der ein dem wahren Glauben entgegengesetztes falsches System annimmt (die Anbeter des Jupiter, der Juno, Minerva und aller Götter der Alten); das dritte, eine Art von Heathen, der hartnäckig auf einem Gottesdienst besteht, welcher eine Geburt seiner Einbildung ist: Götzendiener (die Anbeter des Fo, Brama, Xaca und aller Götter der wilden Völker).

The *Gentiles* were called to the true faith, and obeyed the call: many of the illustrious *Heathens* would have doubtless done the same, had they enjoyed the same privilege: there are to this day many *Pagans* who reject this advantage, to pursue their own blind imaginations. There might be several among the *Gentiles* in the same condition that Cornelius was before he became a Christian. (*Tillotson.*)

The fount for holy water stands by the principal entrance, fronting this curious recess, and seems to have belonged to some place of *Gentile* worship. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

And therefore shall not Moses, though of God
Highly belov'd, being but the minister
Of law, his people into Canaan lead;
But Joshua, whom the *Gentiles* Jesus call.
(*Par. Lost.*)

Not that I believe that all virtues of the *Heathens* were counterfeit, and destitute of an inward principle of goodness, God forbid we should pass so hard a judgment upon those excellent men, Socrates, and Epictetus, and Antoninus. (*Tillotson.*)

It was the honour of the Christian faith that the Christian boldly forced his tenets upon the scepticism of some, the repugnance of others, the sage contempt of the philosopher, the pious shudder of the people; — his very intolerance supplied him with his fittest instruments of success; and the soft *Heathen* began at last to imagine there must indeed be something holy in a zeal wholly foreign to his experience, which stopped at no obstacle, dreaded no danger, and even at the torture, or on the scaffold, referred a dispute, far other than the calm differences of speculative philosophy, to the tribunal of an Eternal Judge.
(*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

The *Heathens* taxed the Jews even with idolatry; the Jews joined with the *Heathens* to render Christianity odious. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

Be pleased to consider that what may be, and truly is, a most scandalous reproach to a Christian country, may be none at all to the Christian religion: for the *Pagan* encouraged men in several vices, but the Christian in none. (*Berkeley's Alciphron.*)

The religious system of the *Pagan* Irish having been thus shown, as regards both its ceremonies and its objects, to have been in many respects, peculiar to themselves, it remains to be considered whether the order of priesthood which presided over their religion did not also, in many points, differ from the priests of Britain and of Gaul.

(*Th. Moore's Hist. of Ireland.*)

I paid my devotions before it (the shrine of the three wise sovereigns at Cologne) the moment I arrived; this step was inevitable: had I omitted it, not a soul in Cologne but would have cursed me for a *Pagan*.

(*Beckford's Italy.*)

And nations laid in blood; dread sacrifice
To Christians Pride! which had with horror shock'd
The darkest *Pagans*, offered to their gods.

(*Young.*)

In Christian hearts, o for a *pagan* zeal!
A needful but opprobrious pray'r!

(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *To GET*, 2. *GAIN*, 3. *OBTAIN*, 4. *PROCURE.*

1. Bekommen, empfangen, erhalten, erlangen, erwerben, nehmen, bringen; 2. gewinnen, erwerben, erreichen; 3. erhalten, erlangen, bekommen; 4. erlangen, erringen, verschaffen.

1. To Get ist nicht nur am Allgemeinsten in seiner Bedeutung, sondern auch in seiner Anwendung; es kann fast in allen Fällen statt der andern hier genannten Zeitwörter gebraucht werden, und wird auch bei vielen andern Fällen gebraucht, wo die andern drei Zeitwörter weniger passend sein würden, besonders im vertraulichen Umgange.

To *get* (or gain) a prize; to *get* (or obtain) a reward; to *get* (or procure) a book.

He *gets* a cold, a fever, a good or an ill name. He is *getting* some water, a book off a shelf; the servant is *getting* meat from the butcher.

The miser is more industrious than the saint: the pains of *getting*, the fears of losing, and the inability of enjoying his wealth, have been the mark of satire in all ages (*Spectator.*)

He insensibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature, which was much more the effect of use and practice. (*Locke.*)

All things, but one, you can restore;
The heart you *get* returns no more.

(*Waller.*)

2. To Gain, 3. Obtain, 4. Procure, schließen entweder jederzeit die Wünsche oder die Mitwirkung des Handelnden, oder beides zusammen in sich; to gain ist besonders auf das uns von ungefähr Zukommende anwendbar, das oft ohne unsere Anstrengung erfolgt ist; to obtain und procure schließen jeden Zufall aus, und setzen Anstrengungen auf einen besondern Zweck gerichtet voraus, wobei obtain die besondern Bemühungen Anderer umfassen kann, procure nur die persönlichen, leichtern.

He has *gained* that approbation which is gratifying to his feelings. We *gained* a victory; he *gained* a cause. — A person *obtains* a situation through the recommendation of a friend. He *obtained* a recompense which was the object of his exertions. — He *procured* a situation by applying for it, which was the end of his endeavours.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have *gained* so great reputation in the world had they not been the friends and admirers of each other. (*Addison.*)

It was frequently necessary, then, not merely to *obtain* a victory, but to *obtain* it in a particular manner — to frighten Europe by the audacity of his (Napoleon's) designs, as much as by the success of their execution — and so we see during the whole of his career he hardly ever *gained* a battle without dictating a peace. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

His celebrated play of »She Stoops to Conquer« was Goldsmith's next work of importance. If it be the object of comedy to make an audience laugh, Johnson says that it was better *obtained* by this play than by any other of the period. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

Who noble ends by noble means *obtains,*
Or failing, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that Man is great indeed.
(*Pope's Essay on Man.*)

All things are blended, changeable, and vain!
No hope, no wish, we perfectly *obtain.*
(*Jenyn's.*)

Ambition pushes the soul to such actions as are apt to *procure* honour and reputation to the actor. (*Addison.*)

Money, which *procures* almost every thing, had not failed to seduce the best salads and apples from the royal gardens, admirable butter and good game. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

Of this there appeared to be no prospect, till the intended expedition to Sierra Leone was announced, and which favoured his hope of being able to *procure* a passage amoung those adventurers, so near to the island on which his father was prisoner, as to *obtain* an opportunity of visiting it by stealth. (*Inchbald's Nat. and Art.*)

1. *GIFT*, 2. *PRESENT*, 3. *DONATION.*

1. Geschenk, Gabe; 2. Geschenk; 3. das Schenken, Geben, die Schenkung.

Das erste Hauptwort bedeutet eine Handlung der Großmuth, Herablassung, sie trägt zum Nutzen des Empfängers bei, findet zwischen dem Reichen und Armen, dem Höhern und Niedern Statt, und erzeugt eine Verpflichtung; das zweite eine Handlung der Güte, Höflichkeit oder Achtung, sie gewährt dem Empfänger Vergnügen, und findet entweder zwischen unsers Gleichen, oder zwischen Höhern und Niedern Statt; das dritte eine öffentliche, zu einem allgemeinen Zwecke dienende Handlung.

Whatever we receive from God, through the bounty of his Providence, we entitle a *gift.* — What is given to relieve the necessities of any poor person is a *gift.* The clergy are indebted to their patrons for the livings which are in their *gift.* — Whatever we receive from our friends, or whatever princes receive from their subjects, are entitled *presents.* We are told by all travellers that it is a custom in the East, never to appreach a great man without a *present.* The value of a *present* often

depends upon the value we have for the giver; the smallest present from an esteemed friend is of more worth in our eyes than the costliest *present* that monarchs receive. — What is given to support an institution is a *donation*. — It has been the custom of the pious and charitable, in all ages, to make *donations* for the support of alm-houses, hospitals, infirmaries, and such institutions as serve to diminish the sum of human misery.

The *gifts* of heav'n my following song pursues,
Aerial honey and ambrosial dews.
(*Dryden.*)

All is the *gift* of Industry: whate'er
Exalts, embellishes, and renders life
Delightful.
(*Thomson's Autumn.*)

The preparations making on every side for the social board that is again to unite friends and kindred; the *presents* of good cheer passing and repassing, those tokens of regard, and quickeners of kind feelings; the evergreens distributed about houses and churches, emblems of peace and gladness, all these have the most pleasing effect in producing fond associations, and kindling benevolent sympathies.
(*W. Irving's Sketch Book.*)

The ecclesiastics were not content with the *donations* made them by the Saxon princes and nobles. (*Hume.*)

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his *donation*.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

1. *GIFT*, 2. *ENDOWMENT*, 3. *TALENT*.

1. Die Gabe; 2. Naturgabe; 3. Talent, Naturgabe.

Gift und endowment beziehen ſich auf die Handlung des Gebens, giving, und Begabens, endowing, und folglich ſchließen ſie den Begriff von etwas Gegebenen und Empfangenen ein; talent hat dieſen Nebenbegriff nicht, wir denken nicht an einen Geber, wie bei giſt, an einen Empfänger, wie bei endowment, ſondern nur an den innern Werth. Giſt iſt entweder übernatürlich, oder natürlich, endowment nur natürlich; das erſte iſt uns mitgetheilt worden, bedarf unſerer Bemühungen nicht, und befähigt uns, jede Vollkommenheit in irgend einer Kunſt zu erreichen, welche wir ſonſt nicht erlangt haben könnten; das zweite, obgleich uns beiwohnend, iſt von unſern Bemühungen nicht unabhängig, und kann veredelt werden; das dritte iſt entweder natürlich oder erworben, bezeichnet Geiſteskräfte, ohne ihre Quelle zu nennen. Gift und talent werden auf körperliche und geiſtige Handlungen angewendet, endowment auf körperliche oder geiſtige Eigenſchaften.

The primitive Christians received various *gifts* through the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, as the *gift* of tongues, the *gift* of healing. There are some men who have a peculiar *gift* of utterance. The *gift* of eloquence is only granted to a few individuals. To write a superior hand is a *gift*. — Beauty of person, and corporeal agility, are *endowments* with which some are peculiarly invested. Courage, discernment, a strong imagination, are both *gifts* and *endowments*. — When the intellectual *endowment* displays itself in any creative form, as in the case of poetry, music or any art, so as to produce that which is valued and esteemed, it becomes a *talent* to the possessor. — A man may have a *talent* for music, for drawing, for mimicry.

That there must be some fairy *gift* about this mysterious little old woman, would appear from her extraordinary luck, since, notwithstanding her being very little, very ugly, and very poor, she has had, according to her own account, five husbands and a half; reckoning as a half one, a young dragoon who died during courtship. (*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

We read his noblest strains with an uneasy heart and a troubled brow: those who desire to draw the honey of happiness from divine verse, will not readily obtain it in the works of the *gifted* Byron.
(*Cunningham's Brit. Literature.*)

But Heaven its *gifts* not all at once bestows,
These years with wisdom crowns, with actions those.
(*Pope.*)

He spoke. The Gods no more contest,
And his superior *gift* confest,
That Time, when truly understood,
Is the most precious earthly good.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

I at first with two fair *gifts*
Created him *endow'd*, with happiness
And immortality.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

A brute arrives at a point of perfection that he can never pass; in a few years he has all the *endowments* he is capable of. (*Addison.*)

Mr. Locke has an admirable reflection upon the difference of wit and judgment, whereby he endeavours to show the reason why they are not always the *talents* of the same person. (*Addison.*)

Lord Brougham's knowledge is extensive, and his genius of a high order: no other living man, perhaps, knows so much; and his activity is equal to his *talents*. (*Cunningham's Brit. Literat.*)

1. *To GIVE*, 2. *GRANT*, 3. *BESTOW*.

1. Geben; 2. zugeſtehen, bewilligen; 3. ertheilen, geben, erzeigen, gewähren.

Einem Andern mittheilen, was uns gehört, oder in unſerer Macht ſteht, iſt der allen dieſen Zeitwörtern anhängende Begriff, aber das zweite und dritte ſchließen noch Nebenbegriffe in ſich; to grant bedeutet, nach unſerm Gefallen geben, to bestow, geben, wo es die Umſtände nothwendig und dringend machten.

We *give* money, clothes, food; we *give* what is wanted or not wanted; one may *give* to a beggar, or to a friend; we *give* for a permanency or otherwise. Many *give* things to the rich only to increase the number of their superfluities, and they *give* to the poor to relieve their necessities. We *give* our consent, our promise, our word, we *give* credit. — We *grant* that only which is wished for and requested. One *grants* a sum of money by way of loan. Monarchs *grant* to their subjects, or parents to their children. Liberties, rights, privileges, favours, indulgences, permissions, and all things are *granted*, which are in the hands only of a few, but are acceptable to many. — They *bestow* their alms on an indigent sufferer. Superiors in general *bestow* upon their dependants that which they cannot provide for themselves. Blessings, care, concern, are *bestowed* upon those who are dependant upon others for whatever they have. One *bestows* pains on that which demands particular attention.

One *gives* a preference to a particular situation. Milton afterwards *gives* us a description of the morning, which is wonderfully suitable to a divine poem. (*Addison.*)

Happy when both the same centre move,
When kings *give* liberty, and subjects love.
(*Denham.*)

Visit me, then, Sallust; bring with you the learned scrolls of Epicurus, Pythagoras, Diogenes: arm yourself for defeat; and let us, amidst the groves of Academus, dispute under a surer guide than any *granted* to our fathers, on the mighty problem of the true ends of life and the nature of the soul. (*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

King though he be,
And king in England too, he may be weak,
And vain enough to be ambitious still;
May exercise amiss his proper pow'rs,
Or covet more than freemen choose to *grant:*
Beyond that mark is treason.
(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

After having thus treated at large of Paradise Lost, I could not think it sufficient to have celebrated this poem, in the whole, without descending to particulars; I have therefore *bestowed* a paper on each book. (*Addison.*)

Roscoe was one of the kindest and most generous of mankind: his house and his purse were opened to all the children of genius; nor were they shut so long as fortune left the owner aught to *bestow.*
(*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

As they were publicly educated in separate classes, according to their respective ages of childhood, adolescence, and puberty, their characters were exactly ascertained and fully known; and the rewards and honours gradually *bestowed* on them, were apportioned to the various degrees of excellence which they had previously discovered.
(*Gillies' hist. of Greece.*)

1. *To GIVE*, 2. *AFFORD.*

1. Geben; 2. geben, liefern, gewähren.

Das erste Zeitwort bedeutet eine uneingeschränkte und unbedingte Handlung, und verkündigt bloß das Factum; das zweite bezieht sich auf die Verhältnisse, Art und Eigenthümlichkeit des wirkenden Gegenstandes.

A person is said to *give* money without any regard to the state of his finances; he is said to *afford* what he *gives*, when one wishes to define his pecuniary condition. A thing *gives* satisfaction; it *affords* pleasure; to *afford* an opportunity. — Nothing *affords* such ease to the mind as a clear conscience.

Are these our great pursuits? Is this to live?
These all the hopes this much-loved world can *give*?
(*Jenyns.*)

What could *afford* such materials for description, or such field for the vanity of display, as that gorgeous city of the world, whose grandeur could lend so bright an inspiration to fancy, — so favourable and so solemn a dignity to research. (*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

I have often remarked this sensibility of the common people of Spain to the charms of natural objects. The lustre of a star, the beauty or fragrance of a flower, the crystal purity of a fountain, will inspire them

with a kind of poetical delight; and then, what euphonious words their magnificent language *affords*, with which to *give* utterance to their transports! (*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

Is not this pleasure too, the highest pleasure? The world can *afford* us none such. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

1. *GOLD*, 2. *GOLDEN.*

1 Gold; 2. golden.

Das Hauptwort wird auf das Metall angewendet, woraus eine Sache gemacht iſt; das Adjectiv auf alles zu Gold Gehörige, in eigentlicher oder uneigentlicher Bedeutung; gold kommt jedoch auch zuweilen in dieſer Bedeutung vor.

A *gold* cup, a *gold* coin; the *golden* lion, the *golden* crown, the *golden* age, a *golden* harvest.

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch!
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed.
(*Shakesp.*)

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame.
(*Shakesp. Henry V.*)

The historians, who celebrate the *golden* days of Elizabeth, have described with a glowing pencil, the happiness of the people under her sway. (*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of *golden* metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hod steel to sear me to the brain.
(*Shakesp.*)

1. *To GOVERN*, 2. *RULE*, 3. *REGULATE.*

1. Regieren, beherrſchen, leiten, lenken; 2. regieren, beherrſchen, führen, verwalten; 3. ordnen, leiten.

Das erſte Zeitwort begreift die Ausübung der Macht in ſich, daneben die der Urtheilskraft und Kenntniß; das zweite eher die uneingeſchränkte Ausübung der Macht, den Willen zur Regel machen. Beide werden auf Perſonen oder Dinge angewendet; im erſten Falle iſt govern jederzeit in vortheilhaftem, aber rule zuweilen in nachtheiligem Sinne, und iſt mit Mißbrauch der Gewalt verbunden; dieſelbe Bedeutung findet bei Dingen Statt. Das dritte iſt eine Art von governing, nach unſerm Urtheile; es wird von Dingen geringerer Wichtigkeit gebraucht.

A king *governs* his people by means of wise laws and an upright administration. A minister *governs* the state, and a pilot *governs* a vessel. We *govern* ourselves. One *governs* the affairs of a nation, or a large body where great interests are involved. We *govern* our passions. The price of one market *governs* the price of another. — A despot *rules* over a nation according to his arbitrary decision. Of Robespierre, it has been said, that if he did not know how to *govern*, he aimed at least at *ruling*. Nothing can be more lamentable than to be *ruled* by one who does not know how to *govern* himself. A person *rules* the times, seasons, fashions. Fashion and caprice *rule* the majority, or particular fashions *rule* them. — We *regulate* the concerns of an individual; we *regulate* our affections. *Regulate* the patient in his manner of living.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It becomes impossible to *govern* men. (*Waller.*)

Distracting thoughts by turns his bosom *rul'd*,
Now fir'd by wrath, and now by reason cool'd. (*Pope.*)

Though a sense of moral good and evil be deeply impressed on the heart of man, it is not of sufficient power to *regulate* his life. (*Blair.*)

1. *GRACE*, 2. *CHARM*.

1. Anmuth, Lieblichkeit, Liebreiz; 2. Reiz, Zauber.

Das erſte iſt ganz körperlich, und qualifizirt die Handlung des Körpers; das zweite entweder körperlich oder geiſtig, und iſt eine dem Körper ſelbſt beiwohnende Eigenſchaft.

A lady moves, dances and walks with *grace*. — The *charms* of her person are equal to those of her mind.

Savage's method of life particularly qualified him for conversation, of which he knew how to practice all the *graces*. (*Johnson.*)

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
God-like erect, with native honour clad
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all;
For contemplation he, and valour form'd,
For softness she, and sweet attractive *grace*.
(*Milton's Paradise Lost.*)

The beauties of her (Mary, queen of Scots) person, and *graces* of her air, combined to make her the most amiable of women; and the *charms* of her address and conversation aided the impression which her lovely figure made on the hearts of all beholders,
(*Hume's Hist. of Engl.*)

That surprizing harmony of features! That *charming* result ot the whole! That exact proportion of body! That lovely bloom of complexion unsullied by art! The unutterable enchantment of her smile! — But her eyes! — large and black, with all the soft languishment of the blue. — Every turn of her face discovering some new *grace!* (*Montague's Lett.*)

Many are apt to picture Spain to their imaginations as a soft southern region, decked out with all the luxuriant *charms* of voluptuous Italy.
(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

Music has *charms* to soothe the savage breast. (*Congreve.*)

1. *GRACEFUL*, 2. *COMELY*, 3. *ELEGANT*.

1. Anmuthvoll, anmuthig; 2. ſchön, anmuthig, lieblich, holdſelig; 3. zierlich, nett.

Gracefulness iſt größtentheils Natur durch Kunſt veredelt, comeliness größtentheils das Werk der Natur, elegance eine Eigenſchaft höherer Art, die Bewunderung einflößt; elegant iſt, gleich graceful, auf die Bewegung des Körpers anwendbar, oder, gleich comely, auf die Perſon, und wird auch auf Sprache, Geſchmack und Kleidung ausgedehnt.

It is possible to acquire *gracefulness* by the aid of the dancing-master, but for a *comely* form we are indebted to nature aided by circumstances. — This person's step is *graceful*. — The *comeliness* of youth are modesty and frankness, of age, condescension and dignity. — His air and his movements are *elegant*. An *elegance* of air and manner is the conse-

quence not only of superior birth and station, but also of superior natural endowments.

The first who approached her was a youth of *graceful* presence and courtly air, but dressed in a richer habit than had ever been seen in Arcadia. (*Steele.*)

A wild vine had overrun one end with a profusion of foliage; a few trees threw their branches *gracefully* over it, and I observed several pots of flowers tastefully disposed about the door, and on the grass plot in front. (*W. Irving's Sketch-Book.*)

Speak *gracefully* and distinctly if you intend to converse ever with me. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

Isidas was at this time in the bloom of his youth, and very remarkable for the *comeliness* of his person. (*Addison.*)

To whom thus Raphael answer'd heavenly meek:
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, Sire of men,
Nor tongue ineloquent; for God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd,
Inward and outward both, his image fair
Speaking or mute, all *comeliness* and grace
Attend thee, and each word each motion forms.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

She, with affection's triumph, saw the youth
In grace and *comeliness* surpass his peers:
Whilst I to a dead husband bore a son,
And to the roaring waters gave my child.
(*Home's Douglas.*)

The natural progress of the works of men is from rudeness to convenience, from convenience to *elegance*, and from *elegance* to nicety. (*Johnson.*)

The nobles of Granada, imitating the *elegant* and *graceful* taste of Yusef, soon filled the city of Granada with magnificent palaces. (*Alhambra.*)

In most countries, people of the higher stations, if they do not express their ideas with all the accuracy and formality of a treatise on logic, preserve at least, with a certain degree of jealousy, the habit of a clear and easy *elegance* in conversation. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

With that enlightened taste which has ever distinguished the French nation in their conquests, this monument of Moorish *elegance* and grandeur was rescued from the absolute ruin and desolation that were overwhelming it. (*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

In this is seen imagination's guilt;
But who can count her follies? She betrays thee,
To think in grandeur there is something great.
For works of curious art, and ancient fame,
Thy genius hungers, *elegantly* pain'd:
And foreign climes must cater for thy taste.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *GRATUITOUS*, 2. *VOLUNTARY*.

1. und 2. freiwillig.

Das erste steht im Gegensatz mit verpflichtend, obligatory; das zweite mit zwingend, compulsory; eine Gabe ist gratuitous, wenn sie ganz aus dem freien Willen des Gebers fließt, unabhängig vom Recht; ein Anerbieten ist voluntary, wenn freier Wille unabhängig von äußerm Zwang dabei vorwaltet; das erste ist also gegen das zweite wie Gattung gegen Art.

The heroic band of cashierers of monarchs were in haste to make a generous diffusion of the knowledge which they had thus *gratuitously* received. (*Burke.*)

Their privileges relative to contribution were *voluntarily* surrendered. (*Burke.*)

In this uniform alternation of *voluntary* and compulsory relief he draws towards the close of his mendicant existence. (*Bulwer's England.*)

1. *GRATUITY*, 2. *RECOMPENSE*

1. Geſchenk, Belohnung; 2. Belohnung, Vergütung, Entſchädigung.

Das erſte eine von aller Erwartung und Recht unabhängige; das zweite eine auf irgend einen zuläßlichen Anſpruch gegründete Gabe.

Those who wish to confer a favour in a delicate manner, will sometimes do it under the shape of a *gratuity:* those who overrate their services, will in all probability be disappointed in the *recompense* they receive.

If there be one or two scholars more, that will be no great addition to his trouble, considering that, perhaps, their parents may recompense him by their *gratuities.* (*Molyneaux.*)

Their salaries were, indeed, low: she (Elizabeth) distributed her *gratuities* with a sparing hand; and the more honest among them injured their fortunes in her service: yet there were others who, by the sale of places and patronage, and monopolies, were able to amass considerable wealth or to spend with a profusion almost unexampled among subjects. (*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

What could be less than to afford him praise,
The easiest *recompense.*

(*Milton.*)

1 *GRAVE*, 2. *SERIOUS.* 3. *SOLEMN.*

1. Ernſt, ernſthaft; 2. ernſt, ernſthaft; 3. feierlich, ernſt.

Grave bedeutet mehr als serious, es zeigt auch eine in allen Bewegungen des Körpers ſichtbare Schwerfälligkeit an, und wird durch einige äußere Umſtände bewirkt; es wird in eigentlicher Bedeutung nur auf die Perſon angewendet, entſteht aus Unglück oder Alter und kann auch die Folge körperlicher Gewohnheit ſein. Serious verräth keine Niedergeſchlagenheit, ſondern nur Feſtigkeit der Handlung und ein Enthalten alles Heitern; es entſteht aus den Wirkungen der Seele, oder aus Umſtänden, bezeichnet ſowohl Perſonen als Dinge, und iſt eine geiſtige Gewohnheit und die Frucht des Nachdenkens. Solemn drückt mehr aus als grave und serious, bezeichnet den Nebenbegriff religiöſen Ernſtes, und iſt etwas Zufälliges, Außerordentliches.

A man may be *grave* in his walk, in his tone, in his gestures, in his looks and all his exterior. A *grave* assembly of old men. *Grave* senators, *grave* speakers. *Grave* matters of deliberation. Some children discover a remarkable *gravity* as soon as they begin to observe. — He is *serious* in his general air, his countenance, and in his demeanour. A *serious* sermon; a *serious* writer; a *serious* sentiment; a *serious* objection. A regular attention to religious worship will induce a habit of *seriousness.* This discourse is very *serious.* — A judge pronounces the *solemn* sentence of condemnation in a *solemn* manner. A preacher delivers many *solemn*

warnings to his hearers. The admonitions of a parent on his death-bed will have peculiar *solemnity*.

The Spanish muleteer has an inexhaustible stock of songs and ballads, with which to beguile his incessant wayfaring. The airs are rude and simple, consisting of but few inflexions. These he chaunts forth with a loud voice, and long, drawling cadence, seated sideways on his mule, who seems to listen with infinite *gravity*, and to keep time with his paces, to the tune. (*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

If then some *grave* and pious man appear,
They hush their noise, and lend a listening ear.
(*Dryden.*)

In our retirements every thing disposes us to be *serious*.
(*Addison.*)

In most of our long words which are derived from the Latin, we contract the length of the syllables, that gives them a *grave* and *solemn* air in their own language. (*Addison.*)

From the same cause which gives plainness to the modern style, it receives also warmth, and seems entirely to have escaped from the *solemn* frigidity of Johnson, and the silver fetters that clanked on the graceful movements of Goldsmith, or the measured elegance of Hume.
(*Bulwer's England.*)

The immense plains of the Castiles and of La Mancha, extending as far as the eye can reach, derive an interest from their very nakedness and immensity, and have something of the *solemn* grandeur of the ocean.
(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

Thus, *grave* and *solemn*, they march'd on,
Until quite through the town they'd gone;
At furthest end of which there stands
An ancient castle, that commands
Th'adjacent parts.
(*Butler's Hudibras.*)

1. *GRAVE*, 2. *TOMB*, 3. *SEPULCHRE*.

1. Grab; 2. Grab, Grabmahl; 3. Grab, Grabſtätte, Grabmahl.

Das erſte in Beziehung auf die Grube, das zweite auf die darüber befindliche Erhöhung, das dritte auf den Gebrauch, der davon gemacht wird.

To sink into the *grave*; to inscribe on the *tomb*; to encircle the *tomb* with flowers; to enter or to visit a *sepulchre*.

The path of glory leads but to the *grave*. (*Gray.*)

He died — and they unlock'd his chain,
And scoop'd for him a shallow *grave*
Even from the cold earth of our cave.
(*Byron's Pris. of Chillon.*)

No newly-erected *tomb* disturbs the sober serenity of our reflections by reminding us of recent calamity, and no rank springing grass forces upon our imagination the recollection, that it owes its dark luxuriance to the foul and festering remnants of mortality which ferment beneath.
(*W. Scott's Old Mortality.*)

With the aid of Suleiman's ataghan and my own sabre we scooped a shallow *grave* upon the spot which Darvell had indicated: the earth easily gave way, having already received some Mahometan tenant. We dug as deeply as the time permitted us, and throwing the dry earth upon all that remained of the singular being so lately departed, we cut' a few sods of greener turf from the less withered soil around us, and laid them upon his *supulchre*. (*Byron's Fragment.*)

The body of the king (Yusef Abul Hagig) was interred in a superb *sepulchre* of white marble, a long epitaph in letters of gold upon an azure ground recorded his virtues. (*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

His (Byron's) executors showed ~~bett~~er judgment and feeling, in consigning his ashes to the family *sepulchre*, to mingle with those of his mother and his kindred. (*Irving's Newst. Abbey.*)

1. *GREAT*, 2. *LARGE*, 3. *BIG*.

1. Groß; 2. groß, weit; 3. groß, dick (voll).

Das erste bezeichnet alle Art von Ausdehnungen und wird gewöhnlich in uneigentlicher Bedeutung gebraucht; das zweite wird eigentlich auf Ausdehnung, Raum und Umfang angewendet; das dritte bezeichnet great in Hinsicht der Ausdehnung und des Raums; sie werden beide nur gelegentlich in uneigentlicher Bedeutung gebraucht.

A house, a room, a heap, a pile, an army is *great* or *large*; an animal or a mountain is *great* or *big*; a road, a city, a street, is termed rather *great* than *large*; a *great* noise, distance, multitude, number, power. — A *large* portion, a *large* share, a *large* quantity. — A mind *big* with conception; an event *big* with the fate of nations.

At one's first entrance into the Pantheon at Rome, how the imagination is filled with something *great* and amazing; and at the same time how little in proportion one is affected with the inside of a Gothic cathedral, although it be five times *larger* than the other. (*Addison.*)

Among all the figures of architecture there are none that have a *greater* air than the concave and the convex. (*Addison.*)

If outward things are *great*,
'Tis magnanimity *great* things to scorn:
Pompous expenses, and parades august,
And courts; that insalubrious soil to peace.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

We are not a little pleased to find every green leaf swarm with millions of animals, that at their *largest* growth are not visible to the naked eye. (*Addison.*)

The baron, though a small man, had a *large* soul, and it swelled with satisfaction at the consciousness of being the *greatest* man in the little world about him. (*W. Irving's Sk. Book.*)

An animal no *bigger* than a mite cannot appear perfect to the eye, because the sight takes it in at once. (*Addison.*)

One sees their little brown children jumping about stark-naked, and the *bigger* ones dancing with castanets, while others play on the cimbal to them. (*Gray's Works.*)

Then Commerce brought into the public walk
The busy merchant; the *big* warehouse built;
Rais'd the strong crane; choak'd up the loaded street
With foreign plenty; and thy stream o Thames!
Large, gentle, deep, majestic, king of floods!
Chose for his grand resort.
(*Thomson's Autumn.*)

Amazing clouds on clouds continual heap'd
Or whirl'd tempestuous by the gusty wind,
Or silent borne along heavy and slow,
With the *big* stores of streaming oceans charg'd.
(*Thomson.*)

What means that shout, *big* with the sounds of war?
(*Addison's Cato.*)

1. *GRIEVANCE*, 2. *HARDSHIP*.

1. Leid; Noth, Beſchwerde; 2. Beſchwerde, Mühſeligkeit, Ungemach, Druck, Unrecht.

Das erſte Hauptwort wird im Allgemeinen für das uns zugefügte Leid genommen; das zweite iſt eine beſondere Art von grievance, die Einzelne trifft.

There are national *grievances*. An infraction of one's right, an act of violence or oppression are *grievances*. A weight of taxes levied by a despotic prince in order to support an unjust war, will be esteemed a *grievance*. — An unequal distribution of labour, a partial indulgence of one to the detriment of another, constitute the *hardship*. — It is better private men should have some injustice done them, than a public *grievance* should not be redressed.

Another, and intolerable *grievance* was the discretionary power assumed by the queen (Elizabeth), of gratifying her caprice or resentment by the restraint or imprisonment of those who had given her offence.
(*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

This is usually pleaded in defence of all those *hardships* which fall on particular persons, in particular occasions, which could not be foreseen when the law was made. (*Spectator.*)

Hence, worthless men! hence! and complain to Caesar,
You could not undergo the toil of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leader bore.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

1. *To GROAN*, 2. *MOAN*.

1. Aechzen, ſeufzen, ſtöhnen; 2. wehklagen, winſeln.

Groan iſt der unwillkührliche Ausdruck körperlicher oder geiſtiger Leiden; moan ruft oft der Wunſch hervor, Aufmerkſamkeit auf ſich zu ziehen oder Mitleid zu erregen.

Dying *groans* are uttered in the agonies of death; the *moans* of a wounded sufferer are sometimes the only resource he has left to make his destitute case known.

The plain ox, whose toil,
Patient and ever ready, clothes the land
With all the pomp of harvest, shall he bleed,
And struggling *groan* beneath the cruel hands
E'en of the clown he feeds?
(*Thomson.*)

Alas! poor country,
Almost afraid to know itself. It cannot
Be call'd our mother, but our grave; where nothing,
But who knows nothing, is once seen to smile:
Where sighs and *groans*, and shrieks that rent the air,
Are made, not mark'd.
(*Macbeth.*)

And, but for him, there now had been no state
To save or to destroy; and you who sit
There to pronounce the death of your deliverer,
Had now been *groaning* at a Moslem oar,
Or digging in the Hunnish mines in fetters!
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

Thus shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning*, till the day
Appear of respiration to the just.

(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

The sky was dull, and dim, and gray,
And a low breeze crept *moaning* by —
I could have answer'd with a sigh —
But fast we fled, away, away.

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

The brawling brook
And cave, presageful, send a hollow *moan*,
Resounding long in listening Fancy's ear.

(*Thomson's Winter.*)

Dreadful gleams,
Dismal screams,
Fires that glow,
Shrieks of woe,
Sullen *moans*,
Hollow *groans*,
And cries of tortur'd ghosts!

(*Pope's Odes.*)

1. *To GUESS*, 2. *CONJECTURE*, 3. *DIVINE.*

1. Muthmaßen, vermuthen; 2. muthmaßen, vermuthen; 3. rathen, muthmaßen, (Weissagungen machen).

Das erste Zeitwort wird gebraucht, wenn wir vermuthen, daß eine Sache wirklich vorhanden ist oder Statt fand, es steht im Gegensatze mit gewisser Kenntniß einer Sache; das zweite, muthmaßen, daß etwas sein könne, im Gegensatze mit völliger Ueberzeugung; das dritte (im eigentlichen Sinne eine übernatürliche Handlung) bezeichnet eine Art von guessing in verschiedenen Beziehungen.

We *guess* that it is a certain hour. A child *guesses* at the portion of his lesson which he has not properly learned. — We *conjecture* at the meaning of a person's actions. A fanciful person employs *conjecture* where he cannot draw any positive conclusion. — The heathens affected to *divine* that which was known only to an Omniscient Being; and impostors in our time presume to *divine* in matters that are set above the reach of human comprehension. — To *divine* the meaning of a mystery.

I *guessed* at once that she was also of Athenian lineage; and that in my prayer for Athens her heart had responded to mine.

(*Bulwer's Pomp.*)

All I mean by this is, that either you or I are not in love with the other: I leave you to *guess* which of the two is that stupid and insensible creature, so blind to the other's excellencies and charms?

(*Pope's Lett.*)

When the lovers awoke, their first thought was of each other — their next of Nidia! Mysterious from first to last, the blind Thessalian had vanished for ever from the living world! They *guessed* her fate in silence.

(*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

And these discoveries make us all confess
That sublunary science is but *guess.*

(*Denham.*)

There is no danger in *conjecture*, if it be proposed as *conjecture*.
(*Johnson.*)

In a word her vanity was of that magnitude, that she had no *conjecture*, but that she was humble in her own opinion.
(*Inchbald's Nat. and Art.*)

She survived a few hour, and left *conjecture* busy with a history to which it never obtained further clue. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

But when, or where? — this world was made for Caesar:
I'm weary of *conjectures* — this must end them.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

Now hear the Grecian fraud, and from this one
Conjecture all the rest.
(*Denham.*)

Assist him, therefore, to compleat the tower, which, in imitation of Nimrod, he has begun; not, like that great warrior, to escape being drowned, but from the insolent curiosity of penetrating the secrets of heaven: — he will not *divine* the fate that awaits him.
(*Beckford's Vathek.*)

Walking they talk'd, and fruitlessly *divin'd*
What friend the priestess by those words design'd.
(*Dryden.*)

1. *GULF*, 2. *ABYSS*.

1. Schlund, Abgrund (Meerbuſen); 2. Abgrund, Untiefe, Schlund.

Das erſte mit dem Begriff einer Tiefe, in welche man ſinkt, um ſich nie aus derſelben wieder zu erheben; das zweite mit dem einer unermeßlichen Tiefe, deren Boden man nicht erreichen, und aus welcher man nicht auf die Oberfläche zurückkehren kann.

One is overwhelmed in a *gulf*. Hell is represented as a fiery *gulf*. A guilty mind is plunged into a *gulf* of woe or despair, when filled with the horrid sense of its enormities. — Metaphysics are an immense *abyss*, into which the human mind precipitates itself only to be bewildered. One is lost in an *abyss*.

In phantasy, imagination, all
The affluence of my soul — which one day was
A Croesus in creation — I plunged deep,
But, like an ebbing wave, it dash'd me back
Into the *gulf* of my unfathom'd thought.
(*Byron's Manfred.*)

Sin and Death amain
Following his track, such was the will of heav'n,
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way
Over the dark *abyss*, whose boiling *gulf*
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length
From hell continued.
(*Milton.*)

His broad-wing'd vessel drinks the whelming tide,
Hid in the bosom of the black *abyss*.
(*Thomson.*)

I am not innocent — but are these guiltless?
I perish, but not unavenged; far ages
Float up from the *abyss* of time to be,
And show these eyes, before they close, the doom
Of this proud city (*Byron's Faliero.*)

1. *To HAPPEN.* 2. *CHANCE.*

1. Sich ereignen, ſich zutragen; 2. geſchehen; ſich ereignen, ſich treffen.

Das erſte Zeitwort verhält ſich zum zweiten wie das Geſchlecht zu der Art; es bezieht ſich auf alle Ereigniſſe, ohne irgend einen Nebenbegriff zu umfaſſen; das zweite, chance, bezeichnet, daß ſich etwas ohne Einverſtändniß, Abſicht, und oft ohne Bezug auf eine andere Sache zugetragen.

Accidents *happen* daily which no human foresight could prevent; the newspapers contain an account of all that *happens* in the course of the day or week: listeners and busy bodies are ready to catch every word that *chances* to fall in their hearing.

For all these Miss Walton was remarkable; but as these, like the above-mentioned Cestus, are perhaps still more powerful, when the wearer is possessed of some degree of beauty, commonly so called; it *happened*, that from this cause, they had more than usual power in the person of that young lady. (*Mackenzie's Man of Feeling.*)

After a good deal of conversation upon different subjects, chiefly of a sombrous nature, *happening* to ask him if he had known Schröffer, the most renowned ghost-seer in all Germany, — »Intimately well«, was his reply; »a bold young man, not so free, alas! from sensual taint as the awful career he had engaged in demanded, — he rushed upon danger unprepared, at an unhallowed moment — his fate was terrible.
(*Beckford's Italy.*)

An idiot *chancing* to live within the sound of a clock, always amused himself with counting the hour of the day whenever the clock struck; but the clock being spoil'd by accident, the idiot continued to count the hour without the help of it. (*Addison.*)

It *chanced* upon that memorable morning that one of the earliest of the huntress train, who appeared from her chamber in full array for the chase, was the Princess, for whom all these pleasures were instituted, England's maiden queen. (*W. Scott's Kenilworth.*)

If you do *chance* to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. (*King Lear.*)

1. *HAPPINESS*, 2. *FELICITY*, 3. *BLISS*. 4. *BLESSEDNESS*, 5. *BEATITUDE.*

1. Glückſeligkeit; 2. Glück, Glückſeligkeit; 3. Seligkeit, Glückſeligkeit; 4. Glück, Glückſeligkeit; 5. Seligkeit, Seligmachung.

Happiness iſt der Inbegriff der angenehmen Gefühle, welche äußere Gegenſtände in uns hervorrufen, es iſt der gewöhnliche Ausdruck, der ſowohl in der Umgangsſprache, als in dem höhern Styl gebraucht wird; dieſe Glückſeligkeit iſt mehr auf unſern gegenwärtigen Zuſtand anwendbar, und folglich kann ſie aus mehreren Graden beſtehen.

Felicity iſt ein höherer Ausdruck: innere Genüſſe und Freuden ohne Bezug auf ihre Quelle, und von Umſtänden unabhängig.

Bliss iſt ein noch höherer Ausdruck, bedeutſamer, als happiness und felicity, in Betreff des Grades und der Art des Genuſſes, rein geiſtig und ſich über jeden Maßſtab menſchlicher Genüſſe erhebend.

Blessedness bezieht ſich auf den glücklichen Zuſtand derer, die ſich der göttlichen Gnade erfreuen, ſowie **Beatitude** die Eigenſchaft der himmliſchen, erhabenen Glückſeligkeit bezeichnet.

Upon the whole matter, I heartily wish you well; but as I cannot entirely desire the ruin of all the joys of this city, so all that remains

is to wish you would keep your *happiness* to yourselves, that the *happiest* here may not die with envy at a *bliss* which they cannot attain to.

(*Pope's Lett.*)

Ah! whither now are fled
Those dreams of greatness? those unsolid hopes
Of *happiness?*

(*Thomson's Winter.*)

Thrice *happy* men,
And sons of men, whom God has thus advanc'd,
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worship him; and in reward to rule
Over his works, on earth, in sea, or air;
And multiply a race of worshippers,
Holy and just: thrice *happy*, if they know
Their *happiness*, and persevere upright.

(*Milton's Paradise Lost.*)

No greater *felicity* can genius attain than that of having purified intellectual pleasure, separated mirth from indency, and wit from licentiousness. (*Johnson.*)

Poor Leslie was overcome. — He caught her to his bosom — he folded his arms round her — he kissed her again and again — he could not speak, but the tears gushed into his eyes; and he has often assured me, that though it has since gone prosperously with him, and his life has, indeed, been a *happy* one, yet never has he experienced a moment of more exquisite *felicity*. (*W. Irving's Sketch Book.*)

Annesly looked on *happiness* as confined to the sphere of sequestered life. The pomp or greatness, the pleasures of the affluent, he considered as only productive of turbulence, disquiet, and remorse, and thanked Heaven for having placed him in his own little shed, which, in his opinion, was the residence of pure and lasting *felicity*.

(*Mackenzie's Man of the world.*)

In the description of heaven and hell we are surely interested, as we are all to reside hereafter either in the regions of horror or of *bliss*.

(*Johnson.*)

Thy Saviour and thy Lord,
Last in the clouds from Heav'n to be reveal'd
In glory of the father, to dissolve
Satan with his perverted world, then raise
From the conflagrant mass purg'd and refin'd,
New heavens, new earth, ages of endless date,
Founded in righteousness, and peace and love,
To bring forth fruits, joy and eternal *bliss*. —

(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

True *bliss*, if man may reach it, is compos'd
Of hearts in union mutually disclos'd.

(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

God, in the nature of each being, founds
Its proper *bliss*, and sets its proper bounds:
But as he fram'd a whole, the *whole* to *bless*,
On mutual wants built mutual *happiness:*
So from the first, eternal order ran,
And creature link'd to creature, man to man.

(*Pope's Essay on Man.*)

Vain are all sudden sallies of delight;
Convulsions of a weak distemper'd joy.
Joy's a fixed state; a tenure, not a start.

Bliss there is none, but unprecarious *bliss:*
That is the gem: sell all, and purchase that.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

So solid a comfort to man, under all the troubles and afflictions of this world, is that firm assurance which the Christian religion gives us of a future *happiness*, as to bring even the greatest miseries which in this life we are liable to, in some sense, under the notion of *blessedness*. As in the next world, so in this, the only solid blessings are owing to the goodness of the mind, not the extent of the capacity; friendship here is an emanation from the same source as *beatitude* there. (*Pope.*)

1. *HAPPY*, 2. *FORTUNATE.*

1. Glücklich; 2. glücklich, glückselig.

Beide werden auf die äußern Umstände des Menschen angewendet; das erste mit dem Begriff eines für sich Guten, allen Zufall ausschließend; das zweite bezeichnet eher, daß etwas unsern Wünschen angemessen ist, und schließt alle persönlichen Bemühungen aus. In uneigentlicher Bedeutung findet dasselbe Statt.

A man is *happy* in his marriage, in his children, in his connexions; he is *happy* in the possession of what he gets. A *happy* thought, a *happy* expression, a *happy* turn, a *happy* event. — He is *fortunate* in his trading concerns; he is *fortunate* in getting it. — A *fortunate* idea, a *fortunate* circumstance, a *fortunate* event, are all relatively considered, with regard to the wishes and views of the individual.

O *happy*, if he knew his *happy* state,
The swain, who, free from business and debate,
Receives his easy food from nature's hand,
And just returns of cultivated land.
(*Dryden.*)

Visit the gayest and most *fortunate* on earth only with sleepless nights, disorder any single organ of the senses, and you shall presently see his gaiety vanish. (*Blair.*)

1. *HARBOUR*, 2. *HAVEN*, 3. *PORT.*

1. Hafen; 2. Hafen; 3. Hafen.

Das erste ist die allgemeine Bedeutung für solche Häfen, die nicht eigentlich ports sind, die andern die spezifischen Bezeichnungen. Harbour bedeutet wenig mehr, als Ruhe- oder Ankerplatz. Haven zeigt Sicherheit, einen sichern Ort o der Stand für Schiffe; port, einen eingeschlossenen Raum an. Auch in uneigentlichem Sinne behalten diese Hauptwörter ihre Grundbezeichnung.

A *haven* is a natural *harbour*, a *port* an artificial *harbour*. We characterize an *harbour* as commodious; a *haven* as snug and secure; a *port* as safe and easy of access. A commercial country profits by the excellence and number of its *harbours*; it values itself on the security of its *havens;* and increases the number of its *ports* accordingly. A vessel goes into a *harbour* only for a season; it remains in a *haven* for a permanency; it seeks a *port* as the destination of its voyage. The ship weighs anchor and departs from the *haven*. Merchantmen are perpetually going in and out of a *harbour;* a distressed vessel, at a distance from home, seeks some *haven* in which it may winter; the weary mariner looks to the *port*, not as the termination of his labour, but as the commencement of all his enjoyments.

Columbus visited almost every *harbour*, from Porto del Principe, on the north coast of Cuba, to the eastern extremity of the island. — He put into a commodious *harbour*, which he called St. Thomas, and found that district to be under the government of a powerful cazique, who, as he afterwards learned, was one of the five sovereigns among whom the whole island was divided. — Solomon fitted out fleets, which, under the direction of Phenician pilots, sailed from the red sea to Tarshish and Ophir. These, it is probable, were *ports* in India and Africa, which their conductors were accustomed to frequent, and from them the jewish ships returned with such valuable cargoes as suddenly diffused wealth and splendour through the kingdom of Israel.

(*Robertson's Hist. of America.*)

Dublin, capital, university and great sea-*port;* Liverpool, great sea-*port;* Portsmouth, first *port* for the navy; Plymouth, second *port* for the navy; Falmouth, a noble *harbour*; Lerwick, fine *harbour;* Campbeltown, fine *harbour* for fishing vessels; Leith, *harbour* of Edinburgh; Triest, a fine *harbour* and trading town. Rochefort and Rochelle, renowned *harbours.* Brest, first *port* for the navy. (*Hartley's Geogr.*)

This island ought to be as much the *harbour* of afflicted majesty, as it has been the scourge of offending majesty. (*The World.*)

But there she comes
In the calm *harbour* of whose gentle breast,
My tempest-beaten soul may safely rest.

(*Dryden.*)

»Why, Tressilian«, said the younger man, »art thou not wedded, and beyond these flaws of fortune, that drive folks out to sea when their bark bears fairest for the *haven?* (*Kenilworth.*)

Safe thro' the war her course the vessel steers,
The *haven* gain'd, the pilot drops his fears.

(*Shirley.*)

They gain by twilight's hour their lonely isle
To them the very rocks appear to smile;
The *haven* hums with many a cheering sound.

(*Byron's Corsair.*)

We reach the slippery shore at length,
A *haven* I but little prized,
For all behind was dark and drear,
And all before was night and fear.

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

The wandering stranger near the *port* descries
A milk-white lion of stupendous size
Of antique marble; hence the *haven's* name,
Unknown to modern natives whence it came.

(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

What though our passage through this world be never so stormy and tempestuous, we shall arrive at a safe *port.* (*Tillotson.*)

O Britain! chosen *port* of trade,
May lux'ry ne'er thy sons invade!

(*Gay's Fables.*)

1. *To HARBOUR*, 2. *SHELTER*, 3. *LODGE.*

1. Herbergen, beherbergen, ſchützen, bergen, hegen; 2. decken, ſchützen; 3. beherbergen, unterbringen (wohnen, ſich lagern, ſich feſtſetzen, niederlegen).

Das erſte Zeitwort wird faſt immer in einem nachtheiligen Sinne ge-

braucht; das zweite in einem unbeschränkten. Beide werden von Personen und Dingen in activer Bedeutung gesagt. Das dritte als Neutrum von Dingen, sonst in einem unbestimmten Sinne.

Thieves, traitors or conspirators, are *harboured* by those who have an interest in securing them from detection. A man *harbours* resentment, ill-will, evil thoughts. — Beds and bed-furniture *harbour* vermin. — Trees, as well as houses, *shelter* from a storm. — He *shelters* himself from a charge by retorting it upon his adversary. — Travellers are *lodged* as occasion may require. He *lodges* a complaint or information against any one with a magistrate. A ball from a gun *lodges* in the human body, or any other solid substance.

She *harbours* in her breast a furious hate
(And thou shalt find the dire effects too late)
Fix'd on revenge, and obstinate to die.
(*Dryden.*)

Either the wicked or the unfortunate may be *sheltered* from the evil with which they are threatened. The hen *shelters* her first brood of chickens with all the prudence that she ever attains. (*Johnson.*)

Glaucus his beloved in his arms, and, with difficulty and labour, gained the temple. He bore her to the remoter and more *sheltered* part of the portico, and leant over her, that he might shield her, with his own form, from the lightening and the showers! The beauty and the unselfishness of love could hallow even that dismal time.
(*Bulwer's Last days of Pompeii.*)

The merchant in town, in whose hands your money was *lodged*, has gone off, to avoid a statute of bankruptcy, and is thought not to have left a shilling in the pound. (*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

They too are tempered high,
With hunger stung, and wild necessity,
Nor *lodges* pity in their shaggy breast.
(*Thomson.*)

1. *HARD*, 2. *DIFFICULT*.

1. Schwer, schwierig; 2. schwer, schwierig.

Das erste ist positiv und das zweite negativ, dieses wird auf alle unbedeutende Gegenstände angewendet, die nie mehr als gewöhnliche Mühe, oder mehr als gewöhnliches Nachdenken erfordern; dagegen hard auf die wichtigsten Gegenstände, welche die größte Anstrengung nöthig machen.

A *difficult* task cannot be got through without exertion, but a *hard* task requires great exertion. It is a *difficult* matter to get admittance into some circles of society; it is a *hard* matter to find societies that are select. It is *difficult* to decide between two fine paintings which is the finest; it is a *hard* matter to come at any conclusion on metaphysical subjects. A child mostly finds it *difficult* to learn his letters: there are many passages in classical writers which are *hard* to be understood by the learned.

My poetical fountain is drained, and I profess, I grow gradually so dry, that a rhime with me is almost as *hard* to find as a guinea; and even prose speculations tire me almost as much. (*Swift's Lett.*)

Antigones, with kisses, often tried
To beg this present in his beauty's pride,
When youth and love are *hard* to be denied.
(*Dryden.*)

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our prison strong.
(*Milton.*)

As Swift's years increased, his fits of giddiness and deafness grew more frequent, and his deafness made conversation *difficult*.
(*Johnson.*)

It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. (*Zachar.*)

1. *HARDLY*, 2. *SCARCELY*.

1. und 2. Kaum, ſchwerlich.

In vielen Fällen können ſie ohne Unterſchied angewendet werden, doch wo die Idee von Möglichkeit, Ausführbarkeit vorherrſcht, ſcheint hardly geeigneter, dahingegen wo Mangel vorherrſcht, ſcheint scarcely den Vorzug zu verdienen.

One can *hardly* judge of a person's features by a single and partial glance; we *scarcely* ever see men lay aside their vices from a thorough conviction of their enormity. *Hardly* or *scarcely* one in a thousand, would form such a conclusion.

I do not expect, as long as I stay in India, to be free from a bad digestion, the ‚morbus literatorum', for which there is *hardly* any remedy but abstinencc from food, literary and culinary. (*Jones.*)

The Europeans were *hardly* less amazed at the scene now before them. Every herb, and shrub, and tree, was different from those which flourished in Europe. (*Robertson's America.*)

I foresee that you will be very little satisfied with this letter, and I dare *hardly* ask you to be good-natured enough to charge the dulness of it on the barrenness of the subject, and to overlook the stupidity of yours etc. (*Montague's Lett.*)

The youth who succeeded him in exhorting this extraordinary convocation, was *hardly* twenty years old. (*W. Scott's O. Mort.*)

This hour we part! — my heart foreboded this,
Thus ever fade my fairy dreams of bliss.
This hour — it cannot be — this hour away!
Yon bark has *hardly* anchored in the bay.
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

'Tis an old lesson; Times approves it true,
And those who know it best, deplore it most;
When all is won that all desire to woo,
The paltry prize is *hardly* worth the cost.
(*Byron's Harold.*)

In this assembly of princes and nobles (the Congress at the Hague) to which Europe has perhaps *scarcely* seen any thing equal, was formed the grand alliance against Lewis. (*Johnson.*)

He observed, that no virtue was able to resist his arts and assiduity, and that there was *scarce* a farmer's daughter within ten miles round but what had found him successful and faithless. (*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

The severity of a winter campaign, that chilled the courage of the Roman troops, was *scarcely* felt by these hardy children of the North (the Germans), who, in their turn, were unable to resist the summer heats, and dissolved away in languor and sickness under the beams of an Italian sun. (*Gibbon's Hist.*)

1. *HARSH*, 2. *ROUGH*, 3. *SEVERE*, 4. *RIGOROUS*.

1. Barſch, unfreundlich, hart; 2. rauh, hart; 3. ſtreng, hart; 4. ſtreng.

Harshness in dem Betragen eines Mannes wirkt auf die Gefühle, und iſt immer mit Zorn vermengt und perſönlichem Gefühl; roughness wirkt bloß äußerlich auf die Sinne; severity und rigour entſtehen aus Grundſätzen und werden oft aus Nothwendigkeit ergriffen: ſie bezeichnen mehr die Dinge, als die Gemüthsſtimmung der Perſonen; das letzte bezeichnet einen höhern Grad von Strenge.

We are *harsh* in the sentiment we convey, and according to the persons to whom it is conveyed; only a friend and one in the tenderest relation, can be *harsh*. A parent deals *harshly* with a child, who refuses every endearment, and only speaks to command or forbid. — A stranger may be *rough* when he has it in his power to be so. An officer of justice deals *roughly* with the prisoner in his charge, to whom he denies every indulgence in a *rough* and forbidding tone. A *harsh* master renders every burden which he imposes doubly *severe*, by the grating manner in which he communicates his will: a *severe* master simply imposes the burden in a manner to enforce obedience. A *harsh* man is always *severe*, but with injustice: a *severe* man however is not always *harsh*. *Severity* is always more or less necessary in the army or in a school, for the preservation of good order. One is *rigorous* in exacting compliance and obedience. A general must be *severe* while lying in quarters, to prevent drunkenness and theft: but he must be *rigorous* when invading a foreign country, to prevent the ill treatment of the inhabitants.

No complaint is more feelingly made than that of the *harsh* and rugged manners of persons with whom we have an intercourse.
(*Blair.*)

Sterne may have been *harsh* to his wife, but his heart was tender at the moment he wrote of Maria. *Harshness* of conduct is not a contradiction of extreme susceptibility to sentiment in writing.
(*Bulwer's Student.*)

Amongst the *harsh* truths poured out by this flow of sincerity, was a vehement apostrophe to the English canaille, as he styled them, upon their rank intolerance of all customs except their own, and their ten thousand starch uncharitable prejudices. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

Know, gentle youth, in Lybian lands there are
A people rude in peace, and *rough* in war.
(*Dryden.*)

Wherever imaginary beings, created by the fancy and the fears of men, are supposed to preside in nature, and become the objects of worship, superstition always assumes a more *severe* and atrocious form.
(*Robertson's Hist. of America.*)

— good, and just, and anxious for his friends,
He's still *severely* bent against himself.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

It is pride which fills the world with so much *harshness* and *severity*. We are *rigorous* to offences as if we had never offended.
(*Blair.*)

1. *To HASTEN*, 2. *ACCELERATE*, 3. *SPEED*, 4. *EXPEDITE*, 5. *DISPATCH*.

1. Eilen, sich hasten (betreiben, beschleunigen), sputen, eilen; 2. beschleunigen; 3. sich sputen, eilen (beschleunigen, fördern); 4. fördern, beschleunigen (ausfertigen); 5. fördern, befördern, beschleunigen, schnell abmachen (eilig absenden).

Schnelligkeit in Bewegung und Handlung, jedoch nicht die Art derselben, ist allen diesen Ausdrücken gleich eigenthümlich.

1. To hasten bedeutet wenig mehr, als Schnelligkeit in der Bewegung nach einem Punkte.

He *hastens* who runs to get to the end of his journey. Every man *hastens* to remove his property in case of fire.

As Amy shrunk back with terror, which the incensed Queen interpreted as that of conscious guilt, Elizabeth *hastily* advanced, seized on her arm, and *hastened* with swift and long steps out of the grotto, and along the principal alley of the Pleasance, dragging with her the terrified countess, whom she still held by the arm, and whose utmost exertions could but just keep pace with those of the indignant Queen.
(*Kenilworth.*)

I dismissed Simon Magus entirely from my mind, and *hastened* on in quest of some more respectable creed-master. (*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

Where with like *haste*, though several ways they run,
Some to undo, aud some to be undone.
(*Denham.*)

2. To accelerate bezeichnet noch außerdem, etwas zu Ende bringen; es kann, gleich hasten, von körperlichen und gewöhnlichen Handlungen gebraucht werden.

Every mechanical business is *accelerated* by the order and distribution of its several parts. A tailor *accelerates* any particular work that he has in hand by putting on additional hands. A compositor *accelerates* the printing of a work by doing his part with correctness. They who are anxious to bring any thing to an end will do every thing in their power to *accelerate* its progress.

Let the aged consider well, that by every intemperate indulgence they *accelerate* decay. (*Blair.*)

Lo! from the dread immensity of space
Returning, with *accelerated* course,
The rushing comet to the sun descends.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

3. To speed schließt nicht nur schnelle Bewegung, sondern auch Bewegung vorwärts in sich, während haste oft eine planlose, unpassende Schnelligkeit sein kann.

He who goes with *speed* goes effectually forward, and comes to his journey's end the soonest. The more *haste* the more *speed*. Those who are sent on any pressing errand will do great service by using *speed*.

When he had passed the upper gate, he turned his horse, and looked at the castle with a fixed eye; then set spurs to his good steed, and departed with the *speed* of a demon dismissed by the exorcist.
(*W. Scott's Bride.*)

Life *speeds* away
From point to point, though seeming to stand still.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

With sudden wrath I wrench'd my head,
And snapp'd the cord, which to the mane
Had bound my neck in lieu of rein,
And writhing half my form about,
Howl'd back my curse; but 'midst the tread,
The thunder of my courser's *speed*,
Perchance they did not hear nor heed.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

4. To expedite, 5. To dispatch, ſind Ausdrücke höherer Bedeutung und in Bezug auf die ernſteſten Lebensangelegenheiten; das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet ein Fortſchreiten zu einem Ende; das zweite ein Beendigen, ins Reine bringen. Expedition iſt für den Ausführenden erforderlich; Dispatch höchſt wichtig für den Beſchließenden, Leitenden.

We do every thing in our power to *expedite* a business. We *dispatch* a great deal of business within a given time. An inferior officer must proceed with *expedition* to fulfil the orders, or execute the purposes of his commanders; a general or minister of state *dispatches* the concerns ot planning, directing, and instructing. To *expedite* a thing; to *dispatch* a person or a thing. The success of a military progress depends often on the *expedition* with which it is conducted. In the counting-house and the cabinet, *dispatch* is equally important.

The coachman was ordered to drive, and they hurried with the utmost *expedition* to Hyde Park Corner. (*Johnson.*)

And as, in races, it is not the large stride, or high lift, that makes the *speed*; so, in business, the keeping close to the matter, and not taking of it too much at once, procureth *dispatch*. (*Bacon.*)

Ralpho *dispatch'd* with *speedy haste*,
And having tied Crowdero fast,
He gave Sir Knight the end of cord,
To lead the captive of his sword
In triumph, whilst the steeds he caught,
And them to further service brought.
(*Butler's Hudibras.*)

1. *To HASTEN, 2. HURRY.*

1. Haſten, eilen; 2. eilen.

Die Eile, welche das erſte Zeitwort ausdrückt, kann mit einigem Plan und Ordnung Statt finden; die des zweiten ſetzt immer Unruhe und Unordnung voraus; das erſte ſteht im Gegenſatze mit Zögerung und Langſamkeit, das zweite mit bedachtſamem, vorſichtigem Verfahren. Als Beiwörter werden beide in nachtheiligem Sinne gebraucht.

We *hasten* in the communication of good news, when we make efforts to convey it in the shortest time possible. It is frequently indispensable to *hasten* in the affairs of human life. Irritable people use *hasty* expressions; they speak before they think. — We *hurry* to get to an end, when we impatiently and inconsiderately press forward without making choice of our means. It must always be perjudicial and unwise to *hurry*. Deranged people walk with *hurried* steps; they follow the blind impulse of undirected feeling.

Homer, to preserve the unity of action, *hastens* into the midst of things as Horace has observed. (*Addison.*)

But let us leave them to loiter thus amiably in their Elysian groves, and arrive at Utrecht; which, as nothing very remarkable claimed my attention, I *hastily* quitted to visit a Moravian establishment at Ziest, in its neighbourhood. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

Now 'tis nought
But restless *hurry* through the busy air,
Beat by unnumber'd wings.
(*Thomson.*)

Away! — away! — My breath was gone —
I saw not where he *hurried* on:
'Twas scarcely yet the break of day,
And on he foam'd — away! away! —
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

1. *HATEFUL*, 2. *ODIOUS*.

1. Verhaßt, gehäſſig; 2. gehäſſig, verhaßt.

Das erſte wird von Allem geſagt, das allgemeine Grundſätze der Moralität verletzt; das zweite gewöhnlicher von ſolchen Perſonen oder Dingen, die das Intereſſe Anderer beeinfluſſen, und dem Individuum Gehäſſigkeit zuziehen.

Lying and swearing are *hateful* vices. There is something particularly *hateful* in the meanness of cringing sycophants. — A tax that bears particularly hard and unequally is termed *odious*; a measure of government that is oppressive is denominated *odious*. Nothing was more *odious* than the attempts of James to introduce popery.

Let me be deemed the *hateful* cause of all,
And suffer rather than my people fall.
(*Pope.*)

My nam 's Macbeth.
— The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear.
(*Shakespeare.*)

I hear the tread
Of *hateful* steps; I must be viewless new.
(*Milton.*)

The honourable mistresses say to their husbands: »We must have that *odious* Sir Paul to dinner; it is well to conciliate him, he says such ill-natured things; besides as he is so very fine, he will meet, you know, my dear, the Duke of Haut-ton; and we must have Crack to dress the dinner!« Thus, Sir Paul — clever dog! — is not only asked everywhere, but absolutely petted and courted, because he is so intolerably unpleasant!
(*Bulwer's Engl.*)

In England his (Ferdinand of Spain) name was *odious* for breach of faith, and the French had still greater cause to complain of his perfidy.
(*Roscoe's Leo the Tenth.*)

Oh! restless fate of pride,
That strives to learn what Heav'n resolved to hide:
Vain is the search, presomptuous and abhorr'd,
Anxious to thee, and *odious* to thy lord.
(*Pope.*)

1. *HAUGHTY*, 2. *HIGH*, 3. *HIGHMINDED*.

1. Stolz, hochmüthig, übermüthig, anmaßend; 2. ſtolz, edel, groß, erhaben; 3. ſtolz, arrogant.

Das erſte bezeichnet meiſtens das äußere Betragen, in dieſer Hinſicht hat es eine ſtärkere Bedeutung als high, und iſt daher immer beleidigend und läſtig; das zweite ſowohl jenes, als die innern Gefühle, und iſt zuweilen

lobenswerth; es ist entweder ein besonderer oder gewöhnlicher Zustand des Gemüths; das dritte bezeichnet nur das Gefühl, und ist am häufigsten ein zur Gewohnheit gewordener Zustand, der mit christlicher Demuth unverträglich ist.

A *haughty* carriage bespeaks not only a *high* opinion of one's self, but a strong mixture of contempt for others. One can never give a command in a *haughty* tone without making others feel their inferiority in a painful degree. — A *high* carriage denotes simply a *high* opinion of one's self. We may sometimes assume a *high* tone in order to shelter ourselves from insult. A *high* spirit is not always serviceable to one in dependent circumstances. He is *high* whom virtue ennobles.

An intelligent foreigner had described Elizabeth, while she was yet a subject as *haughty* and overbearing: on the throne she was careful to display that notion of her own importance, that contempt of all beneath her, and that courage in the time of danger, which were characteristic of the Tudors. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

Let gifts be to the mighty queen design'd,
And mollified with prayers her *haughty* mind.
(*Dryden.*)

Such is that *haughty* man; his tow'ring soul,
'Midst all the shocks and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior, and looks down on Caesar.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

But however *highly* the queen might think of her person, she did not despise the aid of external ornament. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

Who knows whether indignation may not succeed to terror, and the revival of *high* sentiment, spurning away the illusion of safety purchased at the expense of glory, may not drive us to a generous despair.
(*Burke.*)

No one can be *highminded* without thinking better of himself, and worse of others, than he ought to think. The wise will determine from the gravity of the case; the irritable, from sensibility to oppression; the *highminded* from disdain and indignation at abusive power in unworthy hands. (*Burke.*)

1. *To* HAZARD, 2. RISK, 3. VENTURE.

1. Wagen, auf's Spiel setzen; 2. wagen, auf's Spiel setzen; 3. wagen (sich auf etwas einlassen, sich unterstehen).

Diese Zeitwörter bedeuten, Handlungen ausführen, deren Erfolg ungewiß ist, aber das erste verräth einen Mangel an Plan und Wahl bei dem Wirkenden; das zweite begreift eine Wahl zwischen zwei Dingen in sich; das dritte eine Berechnung und ein Abwägen von Wahrscheinlichkeiten. Bei hazard und risk findet Furcht vor einem Uebel, bei venture Hoffnung auf ein Gut Statt.

He who *hazards* an opinion or an assertion does it from presumptuous feelings and upon slight grounds. There are but very few circumstances to justify us in *hazarding*. — He wo *risks* a battle does it often from necessity. There may be several occasions which render it necessary to *risk*. — He who *ventures* on a mercantile speculation does it from a love of gain; he flatters himself with a favourable event, and acquires boldness from the prospect. There may be very many cases in which it may be advantageous to *venture*.

Alexius was no champion to break a lance against the breast-plate

of his frankish rival, the famous Bohemond, but there were many occasions on which he *hazarded* his life freely. (*W. Scott's Robert of Paris.*)

Are you altogether a country gentleman? That I must address to you out of London, to the *hazard* of your losing this precious letter, which I will now conclude, altho' so much paper is left. (*Swift's Lett.*)

Such was the *hazard* of the die;
The wounded Charles was taught to fly.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

If the adventurer *risques* honour, he *risques* more than the knight. (*Hawkesworth.*)

As I take ingratitude to be a greater crime than impertinence, I chuse rather to run the *risque* of being thought guilty of the latter, than not to return you my thanks for a very agreeable entertainment you just now gave me. (*Berkley's Lett.*)

Socrates, in his discourse before his death, says, he did not know whether his body shall remain after death, but he thought so, and had such hopes of it that he was very willing to *venture* his life upon these hopes. (*Tillotson.*)

Their (the Phenicians') ships not only frequented all the ports in the Mediterranean, but they were the first who *ventured* beyond the ancient boundaries of navigation, and, passing the straits of Gades, visited the western coasts of Spain and Africa. (*Robertson's Hist. of America.*)

Venturing thus a prediction of the success of your work, it would be a little superfluous to express a wish for the accomplishment of the prophecy! (*Bulwer's L. days of Pompeii.*)

1. *HEALTHY*, 2. *WHOLESOME*, 3. *SALUBRIOUS*, 4. *SALUTARY*.

1. Gesund, wohl; 2. heilsam, gesund (wahr, rathsam); 3. gesund; 4. gesund, heilsam.

Diese Beiwörter sind alle auf solche Dinge anwendbar, die einen wohlthätigen Einfluß auf den Körper haben; healthy ist am allgemeinsten und am unbeschränktesten; es wird von Bewegung, Luft, Lage, Klima und vielen andern Dingen (ausgenommen von Speise, Nahrung, wofür gewöhnlich wholesome gesetzt wird) gebraucht. Healthy und wholesome sind eher negativ in ihrer Bedeutung, salubrious und salutary aber positiv. Wholesome und salutary haben auch eine ausgedehnte, moralische Anwendung, dagegen sind healthy und salubrious bloß im eigentlichen Sinne gebräuchlich; wholesome bedeutet dann, das Ungesunde wieder gesund machen, aber salutary behält den Begriff, den Zustand derer verbessern, die einer Verbesserung bedürfen.

The life of a farmer is reckoned the most *healthy*. It is the concern of government that the places destined for the public education of youth should be in *healthy* situations. That is *healthy* and *wholesome* which does no injury to the *health*; that is *salubrious* which serves to improve the *health*. Climates are *healthy* or *unhealthy*, according to the constitution of the person. — The simplest diet is the most *wholesome*. Water is a *wholesome* beverage for those who are not dropsical; bread is a *wholesome* diet for man. The diet of youth should be *wholesome* rather than delicate. Correction is *wholesome* which serves the purpose of amendment without doing any injury to the body. Laws and punishments are *wholesome* to the body politic, as diet is to the physical body. The air and climate of southern France has been long famed for its *salubrity*. — That is *salutary* which serves to remove a disorder. The effects of this

climate have not been equally *salutary* in all cases. Instruction or admonition is *salutary* when it serves the purpose of strengthening good principles and awakening a sense of guilt or impropriety. Restrictions are *salutary* in checking irregularities.

You are relaxing yourself with the *healthy* and manly exercises of the field. (*Jones.*)

Gardening or husbandry, or working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business. (*Locke.*)

My children, the offspring of temperance, as they were educated without softness, so they were at once well-formed and *healthy*; my sons hardy and active, my daughters beautiful and blooming. (*Vicar of Wakef.*)

False decorations, fucuses, and pigments, deserve the imperfections that constantly attend them, being neither commodious in application, nor *wholesome* in their use. (*Bacon.*)

So the doctrine contained be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlooked. (*Atterbury.*)

In conversation, Malcolm abounded in anecdote; his happy gaiety of nature and kindliness of heart, made his company always acceptable: he could pass readily from the comic to the sad, and from the sad to the comic, and pause in the midst of hearty laughther, and give advice equally *wholesome* and serious. (*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

Pure, quick, and sportful, is the *wholesome* day:
But soon elaps'd. (*Thomson's Winter.*)

Begin the song, and let it sweetly flow,
And let it wisely teach thy *wholesome* laws;
How best the fickle fabric to support
Of mortal man; in *healthful* body how
A *healthful* mind the longest to maintain.

Fly if you can these violent extremes
Of air; the *wholesome* is nor moist nor dry.
(*Armstrong's Art of pres. health.*)

Oh, nation miserable,
With an untitled tyrant, bloody-scepter'd,
When shalt thou see thy *wholesome* days again?
(*Macbeth.*)

If that fountain (the heart) be once poisoned, you can never expect that *salubrious* streams will flow from it. (*Blair.*)

I boast no song in magic wonders rife,
But yet, o Nature! is there nought to prize,
Familiar in thy bosom-scenes of life?
And dwells in day-light truth's *salubrious* skies
No form with which the soul may sympathise?
(*Campbell's Gertrude.*)

A sense of the Divine presence exerts this *salutary* influence of promoting temperance and restraining the disorders incident to a prosperous state. (*Blair.*)

Be that as it may, a *salutary* reformation was wrought — the muses were brought back from the rattle and the go-cart to lift their voices as of old; and the isle of Britain, east and west, north and south, broke out into voluntary song. (*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

As many have blest the bed of sickness on which they had leisure to contemplate their past existence and to form an improved chart of the future voyage — so there is a sickness of the soul, when exhaustion itself is *salutary* and out of the languor and the tedium we extract the seeds of the moral regeneration. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

1. *HEAVY*, 2. *DULL*, 3. *DROWSY*.

1. Schwerfällig, schwer, matt, träge, trübe, finster; 2. schwerfällig, träge, schwermüthig, traurig, geistlos, dunkel, matt, schwach, schaal; 3. schläfrig, einschläfernd, träge.

Heavy und dull werden als Beiwörter von Personen und Dingen gebraucht; das erste bezeichnet den körperlichen Zustand einer Person, das zweite qualifizirt die Seelenstimmung. Heaviness bestimmt die Constitution, oder ist nur ein temporärer Zustand, aus äußern oder innern Ursachen entstanden; auf Dinge wird es entweder eigentlich oder uneigentlich angewendet, und bedeutet ein ungewöhnliches Verhältniß einer Richtung zu einem Drucke. Dulness, wenn es sich auf den geistigen Zustand einer Person bezieht, ist parziell; hinsichtlich der Geisteskraft bezeichnet es die Eigenthümlichkeit des Individuums; von Dingen wird es gebraucht, um einen Mangel an einem nothwendigen Grade von Helle, Glanz und Lebhaftigkeit anzuzeigen. Heavy und drowsy werden in der Bedeutung von »schläfrig« gebraucht, das erste ist dann ein besonderer Zustand, das zweite ein allgemeiner.

A person has a *heavy* look. It is a misfortune frequently attached to those of a corpulent habit to be very *heavy*. There is no one who from the changes of the atmosphere may not be occasionally *heavy*. The weather is *heavy* when the air is full of thick and weighty materials. All persons may be occasionally *heavy* or *drowsy*. — He has a *dull* countenance in whom the ordinary brightness and vivacity of the mind is wanting. Those who have no resources in themselves are always *dull* in solitude; those who are not properly instructed, or have a deficiency of capacity, will appear *dull* in all matters of learning. The weather is *dull* from the intervention of clouds. — All persons may be occasionally *heavy* or *drowsy*; some are habitually *drowsy* from disease.

Yes, but those Romans who mimic my Athenian ancestors, do every thing so *heavily*. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Heavy with age, Entellus stands his ground,
But with his warping body wards the wound.
(*Dryden.*)

His wounds were stiff — his limbs were stark —
The *heavy* hour was chill and dark.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

O thou *dull* god! why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds: and leav'st the kingly couch,
A watch-case to a common larum bell?
(*Shakspeare.*)

Better be born with taste to little rent,
Than the *dull* monarch of a continent.
(*Armstrong's Epistle.*)

Then blessing all, go children of my care!
To practice now from theory repair,
All my commands are easy, short and full:
My sons! be proud, be selfish, and be *dull*.
(*Pope's Dunciad.*)

And *drowsy* tinklings lull the distant fold. (*Gray.*)

Then mount the Clerks, and in one lazy tone
Thro' the long, *heavy*, painful page drawl on;
Soft creeping, words on words, the sense compose,
At ev'ry line they stretch, they yawn, they doze.
As to soft gales top-heavy pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow.

Thus oft they rear, and oft the head decline,
As breathe, or pause, by fits, the airs divine.
And now to this side, now to that they nod,
As verse or prose, infuse the *drowsy* God.
(*Pope's Dunciad.*)

1. *HEED*, 2. *CARE*, 3. *ATTENTION*.

1. Hut, Acht, Achtung, Aufmerkſamkeit (Nachdenken); 2. Sorge, Sorgfalt; 3. Aufmerkſamkeit.

Das erſte Hauptwort wird gebraucht von wichtigen, das moraliſche Betragen angehenden Gegenſtänden; es iſt eine Verſtandesübung, indem die fernern und wahrſcheinlichen Folgen der Handlungen berechnet werden; es hat noch die Bedeutung, über das uns zur Betrachtung Vorgeſchlagene nachzudenken; das zweite bezieht ſich auf geringere Gegenſtände, es iſt eine Uebung der Gedanken und Sinne und berückſichtigt das unmittelbar Vorhabende; das dritte wird auf alles angewendet, deſſen Ausführung und worüber uns nachzudenken obliegt.

A man is required to take *heed*. When a young man enters the world, he must take *heed* lest he be not ensnared by his companions into vicious practices. A good child gives *heed* to his parents when they caution him against any dangerous or false step. He who gives no *heed* to the counsels of others is made to repent his folly by bitter experience. — A child is required to take *care*. In a slippery path we must take *care* that we do not fall. — He pays *attention* to the lesson which is set him to learn. He who fails in paying *attention* will be deficient.

Next you, my servants, *heed* my strict commands,
Without the walls a ruin'd temple stands.
(*Dryden.*)

Thou must take *heed*, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

I believe the hiatus should be avoided with more *care* in poetry than in oratory. (*Pope.*)

All were *attentive* to the godlike man. (*Dryden.*)

They say the tongues of dying men
Inforce *attention* like deep harmony.
(*Shakespeare.*)

1. *To HEIGHTEN*, 2. *RAISE*, 3. *AGGRAVATE*.

1. Erhöhen, vergrößern, vermehren; 2. erhöhen, erheben (aufrichten, aufführen); 3. vermehren (ſchwerer machen, verſchlimmern).

Das erſte Zeitwort bezieht ſich mehr auf das Reſultat der Handlung, das zweite auf die Art und Weiſe. Derſelbe Unterſchied findet in uneigentlicher Bedeutung Statt. Das dritte bedeutet, den Zuſtand einer Perſon oder Sache verſchlimmern. Heighten und aggravate ſtehen in Verbindung bei Verbrechen, Vergehungen und Uebertretungen.

We *heighten* a house by *raising* the roof. A head-dress is *heightened*; a chair or a table is *raised* that is set upon something else. A wall si either *heightened* or *raised*. We *heighten* the value of a thing; we *raise* its price; we *heighten* the grandeur of an object; we *raise* a family. —

The enormity of an offence is *heightened,* the guilt of the offender is *aggravated* by particular circumstances. The horrors of a murder are *heightened* by being committed in the dead of the night; the guilt of the perpetrator is *aggravated* by the addition of ingratitude to murder.

Purity and virtue *heighten* all the powers of fruition. (*Blair.*)

I would have our conceptions *raised* by the dignity of thought and sublimity of expression, rather than by a train of robes or a plume of feathers. (*Addison.*)

Hark! was there not
A murmur as of distant voices, and
The tramp of feet in martial unison?
What phantoms even of sound our wishes *raise!*
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

These prisoners are liberated without any conditions: but, should the circumstance find a place in your recollection, I venture to beg, that your highness will treat such Greeks as may henceforth fall into your hands with humanity; more expecially since the horrors of war are sufficiently great in themselves, without being *aggravated* by wanton cruelties on either side. (*Byron's Letters.*)

The counsels of pusillanimity very rarely put off, whilst they are always sure to *aggravate* the evils from which they would fly. (*Burke.*)

Nature and Esteem in you are join'd to *aggravate* your affliction: the latter I have in a degree equal even to yours, and a tie of friendship approaches near to the tenderness of nature: yet, God knows, no man living is less fit to comfort you, as no man is more deeply sensible than myself of the greatness of the loss. (*Pope's Lett.*)

1. *To HELP*, 2. *ASSIST*, 3. *AID*, 4. *SUCCOUR*, 5. *RELIEVE.*

1. Unterſtützen, beiſtehen, helfen; 2. unterſtützen, beiſtehen; 3. unterſtützen, Hülfe, Beiſtand leiſten; 4. unterſtützen, beiſtehen, zu Hülfe kommen; 5. unterſtützen, beiſtehen, helfen (erleichtern, lindern).

Das erſte Zeitwort help iſt der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck, die übrigen die ſpezifiſchen Ausdrücke. Help kann für die andern ſubſtituirt werden, und in vielen Fällen, wo dieſe nicht anwendbar ſein würden. Die erſten drei Zeitwörter bedeuten, entweder ein poſitives Gut bewirken, oder ein Uebel entfernen; die zwei letzten, succour und relieve, nur einem Uebel abhelfen. To help und assist betreffen perſönlichen Dienſt, das erſte durch körperliche, das zweite durch körperliche oder geiſtige Arbeit. To assist und aid für directe oder indirecte Dienſte, das erſte nur von Individuen, das letzte ſowohl von Staats- und Geſellſchaftskörpern, als von Einzelnen. To succour iſt eine Art von unmittelbarer assistance, welche auf Veranlaſſung einer Gelegenheit geleiſtet wird. Alle dieſe Zeitwörter können ſowohl von Dingen, als von Perſonen gebraucht werden, mit Ausnahme von succour. To help und assist iſt gewöhnlich eine Handlung der Gutmüthigkeit; to aid häufig eine Handlung der Politik; to succour und relieve eine Handlung der Großmuth oder Menſchlichkeit.

We *help* a person to prosecute his work, or *help* him out of a difficulty. One servant *helps* another by taking a part in his employment. We *help* up a person's load. We speak of an *helper* or a *helpmate* in mechanical employments. We may walk by the *help* of a stick. *Help* is necessary for one who has not sufficient strength to perform his task.

When a person meets with an accident, he requires the *help* of the bystanders. — We *assist* in order to forward a scheme. One author *assists* another in the composition of his work. We *assist* a person to rise when he has fallen. We speak of an *assistant* to a professional man. One friend *assists* another with his purse, with his counsel, his interest. We come to the *assistance* of a person when he has met with an accident. *Assistance* is given, *aid* is sent. We may read with the *assistance* of glasses. *Assistance* is necessary when a person's time or talent is too much occupied to perform the whole of his office. — We *aid* a good cause; we aid a person ta make his escape. One person *aids* another in carrying on a scheme. One king, or nation, *aids* another with armies and subsidies. We come to the *aid* of a person when contending against numbers. We may learn a task quickly by the *aid* of a good memory. *Aid* is useful when it serves to give strength and efficacy to our operations. When a person meets with an accident he requires the *aid* of a medical man. — We *succour* a person who is in danger. The good Samaritan went to the *succour* of the man who had fallen among thieves. We *succour* one who calls us by his cries. We *succour* the poor whom we find in circumstances of distress. *Succour* is timely when it serves to ward off some danger. It is noble to *succour* an enemy. — We *relieve* a person in time of distress. He obtained *relief* from medecine. *Relief* is salutary when it serves to lessen pain or want. It is charitable to *relieve* the wretched.

We are indeed more correct, and come nearer to the truth in these instances, perhaps in some others, because we make use of profane chronology to *help* us. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

Their strength united best may *help* to bear. (*Pope.*)

The poor should be *assisted* undoubtedly — but in what — in providing for themselves. (*Bulwer's England.*)

'Tis the first sanction nature gave to man,
Each other to *assist* in what they can.
(*Denham.*)

Wise, weighty counsels *aid* a state distrest. (*Pope.*)

I then have call'd ye from your realms in vain;
Ye cannot, or ye will not *aid* me.
(*Byron's Manfred.*)

Honour's a sacred tie, the law of kings,
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,
That *aids* and stengthens Virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not;
It ought not to be sported with.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

What tribute from the goose is paid!
Does not her wing all science *aid?*
Does it not lover's hearts explain,
And drudge to raise the merchant's gain?
(*Gay's Fables.*)

Patroclus on the shore,
Now pale and dead, shall *succour* Greece no more.
(*Pope.*)

He entered the house with her, and heard her apply to the overseers of the parish for *relief:* she stated her case as one of great hardship: to add to her distress, the infant in her arms was suffering under the fearful visitation of the smallpox. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

One can scarce reflect without a smile on the troops of beggars waiting every morning till the lady arose, to know whether their wants were to be *relieved.* (*The World.*)

An unbeliever feels the whole pressure of a present calamity, without being *relieved* by the memory of any thing that is past, or the prospect of any thing that is to come. (*Addison.*)

Unhappy he who feels each neighbour's woe,
Yet no *relief*, no comfort can betslow!
(*Armstrong's Benevolence.*)

Then happy those, beloved of heaven,
To whom the mingled cup is given;
Whose lenient sorrows find *relief*,
Whose joys are chasten'd by their grief.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

1. *To HESITATE*, 2. *WAVER.*

1. Zweifelhaft, unſchlüſſig ſein, Bedenken tragen; 2. ſchwanken.

Beide Zeitwörter bezeichnen einen ſchwankenden Gemüthszuſtand; Furcht erzeugt hesitation, Unſchlüſſigkeit wavering.

A person *hesitates* to do a thing which he fears may not prove advantageous to him; he who *hesitates* only when the doing of good is proposed, evinces himself a worthless member of society; he *wavers* in his mind betwixt going or staying, according as his inclinations impel him to the one or the other; he who *wavers* between his duty and his inclination, will seldom maintain a long or doubtful contest.

The lords of the congregation did not *hesitate* a moment whether they should employ their whole strength in one generous effort to rescue their religion and liberty from impending destruction. (*Robertson.*)

It is the greatest absurdity to be *wavering* and unsettled without closing with that side which appears the most safe and probable. (*Addison.*)

1. *HIDEOUS*, 2. *GHASTLY*, 3. *GRIM*, 4. *GRISLY.*

1. Gräßlich, ſcheußlich; 2. ſchrecklich, fürchterlich, geiſterähnlich; 3. ſcheußlich, abſcheulich, grimmig; 4. gräßlich, ſcheußlich.

Das erſte bezieht ſich auf äußere Gegenſtände, das zweite mehr auf das Uebernatürliche oder ihm Gleichende; das dritte nur auf das Geſicht; das vierte auf die ganze Form, aber beſonders auf die Farbe.

A mark with monstrous grinning features looks *hideous*. — A *hideous* roar was heard several times. — A human form with a visage of death-like paleness is *ghastly*. — Dogs or wild beasts may look very *grim*. — A *grisly* figure, having a monstrous assemblage of dark colour, is particularly calculated to strike terror.

From the broad margin to the centre grew
Shelves, rocks, and whirlpools, *hideous* to the view.
(*Falconer.*)

I have no choice; there is no form on earth
Hideous or beautiful to me. (*Byron's Manfred.*)

He smiled in a *ghastly* manner, and said faintly: »it is not yet time!«
(*Byron's Fragment.*)

And death
Grinn'd horribly a *ghastly* smile. (*Milton.*)

O'ertortured by that *ghastly* ride
I felt the blackness come and go,
And strove to wake; but could not make
My senses climb up from below.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Even hell's *grim* king Alcides' power confest.
(*Pope.*)

But as for thee, thou false woman! —
My sister and my fae,
Grim vengeance yet shall whet a sword
That thro' thy soul shall gae!
(*Burns' Poems.*)

So Pluto seized off Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th'affrighted maid;
There *grimly* smiled, pleased with the beauteous prize,
Nor envied Jove his sunshine and his skies.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

All parts resound with tumults, plaints, and fears,
And *grisly* death in sundry shapes appears.
(*Pope.*)

There stoot a hill not far, whose *grisly* top
Belch'd fire and rolling smoke.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

1. *HIGH*, 2. *TALL*, 3. *LOFTY*.

1. Hoch; 2. lang, hoch, groß; 3. luftig, hoch (erhaben).

High iſt der gebräuchlichſte Ausdruck, welcher auf die unbeſchränkteſte Weiſe die Ausdehnung nach oben bezeichnet; was tall und lofty iſt, iſt high, aber nicht umgekehrt. Tall und lofty bezeichnen einen mehr als gewöhnlichen Grad von Höhe, aber tall iſt beſonders anwendbar auf alles, was in einer geraden Richtung ſich erhebt, während lofty von der Ausdehnung in Breite und Höhe gebraucht wird; daher ſagen wir: a houſe is *high*, a chimney *tall*, a room *lofty*. Mit tall iſt immer der Begriff: ſich erheben, überwachſen, mit lofty iſt das Grandioſe, das Bewunderung Erregende vereinigt. High und lofty haben auch eine moraliſche Bedeutung, aber tall nur die eigentliche; die erſten werden auf Perſonen und auf Perſönliches angewendet mit dem genannten Unterſchied im Grade.

A poplar is *tall*; a man and a horse are *tall*; a hedge, a deck, are *high*. A hill is *high*; but a mountain is *lofty*; churches are in general *high*, but the steeples or the domes of cathedrals are *lofty*, and their spires are *tall*. — A *lofty* title, a *lofty* pretension conveys more than a *high* title or a *high* pretension. Men of *high* rank should have *high* ideas of virtue and personal dignity, and keep themselves clear from every thing low and mean: a *lofty* ambition often soars too *high* to serve the purpose of its possessor.

High at their head he saw the chief appear,
And bold Merion to excite their rear.
(*Pope.*)

Prostrate on earth their beauteous body lay,
Like mountain firs, as *tall* and straight as they.
(*Pope.*)

A slender girl, long-hair'd, and *tall*,
Sate watching by the cottage wall.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

His frantic chase
Sidelong he turns, and row 'tis bent
Right up the rock's *tall* battlement.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

E'en now, o king! 'tis given thee to destroy
The *lofty* towers of wide extended Troy. (*Pope.*)

The chapel in which we sat to hear the oratorio was dark and solemn; a screen of *lofty* pillars, formed of black marble and highly polished, reflected the lamps which burn perpetually before the altar.
(*Beckford's Italy.*)

In the Georgian era, prose has not risen, but poetry has descended: we have no prose of a more vigorous or varied nature than that of Dryden; and we have no poetry of the *lofty* and regal character of the »Paradise Lost.« (*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

Without thee, nothing *lofty* can I sing:
Come then, and with thyself thy genius bring.
(*Dryden.*)

The high moon sails upon her beauteous way,
Serenely smoothing o'er the *lofty* walls
Of those *tall* piles and sea-girt palaces.
(*Byron's M. Faliero.*)

How beautiful is all this visible world!
How glorious in its action and itself!
But we, who name ourselves its sovereigns, we,
Half dust, half deity, alike unfit
To sink or soar, with our mix'd essence make
A conflict of its elements, and breathe
The breath of degradation and of pride,
Contending with low wants and *lofty* will
Till our mortality predominates.
(*Byron's Manfred.*)

For *lofty* sense,
Creative fancy, and inspection keen
Thro' the deep windings of the human heart,
Is not wild Shakespeare thine and Nature's boast?
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

1. *To HINDER*, 2. *PREVENT*, 3. *IMPEDE*, 4. *OBSTRUCT.*

1. Hindern, verhindern; 2. hindern, verhindern; 3. hindern; verhindern; 4. versperren; hindern.

Das erste Zeitwort hat die allgemeinste Bedeutung dieser Ausdrücke, da es fast das bezeichnet, was ihnen allen eigenthümlich ist, nämlich Jemand von seinem Vorhaben abhalten. To hinder wird gewöhnlich von dem für den Augenblick Unmöglichen oder bloß Ausgesetzten gebraucht, es ist eine Handlung des Augenblicks und setzt keinen Plan voraus; to prevent heißt, gänzlich unausführbar machen, es ist ein überlegter und zu allgemeinen Zwecken angenommener Plan. To impede und obstruct sind eine Art von hindering, die eher von Dingen, als von Personen gebraucht werden, es sind Handlungen von größerer Wichtigkeit, als hinder, und verursachen einen höhern Grad von Verzögerung.

A person is *hindered* by the weather and his various engagements from reaching a place at the time he intended. If a friend calls, he *hinders* me from finishing the letter which I was writing. I *hinder* a

person who is running, if I lay hold of his arm. A person is *hindered* in his work. — He is *prevented* by ill health from going to him. If I wish to *prevent* my son from reading any book, I keep it out of his way. It is the object of every good government to *prevent* offences rather than to punish offenders. — The quantity of artillery and baggage which is attached to an army, will greatly *impede* it in its march. Ill health *impedes* a person's progress in learning. Cold *impedes* the growth of plants. — The trees which are thrown across the roads will *obstruct* the march of the army. Any foreign body lodging in the vessels of the human body, *obstructs* the course of the fluids, and consequently brings on serious diseases. A dam *obstructs* the course of water.

The same reason that *hinder'd* your writing, *hinder'd* mine, the pleasing expectation to see you in town. (*Pope's Lett.*)

I am as earnest as you can be, in doing my best to *prevent* the publishing of any thing unworthy of Mr. Gay; but I fear his friends' partiality. (*Pope's Lett.*)

Truth was provoked to see herself thus baffled and *impeded* by an enemy whom she looked on with contempt. (*Johnson.*)

This path you say is hid in endless night,
'Tis self-conceit alone *obstructs* your sight.
(*Jenyns.*)

1. *To HUMBLE*, 2. *HUMILIATE.*

1. 2. Demüthigen.

Das erste Zeitwort wird gewöhnlich als Handlung auf Personen oder Dinge bezogen, das zweite bezeichnet nur Dinge.

A person may *humble* himself or may be *humbled.* No man *humbles* himself by the acknowledgment of a fault. He who is elevated in his own esteem may be most *humbled.* Misfortunes may *humble* the proudest conqueror. A lesson in the school of adversity is *humbling* to one who has known nothing but prosperity. A thing is *humiliating* or an *humiliation.* It is a great *humiliation* for a person to be dependant on another for a living when he has it in his power to obtain it for himself. These terms of peace are *humiliating.*

Of several efforts Jack made to lift up his head, all were in vain; till at last this landlord died and was succeeded by one who was a great friend to Peter, who to *humble* Martin gave Jack some liberty.
(*Swift's Tale.*)

The signals of death, while they *humble* the rich, inspire the poor with pride. (*Inchbald's Nat. and Art.*)

Deep horror seizes every human breast,
Their pride is *humbled*, and their fear confess'd.
(*Dryden.*)

A long habit of *humiliation* does not seem a very good preparative to manly and vigorous sentiments. (*Burke.*)

Many a night on the earth,
On the bare ground, have I bow'd down my face,
And strew'd my head with ashes: I have known
The fulness of *humiliation*, for
I sunk before my vain despair, and knelt
To my own desolation.
(*Byron's Manfred.*)

1. *HURTFUL*, 2. *PERNICIOUS*, 3. *NOXIOUS*, 4. *NOISOME*.

1. Schädlich, nachtheilig; 2. verderblich; 3. schädlich, nachtheilig, ungesund; 4. schädlich.

Das erste bedeutet, auf verschiedene Weise schädlich sein, das zweite bezweckt Zerstörung; das dritte und vierte sind Arten von hurtful, welches dem Körper und Geist nachtheilig sein bezeichnet, während jene dem Körper schädlich bedeuten; noxious direct und noisome indirect.

Confinement is *hurtful* to the health. — Bad company is *pernicious* to the morals. The doctrines of freethinkers are *pernicious* to the well-being of society. — *Noxious* insects are such as wound. Ireland is said to be free from every *noxious* weed or animal. — *Noisome* vapours are such as tend to create disorders. A *noisome* dungeon. Where filth is brought together, there will always be *noisome* smells.

The *hurtful* hazel in thy vineyard shun. (*Dryden.*)

Our greatness will appear
Then most conspicuous, when great things of small,
Useful of *hurtful*, prosp'rous of adverse,
We can create.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

In examining the national character and our various social system, we do not find the monarchical influence *pernicious*; I might venture to say more, — we shall generally find the monarch the most efficient check to the antipopular interests. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

»But here also,« said Annesly; it is to be remembered that no evil is so *pernicious* as that wich grows in the soil from which good should have sprung. (*Mackenzie's Man of the world.*)

Gold sow'd the world with ev'ry ill;
Gold taught the murd'rer's sword to kill:
'Twas gold instructed coward hearts
In treach'ry's more *pernicious* art.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

Of strength, *pernicious* to myself, I boast,
The powers I have were given me to my cost.
(*Lewis.*)

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes,
And hairy mane, terrific, though to thee
Not *noxious*, but obedient at thy call.
(*Milton.*)

Whence these raging fires
Will slacken, if his breath stir not their flames,
Our purer essence then will overcome
Their *noxious* vapour.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

1. *IDEAL*, 2. *IMAGINARY*.

1. Vorbildlich, idealisch; 2. eingebildet.

Das erste ist dem Wirklichen nicht direct entgegengesetzt, sondern von ihm abgezogen; das zweite hingegen ist dem Wirklichen gerade entgegengesetzt, es ist das unwirkliche, durch die Einbildung geschaffene Ding.

Ideal happiness, formed in the mind, without having any direct and

actual prototype in nature. — The pleasure which a lunatic derives from the conceit of being a king is altogether *imaginary*.

There is not, perhaps, in all the stores of *ideal* anguish, a thought more painful than the consciousness of having propagated corruption.
(*Johnson.*)

I have made the experiment of selecting for the main interest of my work the simplest materials, and weaving upon them the ornaments given chiefly to subjects of a more fanciful and *ideal* nature.
(*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

Simple the tale, nor would it lure the ear
From earth's hack sounds one instant, if the glory
Of Fancy, from the Real, did not rear
Its rainbow images and deck the story
With hues the kind *Ideal* lends to all,
Who, though with voice untun'd upon her duly call!
(*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

Superior beings know well the vanity of those *imaginary* perfections that swell the heart of man. (*Addison.*)

But the vision of that morning, whether real or *imaginary*, had impressed his mind with a superstitious feeling which he in vain endeavoured to shake off. (*W. Scott's Bride of Lammermoor.*)

1. *IDLE*, 2. *LAZY*, 3. *INDOLENT*.

1. Faul, träge; 2. träge, faul; 3. unempfindlich, träge, ſorglos.

Eine Neigung zur Unthätigkeit iſt der allgemeine, dieſe Wörter verbindende Begriff. Idle drückt weniger aus, als lazy, und dieſes weniger, als indolent; wer nichts Nützliches thun will, iſt idle; der nichts ohne großen Widerwillen thun will, iſt lazy; wer unbekümmert iſt, ob er etwas thue, beginne, oder nicht, iſt indolent.

A child is *idle* who will not learn his lesson, but he is active enough in that which pleases himself. The life of a common player is most apt to breed an habitual *idleness*. — He is *lazy* at work, in walking, in sitting. The life of a common soldier is apt to breed *laziness*. The life of a rich man is most favourable to *indolence*.

As pride is sometimes hid under humility, *idleness* is covered by turbulence and hurry. (*Johnson.*)

Yet, though apparently *idle* all the week, they are as observant of all holydays and saints' days as the most laborious artizan.
(*Irving's Alhambra.*)

Idleness and vice, then, are the chief parents of crime and distress; viz, indisposition to work, not the want of work. But how, in so industrious a country, arises the indifference to toil? The answer is obvious — wherever *idleness* is better remunerated than labour, *idleness* becomes contagious, and labour hateful. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

But that you and I are upon equal terms, in all friendly *laziness*, and have taken an inviolable oath to each other, always to do what we will; I should reproach you for so long a silence. (*Pope's Lett.*)

If I were a man of many plums, and a good heathen, I would dedicate a temple to *Laziness:* no man sure could blame my choice of such a deity, who considers, that, when I have been fool enough to take pains, I always met with some wise man able to undo my labours.
(*Peterborow's Lett.*)

The daw,
The rook and magpie, to the grey-grown oaks,
That the calm village in their verdant arms
Sheltering embrace, direct their *lazy* flight.
(*Thomson.*)

Nothing is so opposite to the true enjoyment of life as the relaxed and feeble state of an *indolent* mind. (*Blair.*)

There's Higgins does not half do what we do, and see how comfortable he is: and, you know, we are rate-payers, and absolutely pay for his *indolence.* (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

In the *indolent* luxuries of a court what more natural than satiety among the great, and a proud discontent among their emulators?
(*Bulwer's England.*)

1. *IDLE*, 2. *LEISURE*, 3. *VACANT.*

1. Müssig; 2. mit Muße, gemächlich (die Muße); 3. frei (freie Zeit, Muße).

Idle steht hier im Gegensatze mit busy; leisure mit employed; das erste wird jederzeit in einem mehr oder minder üblen Sinne genommen; das zweite bezeichnet müssig bei gleichgültigen Handlungen; beide werden in Bezug auf die verwendete Zeit gesagt; Vacant ist ein allgemeiner Ausdruck, der bloß die Sache qualifizirt.

He who is *idle* instead of being busy, commits a fault. He has spent an *idle* hour in amusement, in company. He who values his time will take care to have as few *idle* hours as possible. — He spends his *leisure* moments in a suitable relaxation. He occupies his *leisure* hours in that which best suits his taste.

Life is sustained with so little labour, that the tediousness of *idle* time cannot otherwise be supported than by artificial desires.
(*Johnson.*)

How various his enjoyments, whom the world
Calls *idle*; and who justly in return
Esteems that busy world an *idler* too!
Friends, books, a garden, and perhaps his pen,
Delightful industry enjoy'd at home,
And Nature in her cultivated trim
Dress'd to his taste, inviting him abroad —
Can he want occupation who has these?
Will he be *idle*, who has much t'enjoy?
(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

Idleness dictates expedients by which life may be passed unprofitably, without the tediousness of many *vacant* hours. (*Johnson.*)

1. *IDLE*, 2. *VAIN.*

1. Eitel, leer, unbedeutend, nichtig, unnütz; 2. eitel, leer, vergeblich, fruchtlos.

Das erste bezieht sich besonders auf das, welches unsere Zeit oder Aufmerksamkeit in Anspruch nehmen sollte, oder nicht; das letzte scheint bloß die Sache ohne diesen Bezug zu qualifiziren.

We should be careful, to avoid all *idle* concerns, and reject all *vain* concerns. An *idle* effort is made by one who does not care to exert himself for any useful purpose; a *vain* effort may be made by one who is in a state of desperation.

My holy sir, none better knows than you,
How I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in *idle* price to haunt assemblies,
Where youth, and cost, and witless bravery keeps.
(*Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*)

And let no spot of *idle* earth be found,
But cultivate the genius of the ground.
(*Dryden.*)

Deluded by *vain* opinions, we look to the advantages of fortune as our ultimate goods. (*Blair.*)

Ah! in what perils is *vain* life engag'd;
What slight neglects, what trivial faults, destroy
The hardiest frame! Of indolence, of toil.
We die; of want, of superfluity. (*Armstrong's Art.*)

1. *To ILLUMINATE*, 2. *ILLUMINE*, 3. *ENLIGHTEN.*

1. Erleuchten, erhellen; 2. erleuchten, erhellen; 3. erleuchten, aufklären.

Illuminate und enlighten bezeichnen, Licht mittheilen, das erste in natürlichem, das zweite in moralischem Sinne; illumine ist nur eine poetische Abänderung.

We *illuminate* by means of artificial lights: the sun *illuminates* the world by its own light; *illuminations* are employed as public demonstrations of joy. The sun of righteousness *illumined* the benighted world. — No nation is now termed *enlightened* but such as have received the light of the Gospel.

The sound, — the shock, stunned the Athenian for several moments. When he recovered, the light still *illumined* the scene — the earth still slid and trembled beneath! (*Bulwer's L. days of Pompeii.*)

What in me is dark
Illumine; what is low, raise and support.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

But if neither you nor I can gather so much from these places, they will tell us it is because we are not inwardly *enlightened*.
(*South.*)

The past generation suffered, the present generation has gained, by that king being better and weaker than the continuance of his dynasty (Louis XVI.) required — he had not the fortune or the genius to offer an *enlightened* despotism; and the nation, in the natural evolutions of concession and aggression, arrived at a terrible republic.
(*H. Bulwer's France.*)

1. *IMMINENT*, 2. *IMPENDING*, 3. *THREATENING.*

1. Bevorstehend; 2. bevorstehend; 3. drohend.

Alle diese Ausdrücke werden gebraucht, um ein sehr nahes Uebel zu bezeichnen; imminent, ohne den Begriff der Dauer, impending, den des Augenblicklichen ausschließend; imminent danger kann im nächsten Augenblicke vorüber sein, einer solchen Gefahr kann man selten durch eigene Bemühungen

entgehen; impending danger war ſchon lange vorhanden und näherte ſich allmählig: vor dieſer Gefahr kann man gewarnt werden, um ihr zu entgehen. Imminent und impending werden von Gefahren gebraucht, die nicht ſichtbar ſind, threatening hingegen giebt Andeutungen, daß die Gefahr ſich nähere.

We perceive the *threatening* tempest in the blackness of the sky; we hear the *threatening* sounds of the enemy's clashing swords. —

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death.
(*Shakesp.*)

There was an opinion, if we may believe the Spanish historians, almost universal among the Americans, that some dreadful calamity was *impending* over their heads. (*Robertson's Hist. of America.*)

She saw the *impending* frown, and, rushing towards him, took his hand fearfully, and knelt at his feet. (*Inchbald's Simple Story.*)

The crushing hand of misfortune was on W. Scott at the time; and he seems to have composed it (The Hist. of Scotland) under the dread of some *impending* calamity. (*Cunningham's Brit. Literat.*)

Her (Britannia's) dreadful thunder hence
Rides o'er the waves sublime, and now, e'en now,
Impending hangs o'er Gallia's humbled coast.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

Late, as I rang'd the crystal wilds of air,
In the clear mirror of thy ruling star,
I saw, alas! some dread event *impend*,
Ere to the main this morning sun descend.
(*Pope's Rape.*)

The *threatening* voice and fierce gestures with which these words were uttered, struck Montezuma. He saw his own danger was *imminent*, the necessity unavoidable. (*Robertson's Hist. of America.*)

1. *To IMPAIR*, 2. *INJURE*.

1. Verſchlechtern; 2. verletzen, Schaden zufügen.

Impair ſcheint Art, und injure Gattung zu ſein, was impaired iſt, iſt auch injured, aber nicht nothwendigerweiſe umgekehrt. To impair iſt eine ſtufenweiſe Art von Verletzung; injury kann entweder nach und nach, oder in Folge einer augenblicklichen Handlung Statt finden.

Straining of the eyes *impairs* the sight, but a blow *injures* rather than *imprairs* the eye. A man's health may be *impaired* or *injured* by his vices, but his limbs are *injured* rather than *impaired* by a fall. A person's circumstances are *impaired* by a succession of misfortunes; they are *injured* by a sudden turn of fortune.

It is painful to consider that this sublime enjoyment of friendship may be *impaired* by innumerable causes. (*Johnson.*)

What is weak,
Distemper'd, or has lost prolific pow'rs,
Impair'd by age, his unrelenting hand
Dooms to the knife.
(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

Thus thou hast seen one world begin and end;
And Man as from a second stock proceed.
Much thou hast yet to see; but I perceive
Thy mortal sight to fail; objects divine
Must needs *impair* and weary human sense.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

The grand discharge, th'effusion of the skin,
Slowly *impair'd*, the languid maladies
Creep on, and thro' the sick'ning functions steal.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

The Spaniards hated both the French and the English — they destroyed the former wherever they could do so safely; and they *injured* for a long while the latter, by the promises of supplies and co-operation, which were not forthcoming in the hour of trial. (*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

'Tis reason our great Master holds so dear;
'Tis reason's *injur'd* rights his wrath resents.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Who lives to nature rarely can be poor.
O what a patrimony this! a being
Of such inherent strength and majesty,
Not worlds possest can raise it; worlds destroy'd can't *injure*.
(*Young.*)

1. *IMPERVIOUS*, 2. *IMPASSABLE.*

1. Keinen Durchgang geſtattend, undurchdringlich; 2. keinen Durchgang geſtattend, ungangbar.

Impervious iſt oft fortdauernd: impassable gewöhnlich nur eine Zeit lang. Impervious wird auch auf lebloſe Gegenſtände, die nicht durchdringen können, bezogen, impassable nicht.

A wood is *impervious*, when the trees, branches and leaves are entangled to such a degree as to admit of no passage at all. A thicket is *impervious* during the whole of the year. A wood may be *impervious* to the rays of the sun. A river is *impassable* that is so deep that it cannot be forded. Roads are frequently *impassable* in the winter that are *passable* in the summer.

The monster Cacus, more than half a beast
This hold, *impervious* to the sun, possess'd.
(*Dryden.*)

But lest the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return perhaps over this gulf,
Impassable, *impervious*, let us try.
Advent'rous work.
(*Milton.*)

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich. (*Raleigh.*)

1. *IMPLICATE*, 2. *INVOLVE.*

1. Einwickeln, einſchließen, umgeben, umfaſſen (Verwickelung in einen Handel, Theilhaftigkeit daran); 2. einwickeln, verwickeln.

Das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet eine geringere Verwickelung, als das zweite, man ſagt daher, wenn dieſe Zeitwörter auf Angelegenheiten bezogen werden, Perſonen ſind implicated, wenn ſie auch nur wenig Theil an einem Geſchäfte genommen haben, und involved, wenn ſie ſehr dabei betheiligt ſind. Implicate wird auch beſonders auf Criminalfälle angewendet; involve wird von ſolchen Dingen gebraucht, die an ſich läſtig und beſchwerlich ſind.

A man is *implicated* in the guilt of robbery who should stand by and see it done, without interfering for its prevention. He who is engaged

in a law-suit is *involved* in it; he who is in debt in every direction is strictly said to be *involved* in debt.

That which can exalt a wife only by degrading a husband, will appear on the whole not worth the acquisition, even though it could be made without provoking jealousy by the *implication* of contempt. (*Hawkesworth.*)

Those who cultivate the memory of our Revolution, will take care how they are *involved* with persons who, under pretext of zeal towards the Revolution and constitution, frequently wander from their true principles. (*Burke.*)

The immense treasure which he inherited from his father, was perhaps a misfortune; because it engendered habits of expense not to be supported from the ordinary revenue of the crown: and the soundness of his (Henry VIII) politics may be doubted, which, under the pretence of supporting the balance of power, repeatedly *involved* the nation in continental hostilities. (*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

1. *IMPORTANCE*, 2. *CONSEQUENCE*, 3. *WEIGHT*, 4. *MOMENT*.

1. Wichtigkeit; 2. Wichtigkeit, Erheblichkeit, Bedeutung, Belang (Folge); 3. Wichtigkeit, Gewicht; 4. Wichtigkeit, Bedeutung.

Das erste Hauptwort bedeutet die Wichtigkeit, welche Dinge in sich selbst besitzen, die aber auch auf Erfahrung beruhen kann, oder auf Vermuthung für die Folge: so ist der Begriff von importance mit der Bedeutung der andern drei Ausdrücke mehr oder weniger verbunden; das zweite ist besonders auf solche Dinge anwendbar, wo wir die Folgen der Handlung erkennen können; das dritte schließt einen positiven hohen innern Grad von importance in sich, und wird besonders von Berathschlagung, Ueberlegung gebraucht; moment ist die importance, welche eine Sache besitzt, vermöge ihrer Kraft Wirkungen hervorzubringen, oder Interessen zu bestimmen, es bezieht sich daher nur auf unser Glück, bezeichnet, wenn es allein steht, einen hohen Grad von importance, und kann auch auf verschiedene Weise modifizirt werden.

Things may be of more or less *importance*, according to the value which is set upon them. — *Consequence* is the *importance* of a thing from its *consequence*. It is of *consequence* for a letter to go off on a certain day, for the affair of an individual may be more or less affected by it. An hour's delay sometimes in the departure of a military expedition may be of such *consequence* as to determine the fate of a battle. — The counsels of a nation are always *weighty*, because they involve the interests of so many. — It is a matter of no small *moment*, for every one to choose that course of conduct which will stand the test of a death-bed reflection. A thing may be of no *moment*, or small *moment*, or great *moment*.

He that considers how soon he must close his life, will find nothing of so much *importance* as to close it well. (*Johnson.*)

The corruption of our taste is not of equal *consequence* with the depravation of our virtue. (*Warton.*)

The finest works of invention are of very little *weight*, when put in the balance with what refines and exalts the rational mind. (*Spectator.*)

»Reverend Patriarch«, answered the Emperor, »do not deem that we think lightly of your *weighty* scruples, but the question is now, not

in what manner we may convert these Latin heretics to the true faith, but how we may avoid being overrun by their myriads, which resemble those of the locusts by which their approach was preceeded and intimated.«
(*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

The crowd admire his wit, his sense:
Each word has *weight* and *consequence*,
The flatt'rer all his art displays:
He, who has pow'r, is sure of praise.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

Whoever shall review his life, will find that the whole tenor of his conduct has been determined by some accident of no apparent *moment*.
(*Johnson.*)

1. *INABILITY*, 2. *DISABILITY*.

1. Unfähigkeit, Unvermögen; 2. Unfähigkeit.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet Unfähigkeit im allgemeinsten Sinne, sie liegt in der Beschaffenheit des Gegenstandes und ist unabhelflich; das zweite bedeutet Mangel an Fähigkeit in besondern Fällen, er liegt in den Umständen, und es kann ihm zuweilen abgeholfen werden.

Weakness, whether physical or mental, will occasion an *inability* to perform a task. There is a total *inability* in an infant to walk and act like an adult. — A want of knowledge or of the requisite qualifications may be a *disability*. Minority of age or an objection to take certain oaths may be a *disability* for filling a public office.

It is not from *inability* to discover what they ought to do that men err in practice.
(*Blair.*)

Want of age is a legal *disability* to contract a marriage.
(*Blackstone.*)

This disadvantage which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test.
(*Swift.*)

1. *INADVERTENCY*, 2. *INATTENTION*, 3. *OVERSIGHT*.

1. Unachtsamkeit, Nachlässigkeit, Versehen, Irrthum, Fehler; 2. Unaufmerksamkeit, Unachtsamkeit; 3. Versehen.

Inadvertency ist mit inattention verwandt, wenn die Handlung des Geistes durch allgemeine Ausdrücke bezeichnet ist, und mit oversight, wenn ein besonderes Beispiel von inadvertency vorkommt. Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet keine Gewohnheit, sondern eine zufällige Handlung, wohl aber das zweite, inattention, mit welchem daher auch ein Vorwurf verknüpft ist; das dritte ist eine Art inadvertency, und entsteht, wenn man etwas übersieht, nicht beachtet. Das erste scheint sich auf die Ursache des Versehens zu beziehen, das dritte auf das Versehen selbst.

Any one may be guilty of *inadvertencies*, since the mind that is occupied with many subjects equally serious may be turned so steadily towards some that others may escape notice. *Inadvertency* being an occasional act, it must not be too often repeated, or it becomes *inattention*. It is an *inadvertency* in a person to omit speaking to one of the company. We pardon an *inadvertency* in another, since the consequences are never

serious. — *Inattention* which designates a direct want of attention, is always a fault, and belongs only to the young, or such as are thoughtless by nature. — It is an *oversight* in a tradesman who omits to include certain articles in his reckoning. We must be guarded against *oversights* in business, as their consequences may be serious.

Ignorance or *inadvertency* will admit of some extenuation. (*South.*)

Yet even did a writer possess the utmost advantage of this nature, which education and study can bestow, it might be scarcely possible so entirely to transport himself to an age so different from his own, but what some inaccuracies — some errors of *inadvertence* or forgetfulness would be incurred in his delineations. (*Bulwer's Last days.*)

I shall be very careful of mistakes for the future: and do assure you, upon my veracity, that they have hitherto proceeded from nothing but *inadvertency*. (*The World.*)

The expense of attending (the Scottish Parliament), the *inattention* of the age to any legal or regular system of government, but above all, the exorbitant authority of the nobles, made this privilege of so little value as to be almost neglected. (*Robertson.*)

The ancient critics discover beauties which escape the observation of the vulgar, and very often find reasons for palliating such little slips and *oversights* in the writings of eminent authors. (*Addison.*)

The weakness of our Henry the sixth, the loose conduct of Edward the fourth, and perhaps the *oversights* of Henry the seventh, helped very much to knit that monarchy (France) together, as well as to enlarge it. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

I take it with all my heart, sir, replied he, and am glad that a late *oversight*, in giving what money I had about me, has shewn me, that there are still some men like you. (*Vicar.*)

1. *INCLINATION*, 2. *TENDENCY*, 3. *PROPENSITY*, 4. *PRONENESS*.

1. Neigung; 2. Richtung; 3. Neigung, Hang; 4. Neigung.

Inclination drückt die Neigung, aber nicht die Richtung derselben aus, wir können also eine inclination zum Guten, Bösen, Hohen oder Niedrigen haben. Tendency spezifizirt keine besondere Richtung, und wird auch auf solche Dinge passend angewendet, die ausarten, oder zum Bösen führen; es bezieht sich eher auf die Sache, als auf die Person. Propensity und proneness bezeichnen eine Richtung zum Sinken, und beziehen sich daher auf das Böse, Niedrige. Das Letzte einen Willen, der zur Gewohnheit geworden und fest ist.

It is our duty to suppress the first risings of any *inclination* to extravagance, intemperance, or any irregularity. Excessive strictness in the treatment of children has a *tendency* to damp the spirits. — It is our business to avoid that which has a *tendeney* to evil. A person has a *propensity* to drinking, and a *proneness* to lying. It is our duty, to seek all the aids which religion affords to subdue every *propensity*. — *Proneness* to evil is inherent in our nature which we derive from our first parents; it is the grace of God alone which can lift us up above this grovelling part of ourselves.

Partiality is properly the understanding's judging according to the *inclination* of the will. (*South.*)

Every immoral act, in the direct *tendency* of it, is certainly a step downwards. (*South.*)

Let it be our care that our effort in its *tendency* is useful, and our effort need not be repressed; for he who attempts the impossible, will often achieve the extremely difficult.
(*Mackenzie's Man of the world.*)

And this is really the cause of that increased *tendency* to pity, to charity, to friendship, which comes in with the decline of life, and which Bolingbroke has so touchingly alluded to. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Such is the *propensity* of our nature to vice, that stronger restraints than those of mere reason are necessary to be imposed on man.
(*Blair.*)

He was not yet so far master over all his sensual *propensities*, as, when the trial came, to think he could behold her look like her sister, and not give some evidence of his disappointment.
(*Inchbald's Nat. and Art.*)

Every commission of sin imprints upon the soul a further disposition and *proneness* to sin. (*South.*)

Some say he was called the Left-handed on account of his being really more expert with his sinister than his dexter hand; others, because he was *prone* to take every thing by the wrong end, or in other words, to mar, wherever he meddled. (*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

But beware, my son,
Of yon Glenalvon; in his guilty breast
Resides a villain's shrewdness, ever *prone*
To false conjecture. (*Home's Douglas.*)

Such dupes are men to custom, and so *prone*
To rev'rence what is ancient, and can plead
A course of long observance for its use,
That even servitude, the worst of ills,
Because deliver'd down from sire to son,
Is kept and guarded as a sacred thing.
(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

1. *To INCLOSE*, 2. *INCLUDE*.

1. Einſchließen, beiſchließen, einzäunen; 2. einſchließen, umgeben.

Das erſte Zeitwort drückt die eigentliche Bedeutung, und das zweite die uneigentliche aus.

A yard is *inclosed* by a wall; the kernel of a nut is *inclosed* in a shell. — Particular goods are *included* in a reckoning. — Morality as well as faith is *included* in Christian perfection.

In a retiring bosom of the shore, which was traversed by the path, the rocks, receding from the beach, rounded off a spacious portion of level sand, and, in some degree, *inclosed* it.
(*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

With whom she marched straight against her foes,
And them unawares beside the Severne did *inclose*.
(*Spencer.*)

The idea of being once present is *included* in the idea of its being past. (*Grove.*)

This desire being recommended to her Majesty, it liked her to *include* the same with one entire lease. (*Bacon.*)

1. *INCONSISTENT*, 2. *INCONGRUOUS*, 3. *INCOHERENT*.

1. Unverträglich, unvereinbar, widersprechend, widersinnig; 2. unpassend, unschicklich, ungereimt, abgeschmackt; 3. unzusammenhängend, folgewidrig, unangemessen.

Das erste wird entweder von den Handlungen oder den Gesinnungen der Menschen gebraucht, Dinge werden inconsistent gemacht durch eine Handlung des Willens; das zweite von der Art und Eigenschaft der Dinge; das dritte von Worten oder Gedanken.

A man acts or thinks *inconsistently*, according to his own pleasure. — *Incongruity* depends upon the nature of the things; there is something very *incongruous* in blending the solemn and decent service of the church with the extravagant rant of Methodism. — *Incoherence* marks the want of coherence in that which ought to follow in a train; extemporary effusions from the pulpit are often distinguished most by their *incoherence*.

Every individual is so unequal to himself that man seems to be the most wavering, and *inconsistent* being in the universe. (*Hughes.*)

It is true, that this license is confined within legitimate bounds; the author must introduce nothing *inconsistent* with the manners of the age. (*W. Scott's Ivanhoe.*)

But such an assumption is not only *inconsistent* with the main objects for which such a rule was established, but is also, as it will not be difficult to show, at variance with fact. (*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

The solemn introduction of the Phoenix, in the last scene of Sampson Agonistes, is *incongruous* to the personage to whom it is ascribed. (*Johnson.*)

Be but a person in credit with the multitude, he shall be able to make rambling *incoherent* stuff pass for high rhetoric. (*South.*)

1. *To INCONVENIENCE*, 2. *ANNOY*, 3. *MOLEST*.

1. Belästigen, beschwerlich fallen; 2. belästigen, plagen, stören, beunruhigen; 3. belästigen, beschwerlich fallen.

Das erste Zeitwort wird von unbedeutenden Gegenständen gebraucht, und bezeichnet auch zugleich, temporär belästigen, indem wir das unterlassen, was Andern bequem und gelegen sein könnte; das zweite bezeichnet, Jemand etwas positiv Beschwerliches, Schmerzhaftes, größtentheils in Bezug auf körperliche Gefühle, zufügen, das temporär oder dauernd ist; das dritte auf eine drückende Weise belästigen, meistens in Bezug auf unser Gemüth,

We are *inconvenienced* by a person's absence. The removal of a seat or a book may *inconvenience* one who is engaged in business. — We are *annoyed* by the presence of a person if he renders himself offensive. The buzzing of a fly, or the stinging of a gnat may *annoy*. — The impertinent freedom, or the rude insults of ill-disposed persons may *molest*.

I have often been tempted to inquire what happiness is to be gained, or what *inconvenience* to be avoided, by this stated recession from the town in the summer season. (*Johnson.*)

I will answer your letter this evening: in the mean time, it may be sufficient to say, that there was no intention on my part to *annoy* you, but merely to serve Dallas, and also to rescue myself from a possible imputation that I had other objects than fame in writing so frequently. (*Byron's Lett.*)

Against the capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went surly by,
Without *annoying* me.
(*Shakspeare.*)

Why is't you envy? Envy 's blind.
Tell Envy, when she would *annoy*,
That thousands want what you enjoy.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

Yet deem not Gertrude sigh'd for foreign joy;
To sooth a father's couch her only care,
And keep his rev'rend head from all *annoy*.
(*Campbell's Gertrude.*)

His friends loved him (W. Cowper) with no ordinary tenderness; yet among those associates there were some who *molested* him with fears that innocent gaiety was in itself sinful, riding in a coach vanity, and keeping company with the titled ones of the earth, unacceptable on high.
(*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

See all with skill acquire their daily food,
Produce their tender progeny and feed,
With care parental, whilst that care they need,
In these lov'd offices completely blest,
No hopes beyond them, nor vain fears *molest*.
(*Jenyn's.*)

1. *To INCREASE*, 2. *GROW*.

1. Wachſen, zunehmen; 2. wachſen.

Beide Zeitwörter bezeichnen den Begriff des Größerwerden, aber das erſte Zeitwort auf eine unbeſchränkte Weiſe; es iſt entweder eine ſtufenweiſe oder augenblickliche Handlung, ein natürliches oder künſtliches Fortſchreiten, und wird tranſitiv und intranſitiv gebraucht; dahingegen das zweite Zeitwort noch den Nebenbegriff der Art und des Verfahrens, ein ſtufenweiſes, natürliches, regelmäßiges Fortſchreiten bedeutet, und wird nur intranſitiv gebraucht. Derſelbe Unterſchied findet in ihrer uneigentlichen Bedeutung Statt.

A stream *increases* by the addition of other waters; it may come suddenly or in course of time, by means of gentle showers or the rushing in of other streams. Money *increases* by artificial means. Corn *increases* in bulk. The child *increases* in stature, in size. We can *increase* a thing. Trade *increases*. The courage of a truly brave man *increases* with the sight of danger. — The river or stream *grows* by some regular and continual process of receiving fresh water, as from the running in of different rivulets or smaller streams. Corn *grows* by the natural process of vegetation. A child *grows*. Trade *grows* by the natural concurrence of circumstances. The affections which are awakened in infancy, *grow* with one's *growth*. The fear of death sometimes *increases* as one *grows* old.

I felt Darvell's weight, as it were, *increase* upon my shoulder, and turning to look upon his face, perceived that he was dead!
(*Byron's Fragment.*)

Then, as her strength with years *increas'd*, began
To pierce aloft in air the soaring swan. (*Dryden.*)

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it unless we regulate our expences. (*Locke.*)

Some trees their birth to bounteous nature owe,
For some without the pains of planting *grow*.
(*Dryden.*)

I long with all my heart to see the prince;
I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him.
(*Shakesp. Rich. III.*)

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels.
(*Shakespeare.*)

1. *INDEBTED*, 2. *OBLIGED*.

1. Verſchuldet, ſchuldig, verpflichtet; 2. verbunden, verpflichtet.

To be *indebted*, etwas verdanken, Dank ſchuldig ſein, iſt verpflichtender und poſitiver, als to be *obliged*, verbindlich ſein. Das erſte ſetzt einen weſentlichen Dienſt voraus, und wird auch auf Dinge angewendet; das zweite nur eine Verbindlichkeit für irgend eine Dienſtleiſtung, und nur auf Perſonen beziehlich.

A man is *indebted* to another for the preservation of his life. A *debt* whether of legal or moral right must in justice be paid. We are *indebted* to Christianity not only for a superior faith, but also for a superior system of morality. A nation may be *indebted* to an individual. The English nation is *indebted* to Alfred for the ground work of its free constitution. — A man is *obliged* to another for an ordinary act of civility. An *obligation* which is only moral, ought in reason to be returned. We are *obliged* to persons only. We ought to be *obliged* to our friends who admonish us of our faults with a friendly temper. The little courtesies which pass between friends in their social intercourse with each other lay them under *obligations* which it is equally agreeable to receive and to pay.

For the existence of the blind girl, I am *indebted* to a casual conversation with a gentleman, well known amongst the English at Naples for his general knowledge of the many paths of life.
(*Bulwer's Last days.*)

A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays at once
Indebted and discharg'd.
(*Milton.*)

We are each of us so civil and *obliging*, that neither thinks he is *obliged*.
(*Pope.*)

In person the poet (Th. Moore) is small, dresses smartly, has a lively and bustling air, and is kind and *obliging*.
(*Cunningham's Brit. Literat.*)

Thus, born each other's useful aid,
By turns are *obligations* paid.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

1. *INDIGNITY*, 2. *INSULT*.

1. Unwürdigkeit, Beleidigung, Beſchimpfung; 2. Beleidigung, Beſchimpfung, Hohn.

Das erſte Hauptwort betrifft die Gefühle und den Stand der beleidigten Perſon, und hängt von dem Selbſtbewußtſein ihres Werthes ab; das zweite bezieht ſich auf die Gemüthsſtimmung der beleidigenden Parthei, und wird nach ihrer Neigung, herabzuſetzen, beſtimmt; Perſonen in hohen Stellungen ſind beſonders indignities ausgeſetzt; insults ſind Perſonen von allen Ständen ausgeſetzt.

The royal family of France suffered every *indignity* which vulgar rage could devise. It would be an *indignity* to a person of any rank to be compelled to do any office which belongs only to a beast of burden.— Whenever people harbour animosities towards each other, they are apt to discover them by offering *insults* when they have the opportunity.

The two Caziques made Montezuma's officers prisoners, and treated them with great *indignity*. (*Robertson's Hist. of America.*)

To more exalted glories born,
Thy mean *indignities* I scorn.
(*Pattison.*)

Narvaez having learned that Cortez was now advanced with a small body of men, considered this as an *insult* which merited immediate chastisement. (*Robertson's America.*)

Take the sentence seriously, because railleries are an *insult* on the unfortunate. (*Broome.*)

1. *INDULGENT*, 2. *FOND*.

1. Nachsichtig; 2. übertrieben zärtlich und nachsichtig.

Das erste bezeichnet, sich enthalten, seine Autorität auszuüben; das zweite besteht in äußerm Betragen und in Zärtlichkeit; beide können ihren Ursprung in übertriebener Güte und Liebe haben, doch ist gegen das erste weniger einzuwenden, als gegen das zweite; indeß haben beide eine vortheilhafte Bedeutung, wenn sie allgemein und abstract angewendet werden.

An *indulgent* parent is seldom a prudent parent. All who have the care of young people should occasionally relax from the strictness of the disciplinarian, and show an *indulgence* where a suitable opportunity offers. A *fond* mother takes away from the value of *indulgences* by an invariable compliance with the humours of her children.

God then thro' all creation gives, we find,
Sufficient marks of an *indulgent* mind.
(*Jenyns.*)

While, for a while his *fond* paternal care,
Feasts us with ev'ry joy our state can bear.
(*Jenyns.*)

Have you a friend (look round and spy)
So *fond*, so prepossess'd as I?
Your faults, so obvious to mankind
My partial eyes could never find.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

1. *INFAMY*, 2. *IGNOMINY*, 3. *OPPROBRIUM*.

1. Der üble Ruf, Schimpf, Schande; 2. Unehre, Schimpf, Schmach; 3. Schimpf, Schande.

Das erste Hauptwort hängt mehr der Sache an, als der Person; das zweite fällt auf die Person, das dritte wird eher auf den Wirkenden, als auf die Handlung bezogen; die öffentliche Stimme spricht das erste, die Obrigkeit das zweite, das Publicum das dritte aus.

Infamy is bestowed by the public voice, it belongs to every age. The *infamy* of a base transaction will be handed down to the latest posterity. — The *ignominy* of a public punishment is increased by the wickedness of the offender. *Ignominy* is brought on a person by the act

of the magistrate. — *Opprobrium* is the judgment passed by the public; it is more silent and even more confined than the *infamy* and the *ignominy*. Every good man would be anxious to escape the *opprobrium* of having forfeited his integrity.

The share of *infamy* that is likely to fall to the lot of each individual in public acts is small indeed. (*Burke.*)

The disgrace and *infamy* of his (Ferdinand of Spain) conduct, he endeavoured to cover by pretensions to extraordinary piety, and an invariable obedience to the injunctions of the Roman see.
(*Roscoe's Life of Leo.*)

For strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable nought merits but dispraise,
And *ignominy*. (*Milton.*)

Nor he their outward only with the skins
Of beasts, but inward nakedness much more
Opprobrious, with his robe of righteousness
Arraying, cover'd from his father's sight.
(*Milton.*)

1. *To INFORM*, 2. *MAKE KNOWN*, 3. *ACQUAINT*, 4. *APPRIZE*.

1. Unterrichten, benachrichtigen; 2. bekannt machen; 3. bekannt machen, benachrichtigen, melden; 4. unterrichten (belehren).

Das erste Zeitwort ist hier Gattung, die andern sind Arten; to inform heißt, mittheilen, was sich neulich zugetragen, oder das Gegentheil, und zwar direct oder indirect einer Person oder mehrern, es kann dies persönlich oder auf andere Weise geschehen; to make *known* ist, ans Licht bringen, was uns lange bekannt war und absichtlich verheimlicht worden, es ist größtentheils eine indirecte Mittheilung an viele Personen. To *acquaint* und *apprize* bedeuten, unmittelbare und persönliche Mittheilungen, auch solche, welche die Person betreffen, an die sie gerichtet sind; das letzte Zeitwort bezeichnet größere Umständlichkeit.

One *informs* the public of one's intentions, by means of an advertisement in one's own name; one *informs* the government or one's friends. One *informs* the magistrate of any irregularity that passes.— One *makes known* a fact through a circuitous channel, and without any name. — One *acquaints* a father with all the circumstances that respect his son's conduct; one *acquaints* the master of a family with the misconduct of his servants. — One *apprizes* a friend of a bequest that has been made to him; one *apprizes* a person of the time when he will be obliged to appear.

Religion *informs* us that misery and sin were produced together.
(*Johnson.*)

But fools to talking ever prone,
Are sure to make their follies *known*.
(*Gay.*)

I have the pleasure to *acquaint* you with the glad tidings of Hayes.
(*Chatham's Lett.*)

If any man lives under a minister that doth not act according to the rules of the gospel, it is his own fault in that he doth not *acquaint* the bishop with it. (*Beveridge.*)

Roscoe was one of the first who made us intimately *acquainted* with the later princes and taste and talent of Italy: before this, we looked upon Rome, and all who sat in the papal chair, with distrust, if not

with fear; and we could scarcely persuade ourselves that the Priest-king of the Vatican might be a person of lofty feelings and fine taste, and who loved mankind. (*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

After this modern star-chamber, which was left sitting, had agreed on its mode of vengeance, and the writer of the libel was made *acquainted* with his danger, he waited, in all humility, upon Lady C., and assured her, with every appearance of sincerity that she was not the person alluded to. (*Inchbald's Nat. and Art.*)

You know, without my telling you, with what zeal I have recommended you to Caesar, although you may not be *apprized* that I have frequently written to him upon that subject.

(*Melmoth's Lett. of Cicero.*)

There, undisturb'd by Folly, and *appris'd*
How great the danger of disturbing her,
To muse in silence, or, at least, confine
Remarks, that gall so many, to the few
My partners in retreat.

(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

1. *INFORMATION*, 2. *INTELLIGENCE*, 3. *NOTICE*. 4. *ADVICE*.

1. Nachricht, Kunde; 2. Mittheilung; Anzeige, Kunde; 3. Kenntniß, Kunde, Notiz; 4 Nachricht, Bericht.

Die Bedeutung von information ist am unbeschränktesten unter diesen Hauptwörtern, während die drei andern nur Arten von information sind. Was uns mitgetheilt wird, öffentlich oder privat, mündlich oder schriftlich, ist information; es ist größtentheils nicht förmlich. Notice, intelligence und advice, meistens förmlich, sind größtentheils öffentlich, besonders notice, das mündlich oder schriftlich stattfinden kann, während intelligence meistens schriftlich oder durch den Druck, und advice durch Briefe geschieht. Wenn information und intelligence (Unterricht, Belehrung; Verstand, Einsicht, Kenntniß) als Vorzüge des Charakters gebraucht werden, so bedeutet das erste Kenntnisse, das zweite Verstand, Erfahrung und Kenntnisse. Man kann das zweite nicht ohne das erste, aber dieses ohne im zweiten sich auszuzeichnen, haben.

A servant gives his master *information*, or one friend sends another *information* from the country. *Information*, as calculated to influence men's actions, ought to be correct. — A man of *information* may be an agreeable companion, and fitted to maintain conversation; but an *intelligent* man will be an instructive companion, and most fitted for conducting business. — *Intelligence* is given in the public prints of all that passes worthy of notice. Spies give intelligence of all that passes under their notice. *Intelligence*, as the first intimation of an interesting event, ought to be early. — Magistrates or officers give *notice* of such things as it concerns the public to know and to observe. No law of general interest is carried into effect without timely *notice* being given. A military commander sends *advice* to his government of the operations which are going forward under his direction. One merchant gives *advice* to another of the state of the market. Official *advices* often arrive to contradict non-official *intelligence*. *Advices*, as entering into details, ought to be clear and particular.

Morning was well advanced, when Tressilian, fatigued and overwatched, came down to the hall with the joyful *intelligence*, that the

Earl had awakened of himself, that he found his internal complaints much mitigated and spoke with cheerfulness. (*W. Scott's Kenilworth.*)

Never shall I forget the singular, the stunning sensation which the *intelligence* (of the death of Byron) produced. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

As he was dictating to his hearers with great autority, there came in a gentleman, who told us that there were several letters from France just come in, with *advice* that the king was in good health. (*Steele.*)

1. *To INFRINGE*, 2. *VIOLATE*, 3. *TRANSGRESS.*

1. Brechen, übertreten; 2. verletzen, brechen; 3. übertreten.

Bürgerliche und ſittliche Geſetze werden von denen übertreten, infringed, die ihnen zuwider handeln; Verträge und Verpflichtungen werden von denen verletzt, violated, dem ſie nicht heilig ſind; die Grenzen, welche die ſittlichen Geſetze beſtimmen, werden von dem übertreten, transgressed, der irgend einer Exceß ſchuldig iſt.

It is the business of government to see that the rights and privileges of individuals or particular bodies be not *infringed*. — Treaties and compacts are first *violated* and then justified. — The passions when not kept under proper control, will ever hurry men on to *transgress* the limits of right reason.

I hold friendship to be a very holy league, and no less than a piacle to *infringe* it. (*Howel.*)

Unchanged in all his boyish graces, young W., now a man, was never known to *infringe* upon the statutes of good-breeding. (*Inchbald's Nat. et Art.*)

No *violated* leagues with sharp remorse,
Shall sting the conscious victor. (*Somerville.*)

Besides the judicial tribunals, which remain to the present day, there were in the age of Elizabeth, several other courts, the arbitrary constitution of which was incompatible with the liberties of the subjects; the court of high commission, for the cognizances of religious offences; the court of starchamber, which inflicted the severest punishments for that comprehensive and undefinable *transgression*, contempt of the royal authority. (*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

For know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die,
From that day mortal. (*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

1. *INGENUITY*, 2. *WIT.*

1. Scharfſinn, Schöpferkraft, Genie; 2. Witz, Verſtand.

Das erſte faßt Erfindung in ſich, daß zweite Kenntniß, Wiſſenſchaft; in Gegenſtänden der Kunſt und Wiſſenſchaft iſt man ingenious, in denen der Empfindung, des Gefühls, der Meinungen und der Gedanken, witty.

A mechanical invention, or any ordinary contrivance, is *ingenious*; an *ingenious* solution of a difficulty; a conceit is *ingenious* as it is the fruit of one's own mind. — A flash of *wit*; a *witty* humour, a *witty* conversation. A conceit is *witty*, as it contains point, and strikes on the understanding of others.

The ancient atomical hypothesis might have slept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the present age recalled it from its urn and silence.
(*Granville.*)

Vathek is little known, and was never popular with the public; it has admirers among the *ingenious* and the travelled, who can appreciate its merits, and feel its claim to originality.
(*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

It matters not to her Unity how text-hunters and commentators, how all that tribe whom St. Paul styles »the disputers of this world«, may succeed in torturing the word of God by their perverse *ingenuity*.
(*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

When I broke loose from that great body of writers, who have employed their *wit* and parts in propagating vice and irreligion, I did not question, but I should be treated as an odd kind of fellow.
(*Addison.*)

Jeffrey is a person of great quickness of apprehension; of powerful, and when he pleases, playful *wit*. (*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

The author cannot conclude this apology, without making this one reflection; that, as *wit* is the noblest and most useful gift of human nature, so humour is the most agreeable, and where these two enter far into the composition of any work, they will render it always acceptable to the world. (*Swift's Tale.*)

Many regarded him (Lockhart) as a second Jeffrey, with equal *wit* and talent for ridicule, and a disposition to be fierce and severe — they have been agreeably disappointed. (*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

Wit, how delicious to man's dainty taste!
'Tis precious, as the vehicle of sense;
But, as its substitute, a dire disease,
Pernicious talent!
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *INHERENT*, 2. *INBRED*, 3. *INBORN*, 4. *INNATE*.

1. Anhangend, anklebend, beiwohnend, angeboren, eigen; 2. angeboren, natürlich; 3. angeboren; 4. angeboren, eigen.

Das erste bezeichnet eine fortdauernde Eigenschaft oder Eigenthümlichkeit, im Gegensatze mit Hinzugekommenem, Vergänglichem; inherent ist am Allgemeinsten in seiner Bedeutung, leblose Dinge haben besonders *inherent* properties. Das zweite entsteht aus Gewohnheit oder aus stufenweisem Fortschreiten, im Gegensatz mit thätiger Berührung, und ist nur da zu finden, wo Leben vorhanden ist. Das dritte bedeutet das rein Natürliche, im Gegensatz mit dem Künstlichen, wird gleich inbred nur von lebenden Wesen gesagt. Das vierte ist in seiner Bedeutung mit inborn gleich, weicht aber in seiner Anwendung ein wenig ab. In der Poesie und dem höhern Styl wird mehr inborn, in der Philosophie innate gebraucht.

Solidity is an *inherent* property of matter. A love of truth is an *inherent* property, in as much as nothing can totally destroy it. — Habits which are ingrafted into the natural disposition are properly *inbred:* whence the vulgar proverb that »what is *bred* in the bone will never be out of the flesh.« The properties of animals are *inbred* in them, in as much as they are derived through the medium of the breed of which the parent partakes. — A property may be *inborn*. Propensities, which are totally independent of education or external circumstances, are properly; *inborn;* as an *inborn* love of freedom, Genius is *inborn* in some men;

nobleness is *inborn* in others. There is an *inborn* talent in some men to command, and an *inborn* fitness in others to obey. — A love of truth is an *innate* property of the human mind.

The virtues of great men, like those of plants, are *inherent* in them, whether they are exerted or not; and the more strongly *inherent*, the less they are exerted; as a man is the more rich, the less he spends.

(*Pope's Scriblerus.*)

When my new mind had no infusion known,
Thou gav'st so deep a tincture of thine own,
That ever since I vainly try
To wash away th' *inherent* dye.

(*Cowley.*)

But he, my *inbred* enemy,
Forth issu'd brandishing his fatal dart,
Made to destroy; I fled, and cried out death.

(*Milton.*)

Despair, and secret shame, and conscious thought
Of *inborn* worth, his lab'ring soul oppressed.

(*Dryden.*)

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd.

(*Dryden.*)

1. *INJURY*, 2. *DAMAGE*, 3. *HURT*, 4. *HARM*, 5. *MISCHIEF*.

1. Schade, Nachtheil (Unrecht); 2. Nachtheil, Schade, Verluſt; 3. Verletzung Verwundung, Beſchädigung, Schade; 4. Schade, Nachtheil, Leid; 5. Unheil, Nachtheil, Schade, (Bosheit).

Injury iſt der allgemeinſte Ausdruck, es wird auf phyſiſche und moraliſche Körper angewendet, und bezieht ſich auf Körper, Geiſt und Umſtände; die andern ſind nur Arten von injury; damage vermindert den Werth eines Dinges und iſt nur auf phyſiſche Körper anwendbar; hurt zerſtört die Feſtigkeit oder das Ganze eines Dinges., und wird auch von Perſonen gebraucht. Zuweilen wird hurt in bildlichem Sinne von den Verhältniſſen eines Menſchen, oder von Dingen geſagt, in welchem Fall es den Begriff, verwunden oder Schmerzen verurſachen, in ſich ſchließt. Harm iſt injury, dem Beſchwerlichkeit und Ungemächlichkeit folgt; mischief iſt injury, das die Ordnung und Feſtigkeit von Dingen ſtört. Injury, harm und mischief werden von den Verhältniſſen der Menſchen oder Dinge geſagt, indem injury ſich auf Urſache und Wirkung, harm und mischief auf das Uebel in ſeinem Zuſtande bezieht.

Trade may suffer an *injury*; a building may suffer an *injury*. The situation of some buildings is an *injury* to them. An *injury* is not easily removed. — We may receive an *injury* or a *hurt* by a fall. A person sometimes sustains an *injury* which descends with him to the grave. It is an *injury* to society to let public offenders go free. — A building, a vessel, or merchandise suffer a *damage*. The falling of a chimney, or the breaking of a roof is a *damage*. A *damage* is easily repaired. — A sprain, a cut, or a bruise, are little *hurts* which are easily cured. To *hurt* a man's good name, reputation, morals. — Young people do not always consider the *harm* which there may be in some of their most imprudent actions. — The *mischief* of disseminating free principles among the young and the ignorant, has now been found to exceed all the good

which might result from the superior cultivation of the human mind, and the more extended diffusion of knowledge.

The distant Trojans never *injured* me. (*Pope.*)

Many times we do *injury* to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments. (*Watts.*)

Hazlitt's passion for singularity was *injurious* to his fame. (*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

The stream of time, which is continually washing the dissoluble fabrics of other poets, passes without *injury* by the adamant of Shakspeare. (*Johnson's Pref.*)

At length Erasmus, that great *injur'd* name,
(The glory of the priesthood, and the shame!)
Stem'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

(*Pope's Critic.*)

'Tis observable of those noxious animals, which have qualities most powerful to *injure* us, that they naturally avoid mankind, and never *hurt* as unless provoked, or necessitated by hunger. (*Pope's Guardian.*)

No plough shall *hurt* the glebe, no pruning hook the vine. (*Dryden.*)

My heart is turned to stone; I strike it and it
Hurts my hand. (*Shakspeare.*)

In arms and science 'tis the same,
Our rival's *hurt* creates our fame. (*Prior.*)

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should *harm* them. (*Ray.*)

These *harmless* people had several ways of being good company; for while one played, the other would sing some soothing ballad. (*Vicar.*)

With *harmless* play amidst the bowls he pass'd. (*Dryden.*)

Sooner than spill thy blood, I peril mine;
Sooner than *harm* a hair of thine, I place
In jeopardy a thousand heads, and some
As noble, nay, even nobler than thine own.

(*Byron's Faliero.*)

But what are the remedies for these growing evils? Every one allows the *mischief* of the present Poor-laws; puts his hands in his pockets, and says, «But what are we to do?« (*Bulwer's England.*)

I have learned from long experience, never to apprehend *mischief* from those understandings I have been able to provoke; for anger and fury, though they add strength to the sinews of the body, yet are found to relax those of the mind, and to render all its efforts feeble and impotent. (*Swift's Battle.*)

But furious Dido, with dark thoughts involv'd,
Shook at the mighty *mischief* she resolv'd.

(*Dryden.*)

1. *INSIDE*, 2. *INTERIOR*.

1. Die innere Seite, das Innere, Inwendige; 2. das Innere.

Das erste wird auf Körper von jeder Größe, das zweite besonders auf bedeutend große und von großem Umfange, angemessen angewendet.

The *inside* of a nut shell. — The *interior* of St. Paul's, of a palace, of the Alhambra.

As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it, according to the inviolable laws established among the ants. (*Addison.*)

Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. (*Shakesp. W. Tale.*)

Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper? (*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*)

The gates are drawn back, and the *interior* of the fane is discovered. (*Cumberland.*)

On one side it looked into the *interior* of the fortress, and had, at its foot, a small garden filled with the rarest flowers. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

1. *INSIDIOUS*, 2. *TREACHEROUS.*

1. Hinterliſtig, ränkevoll; 2. verrätheriſch.

Das erſte bezeichnet, auflauern, um den, welcher nicht auf ſeiner Hut iſt, zu fangen; das zweite hingegen, verhindern, daß man ſich vorſehe, indem man in einen Zuſtand der Sicherheit wiegt, um ſich deſto wirkſamer der Beute bemeiſtern zu können; es iſt alſo ein höherer Grad von Bosheit, als insidious.

An enemy is denominated *insidious*. The *insidious* man has recourse to various little artifices. The opponents to Christianity are fond of *insidious* attacks upon its sublime truths, because they have not always courage to proclaim their own shame. — The *insidious* man objects to a fair and open contest. — A friend is sometimes *treacherous*. The *treacherous* man pursues a system of direct falsehood in order to ruin his friend. The *treacherous* man assails in the dark him whom he should support. The *treachery* of some men depends for its success on the credulity of others.

Deceit, that friendship's mask *insidious* wears. (*Jenyns.*)

The Emperor (Comnenus) was sure to gain some important and permanent advantage, though very often he was ultimately defeated by the unblushing fickleness, or avowed *treachery* of the barbarians. (*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

The world must think him in the wrong,
Would say he made a *treach'rous* use
Of wit, to flatter and seduce.
(*Swift.*)

1. *INSIGHT*, 2. *INSPECTION.*

1. Einſicht, Kenntniß; 2. Beſichtigung, Beſchauung, Betrachtung.

Durch das erſte vermehren wir unſere Kenntniſſe, durch das zweite werden wir in den Stand geſetzt, Andere zu belehren.

One gets a view into a thing by an *insight*. An inquisitive traveller tries to get an *insight* into the manners, customs, laws, and government of the countries which he visits. — One takes a view over a thing by an *inspection*; by *inspection* a master discovers the errors which are committed by his scholars, and sets them right.

Angels both good and bad have a full *insight* into the activity and force of natural causes. (*South.*)

Perhaps indeed Humour is an essential requisite in the flesh-and-blood delineation of character; and a quick perception of the Ridiculous is necessary to the accnrate *insight* into the True. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Something no doubt is designed; but what that is, I will not presume to determine from an *inspection* of men's hearts. (*South.*)

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Consider every creature.

(*Milton.*)

1. *To INSINUATE*, 2. *INGRATIATE.*

1. Sich in Jemands Gunſt einſchleichen, ſich einſchmeicheln, beliebt machen; 2. beliebt machen, ſich einſchmeicheln.

Beide Zeitwörter drücken ein Bemühen aus, Gunſt zu erlangen, weichen jedoch in den Umſtänden der Handlung ab. Das erſte bezeichnet, jede Feinheit anwenden, um ſich unmerklich einzuſchmeicheln; der Bewegungsgrund iſt immer unlauter. Das zweite, liſtloſe Mittel in Bewegung ſetzen, um durch fortdauernden Umgang Wohlwollen zu erlangen; dieſer Beweggrund iſt zuläſſig. Insinuate wird auch in uneigentlichem Sinne gebraucht für: unvermerkt eindringen.

Low persons *insinuate* themselves into the favour of their superiors, in order to obtain an influence over them. — Water will *insinuate* itself into every body that is in the smallest degree porous. — It is commendable in a young person to wish to *ingratiate* himself with those who are entitled to his esteem and respect. There are few persons of so much apathy, that it may not be possible, one way or another, to *ingratiate* one's self into their favour.

She entreated Solyman to allow her sons the liberty of appearing at court, hoping that by gaining access to their father, they might, by their good qualities and dutiful deportment, *insinuate* themselves into that place in his affection which Mustapha had formerly held.

(*Robertson's Charles V.*)

Shutting herself up with them, however, she endeavoured to *insinuate* herself into their confidence. (*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

The same character of despotism *insinuated* itself into every court of Europe. (*Burke.*)

My resolution was now to *ingratiate* myself with men whose reputation was established. (*Johnson.*)

1. *INSIPID*, 2. *DULL*, 3. *FLAT.*

1. Geſchmacklos, abgeſchmackt; 2. dunkel, matt, ſchwach, ſchal, geiſtlos; 3. ſchal, fade, ſeicht.

Dieſe Beiwörter bezeichnen in moraliſchem Sinne einen Mangel an Geiſt, und iſt dieſe bildliche Bedeutung aus verſchiedenen Eigenthümlichkeiten in der Natur genommen, als: insipid bezieht ſich auf Geſchmack, dull auf Farben, flat auf die Eigenthümlichkeit der Oberfläche oder Außenſeite.

The want of mind or character renders a man *insipid*. An *insipid* writer is without sentiment of any kind or degree. — The want of spirit in a moral composition, which constitute its *dulness*, deprives it at the same time of that ingredient which should awaken attention. A *dull* writer fails in vivacity and vigour of sentiment. — Moral representations as are calculated to raise the spirits are termed spirited, whilst those which

fail in this object are termed *flat*. A *flat* performance is wanting in the property of provoking mirth, which should be its peculiar ingredient.

To a covetous man all other things but wealth are *insipid*. (*South.*)

But yet beware of councils when too full,
Number makes long disputes and graveness *dull*.
(*Denham.*)

The senses are disgusted with their old entertainments, aud existence turns *flat* and *insipid*. (*Grove.*)

1. *To INSIST*, 2. *PERSIST*.

1. Beſtehen, verweilen; 2. beſtehen, beharren.

Das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet, auf einer Sache beſtehen, indem man ſie durch Gründe behauptet; das zweite, bei etwas beharren, indem man fortfährt es zu thun; es iſt eine bloße Handlung des Willens, größtentheils der Thorheit und des Eigenſinns, und wird meiſtens in üblem Sinne gebraucht, während *insist* jederzeit eine Handlung der Beſonnenheit iſt und in gutem Sinne gebraucht wird.

A person *insists* on that which he conceives to be his right, or on that which he conceives to be right. A parent ought to *insist* on all matters that are of essential importance to his children. — A person *persists* in that which he has no will to give up. A spoiled child *persists* in its follies from perversity of humour.

This natural tendency of despotic power to ignorance and barbarity, though not *insisted* upon by others, is, I think, no inconsiderable argument against that form of government. (*Addison.*)

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. (*Addison.*)

1. *INSPECTION*, 2. *SUPERINTENDENCY*, 3. *OVERSIGHT*.

1. Beſichtigung, Beſchauung, Aufſicht; 2. Oberaufſicht; 3. Aufſicht.

Die erſten beiden bezeichnen, das Betragen Anderer genau beobachten; das erſte faßt wenig mehr, als die Erhaltung der Ordnung in ſich; das zweite umfaßt die Anordnung des Ganzen. *Inspection* wird von Dingen und Perſonen, oversight nur von Perſonen gebraucht, und bedeutet Aufſicht, um Unregelmäßigkeit und Unordnung vorzubeugen.

The monitor of a school has the *inspection* of the conduct of his school-fellows. The officers of an army *inspect* the men, to see that they observe all the rules that have been laid down to them. Fidelity is peculiarly wanted in an *inspector*. One has the *inspection* of books in order to ascertain their accuracy. An *inspector* of the customs. — The master has the *superintendence* of the school. A general or superior officer has the *superintendence* of any military operation. Judgment and experience are peculiarly wanted in a *superintendant*. — An *overseer* of the poor.

This author proposes that there should be examiners appointed to *inspect* the genius of every particular boy. (*Budgell.*)

When female minds are imbittered by age or solitude, their malignity is generally exerted in a spiteful *superintendence* of trifles. (*Johnson.*)

He entered the house with her, and heard her apply to the *overseers* of the parish for relief: she stated her case as one of great hardship: to add to her distress, the infant in her arms was suffering under the fearful visitation of the smallpox. (*Bulwer's England.*)

1. *INSTANT*, 2. *MOMENT.*

1. und 2. Der Augenblick.

Das erste wird immer für die gegenwärtige Zeit, das zweite gewöhnlich für die vergangene, gegenwärtige oder zukünftige gebraucht. Instant bezeichnet einen kürzern Zeitraum, als moment, wenn sie beide als gegenwärtige Zeit gebraucht werden.

A dutiful child comes the *instant* he is called; a prudent person embraces the favourable *moment*. When we desire a person to do a thing this *instant*, it requires haste; if we desire him to do it this *moment*, it only admits of no delay. *Instantaneous* relief is necessary on some occasions to preserve life; a *moment's* thought will furnish a ready wit with a suitable reply.

Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. (*Locke.*)

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being. (*Hooker.*)

Some circumstances of misery are so powerfully ridiculous, that neither kindness nor duty can withstand them; they force the friend, the dependant, or the child, to give way to *instantaneous* motions of merriment. (*Johnson.*)

I can easily overlook any present *momentary* sorrow, when I reflect that it is in my power to be happy a thousand years hence. (*Berkeley.*)

A tale well told, or a comedy or a tragedy well wrought up, may have a *momentary* effect upon the mind, by heating the imagination, surprizing the judgment, and affecting strongly the passions. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

1. *INSTRUMENT*, 2. *TOOL.*

1. und 2. Werkzeug.

Beide Hauptwörter bezeichnen das Mittel, einen Zweck zu erreichen, doch das erste größtentheils in gutem, das zweite nur in üblem Sinne von Personen.

Individuals in high stations are often the *instruments* in bringing about great changes in nations. — Spies and informers are the worthless *tools* of government.

Devotion has often been found a powerful *instrument* in humanizing the manners of men. (*Blair.*)

»You imagine then«, said Burly, that the Almighty, in times of difficulty, does not raise up *instruments* to deliver his church from her oppressors? (*W. Scott's Old Mort.*)

The poetry of Shakspeare was inspiration indeed: he is not so much an imitator, as an *instrument*, of Nature; and 'tis not so just to say that he speaks from her, as that she speaks through him. (*Pope's Pref.*)

Yet was not Conrad thus by Nature sent
To lead the guilty — guilt's worst *instrument* —
His soul was changed, before his deeds had driven
Him forth to war with man and forfeit heaven.
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

Cromwell laid his plans long before-hand; he studied the views and dispositions of all from whose influence he had any thing to hope or fear; and he employed every expedient to win their affections, and to make them the blind unconscious *tools* of his policy.
(*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

1. *INTELLECT*, 2. *GENIUS*, 3. *TALENT*.

1. Verstand, Erkenntnißvermögen; 2. Anlage, Fähigkeit, Genie, Schöpfergeist; 3. Talent, Naturgabe, Kunstgeschick.

Intellect ist hier die Gattung, da es die beiden andern in sich schließt; genius und talent kann ohne intellect nicht sein, wohl aber intellect ohne diese. Ein Mann von intellect zeichnet sich vor Andern durch die Feinheit oder Schärfe seiner Bemerkungen, durch die Genauigkeit seines Urtheils, durch die Originalität (Ureigenheit) seiner Gedanken, so wie durch andere besondere Merkmahle geistiger Kraft aus; Forschung und Abstraction erfordern besonders intellect, welches gräßtentheils nur eine Eigenschaft des reifern Alters, und oft, so zu sagen, ein Erbtheil in gewissen Familien ist.

Genius ist eine besondere Kraftäußerung des intellect, eine hervorragende, individuelle Eigenschaft, ein reiner Funken einer göttlichen Flamme, im Gegensatz mit allem Künstlichen, Erworbenen und Zufälligen, und begleitet oft, gleich talent, schon das Jugendleben.

Talent, eine Modification von intellect, besondere Geistesgaben, natürlich oder erworben, und auf die Uebungen und Fähigkeiten des Geistes und des Körpers sich beziehend; oft sowohl die Frucht der Uebung, als der Erfahrung.

A man of *intellect* may be a good writer, but it requires a *genius* for poetry to be a poet, a *genius* for painting to be a painter, a *genius* for sculpture to be a statuary. We speak in general of the *intellect* of a man only, but of the *genius* or *talent* of a youth. *Intellect* qualifies a person for conversation, and affords him great enjoyment: *genius* qualifies a person for the most exalted efforts of the human mind; *talent*, for the active duties and employment of life. — It requires a *talent* to learn languages; some have a *talent* for imitation, others for humour.

There was a select set, supposed to be distinguished by superiority of *intellects*, who always passed the evening together. (*Johnson.*)

Read the Italian translation of the German Grillparzer; the tragedy of Sappho is superb and sublime! There is no denying it. The man has done great thing in writing that play. And who is he? I know him not; but ages will. 'Tis a high *intellect*. (*Byron's Lett.*)

It was the object of Johnson to exhibit the *genius* as well as the persons of the poets; to give us their mental picture along with their bodily, and I know of no writer who has equalled him. He knew it was by their *intellect* that they had purchased the distinction of biography.
(*Cunningham's Brit. Literat.*)

Thomson thinks in a peculiar train, and always thinks as a man of *genius*. (*Johnson.*)

In vigour and variety of *genius* Robert Southey has few equals; his natural *talents*, as well as his acquirements, belong to the historic order. — Few men have died with a higher reputation for historic *talent* and eloquence than Mackintosh. — He was a sayer of splendid things —

a man of high *talent*, of varied attainments, but not an original, or even powerful thinker. (*Cunningham's Brit. Literat.*)

It is commonly thought that the sagacity of the Jesuits in discovering the *talent* of a young student has not a little contributed to the figure which their order has made in the world. (*Budgell.*)

1. *INTERCOURSE*, 2. *COMMUNICATION*, 3. *CONNEXION*, 4. *COMMERCE*.

1. Verkehr, Verbindung; 2. Verkehr, Verbindung, Umgang, Zusammenhang; 3. Verknüpfung, Verbindung, Zusammenhang; 4. Handel, Verkehr, Umgang.

Intercourse und commerce besteht nur zwischen Personen; communication und connexion zwischen Personen und Dingen. Intercourse mit Personen kann auf verschiedene Weise Statt finden: als Austausch von Höflichkeiten, welches ein friendly intercourse ist; als Austausch von Waaren, commercial intercourse, oder Gedanken, a verbal or partial intercourse. Communication, in diesem Sinne, ist eine Art intercourse, welcher in der Mittheilung unserer Gedanken besteht. Connexion ist ein fortdauernder intercourse: von einem Manne, der einen regular intercourse des Geschäftes wegen mit einem Andern unterhält, sagt man, er steht mit ihm in connexion. Commerce ist eine Art allgemeiner, aber vertrauter intercourse. Von Dingen wird communication hinsichtlich auf Orte im eigentlichen Sinne gebraucht; connexion im eigentlichen oder uneigentlichen Sinne.

As soon, however as the art of navigation became known, a new species of correspondence among men took place. It is from this aera that we must date the commencement of such an *intercourse* between nations as deserves the appellation of *commerce*. — A *communication* is kept up between two countries by means of regular or irregular conveyances. There is a *communication* between these two rooms by a passage that opens from one to the other. — A *connexion* subsits between two towns when the inhabitants trade with each other, intermarry and the like. One house has a *connexion* with another where there is a common passage or thoroughfare to them.

The world is maintained by *intercourse*. (*South.*)

Thus a commercial *intercourse* begins, and is carried on among the members of the same community. (*Robertson's Hist. of America.*)

Surely — surely man! it is not good for thee to sit alone — thou wast made for social *intercourse* and gentle greetings, and this improvement of our natures from it, I appeal to, as my evidence. (*Sent. Journey.*)

How happy is an intellectual being, who, by prayer and meditation, opens this *communication* between God and his own soul. (*Addison.*)

A very material part of our happiness or misery arises from the *connexions* we have with those around us. (*Blair.*)

I should venture to call politeness benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves, in little, daily and hourly occurrences in the *commerce* of life. (*Chatham.*)

In Paris, there are scarce two orders of beings more different: for the legislative and executive powers of the shop not resting in the husband, he seldom comes there — in some dark and dismal room behind, he sits *commerceless* in his thrum night-cap, the same rough son of Nature that Nature left him. (*Sent. Journey.*)

1. *INTERVAL*, 2. *RESPITE*.

1. Zwischenraum, Zwischenzeit, Frist; 2. Frist, Aufschub.

Respite erfordert immer interval, aber es giebt viele intervals, wo respite nicht Statt findet. Interval bezieht sich immer auf Zeit; respite schließt auch den Begriff von Handlung innerhalb dieser Zeit in sich.

Intervals of ease are a *respite* to one who is oppressed with labour; the *interval* which is sometimes granted to a criminal before his execution is in the properest sense a *respite*.

Any uncommon exertion of strength, or perseverance in labour, is succeeded by a long *interval* of languor. (*Johnson.*)

The century and half following was a very busy period, the *intervals* between every war being so short. (*Swift.*)

Give me leave to allow myself no *respite* from labour. (*Spectator.*)

I had hope to spend
Quiet, though sad, the *respite* of that day,
That must be mortal to us both. (*Milton.*)

1. *To INTRODUCE*, 2. *PRESENT*.

1. Einführen, bekannt machen, vorführen; 2. vorstellen.

In Bezug auf Personen wird das erste Zeitwort von solchen, die auf gleichem Fuße stehen, gebraucht; das zweite von Einführung bei Personen von Rang und Macht. Bei Dingen, wird present gebraucht, wenn eine öffentliche Einführung Statt findet.

One literary man is *introduced* to another by means of a common friend, or a person may *introduce* himself. — Subjects are *introduced* in the course of conversation. — A person is *presented* at court by means of a nobleman. — Men's particular views upon certain subjects are *presented* to the notice of others through the medium of publication.

If he vill *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it. (*Sayer's Trial.*)

The endeavours of freethinkers tend only to *introduce* slavery and error among men. (*Berkeley.*)

Sir Ralph carried the man with him the next morning and *presented* him to the Duke. (*Clarendon.*)

The Prince Regent ordered me to be *presented* to him at a ball; and after some sayings peculiarly pleasing from royal lips, as to my own attempts, he talked to me of you and your immortalities. (*Byron's Lett.*)

1. *To INTRUDE*, 2. *OBTRUDE*.

1. Eindringen; 2. sich aufdrängen, aufdringen.

Das erste Zeitwort bedeutet, in einen Ort dringen; das zweite, sich aufdrängen, um bemerkt zu werden. In eine Gesellschaft ohne Einladung und Erlaubniß gehen, ist intrusion, in denselben Verhältnissen an der Unterhaltung Theil nehmen, obtrusion; wir verletzen die Rechte Anderer durch intruding, wir sind anspruchsvoll, anmaßend durch obtruding. In moralischer Bedeutung findet derselbe Unterschied Statt.

A person *intrudes* out of curiosity, or any other personal gratification; he *obtrudes* out of vanity. Politeness denominates it *intrusion*

to pass the threshold of another, without having first ascertained that we are perfectly welcome; modesty denominates it *obtruding* to offer an opinion in the presence of another, unless we are expressly invited or authorized by our relationship and situation. There is no thinking man who does not feel the value of having some place of retirement, which is free from the *intrusion* of all impertinent visitants; it is the fault of young persons, who have formed any opinions for themselves, to *obtrude* them upon every one who will give them a hearing. — There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in *obtruding* them. —

The *intrusion* of scruples, and the recollection of better notions, will not suffer some to live contented with their own conduct.
(*Johnson.*)

How's this, my son? Why this *intrusion*?
Were not my orders that I should be private?
(*Addison.*)

Silence, thou lonely power, the door be thine;
See on the hallow'd hour that none *intrude,*
Save a few chosen friends, who sometimes deign
To bless my humble roof, with sense refin'd.
(*Thomson's Winter.*)

But weightier reasons may be guessed
For their lord's strict and stern behest,
That none should on his steps *intrude,*
Whene'er he sought his solitude.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

The object of the senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no. (*Locke.*)

Though I had now pretty well convinced myself that if, as Protestants assure us, the pure original of their Creed is to be found in the first ages, it must be found there in some such modest and *unobtrusive* shape as that of a certain tragic author's »moon behind a cloud«, I did not, even yet, allow myself to despair of catching, at least, a glimpse of this retired luminary. (*Th. Moor's Travels.*)

Yet I agree in some measure, answered Harley, with those who think, that charity to our common beggars is often misplaced: there are objects less *obtrusive* whose title is a better one.
(*Mackenzie's Man of Feeling.*)

1. *INVASION*, 2. *INCURSION*, 3. *IRRUPTION*, 4. *INROAD*.

1. Streiferei, feindlicher Anfall, Einfall oder Streifzug; 2. Einfall, Streiferei; 3. Einbruch, gewaltsamer Eindrang; 4. Einfall, Streiferei.

Diese Zeitwörter bezeichnen den Begriff, gewaltsam in ein fremdes Gebiet treten. Das erste wird von entfernten Ländern gesagt, es ist die Handlung eines regelmäßigen Heeres; das zweite von benachbarten Staaten; das dritte bedeutet die unregelmäßige, ungestüme Bewegung zuchtloser Heereshaufen. Inroad macht ein Eroberer, welcher den gegenwärtigen Besitzer eines Landes zu vertreiben beabsichtigt: invasion verhält sich daher zu inroad wie das Mittel zum Zwecke; das letztere ist jedoch oft nur eine parzielle invasion, und auch oft ohne eigentliche invasion. Im uneigentlichen Sinne behalten diese Hauptwörter eine gleiche Bedeutung.

Alexander *invaded* India; Hannibal crossed the Alps, and made an *invasion* into Italy. The *invasion* of France by the Allies was one of the grandest military movements that the world has ever witnessed. It is the peculiar excellence of the English constitution to guard against, and remedy, any *invasions* without disturbing the public peace. — The *incursion* or *irruption* of unpleasant thoughts in the mind. — The *inroads* which disease makes on the constitution are very great.

Far off we hear the waves, which surly sound,
Invade the rocks; the rocks their groans rebound.
(*Dryden.*)

What art thou, frost? and whence are thy keen stores
Deriv'd, thou secret all-*invading* power,
Whom e'en th'illusive fluid cannot fly?
(*Thomson's Winter.*)

The borderers on each side the Tweed used to make frequent *incursions* into England or Scotland. Britain, by its situation, was removed from the fury of these barbarous *incursions.* (*Hume.*)

In the year 1080 Alexius Comnenus ascended the throne of the empire, that is, he was declared sovereign of Constantinople, its precincts and dependencies; nor, if he was disposed to lead a life of relaxation, would the savage *incursions* of the Scythians or the Hungarians frequently disturb the imperial slumbers, if limited to his own capital.
(*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

It has been seen from the letter of St. Patrick to Coroticus, that, so late as the middle of the fifth century, the *incursions* of the Picts and Scots into the territories of the Britons had not yet been discontinued. (*Moor's Ireland.*)

The *irruption* of the Goths and Vandals into Europe has been acted over again by the late revolutionary armies of France. The study of ancient literature was interrupted in Europe, by the *irruption* of the northern nations. (*Johnson.*)

Repelled within the limits of the Pyrenees, the mixed hordes of Asia and Africa, that formed this great *irruption*, gave up the Moslem principle of conquest, and sought to establish in Spain a peaceful and permanent dominion. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

Retirement was their object; therefore all they dreaded was the horrible *irruptions* of a country neighbourhood, but this they had happily prevented. (*The World.*)

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy (*Clarendon.*)

Alexander made such *inroads* into Persia, as to become master of the whole country; but the French republic, and all its usurped authorities, made *inroads* into different countries by means of spies and revolutionary incendiaries, who effected more than the sword in subjecting them to the power of France. Rest and labour equally perceive their reign of short duration and uncertain tenure, and their empire liable to *inroads* from those who are alike enemies to both. (*Johnson.*)

Ay, no *inroad* this
Of the Northumbrian, bent to take a spoil,
No sportive war, no tournament essay
Of some young knight, resolv'd to break a spear
And stain with hostile blood his maiden arms.
The Danes are landed: we must beat them back,
Or live the slaves of Denmark.
(*Home's Douglas.*)

1. *To INVEST*, 2. *ENDUE.*

1. Bekleiden; 2. ausstatten, begaben.

Das erste Zeitwort betrifft äußere Gegenstände, und ist eine wirklich äußere Handlung; das zweite innere Gegenstände, und kann bloß erdichtet oder geistig sein.

We *invest* a person with an office; the king is *invested* with supreme authority. — A person is *endued* with good qualities; a lover *endues* his mistress with every earthly perfection. Imagination *endues* things with properties.

A strict and efficacious constitution, indeed, which *invests* the church with no power at all, but where men will be so civil as to obey it. (*South.*)

But it was also true that by his (Cromwell's) orders men were arrested and committed without lawful cause; that juries were packed; that a most unconstitutional tribunal, the high court of justice, had been established; and that the major-generals had been *invested* with powers the most arbitrary and oppressive. (*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

As in the natural body, the eye does not speak, nor the tongue see; so neither in the spiritual, is every one *endued* also with the gift and spirit of government. (*South.*)

'Tis true, we are *endued* with an imperfect power of spreading our happiness sometimes beyond her (Nature's) limits, but 'tis so ordered, that from the want of languages, connections, and dependencies, and from the difference in education, customs and habits, we lie under so many impediments in communicating our sensations out of our own sphere, as often amount to a total impossibility. (*Sterne's Sent. Journey.*)

It is certain, the less a man is *endued* with any virtue, the more need he has to have it plentifully bestowed, especially those good qualities of which the world generally believes he hath none at all: for who will thank a man for giving him that which he has?

(*Pope's Scriblerus.*)

1. *INVIDUOUS*, 2. *ENVIOUS.*

1. Neidisch, gehässig; 2. neidisch.

Das erste bedeutet in gewöhnlichem Sinne, Mißvergnügen, Unwillen verursachen, und qualifizirt die Sache; das zweite Mißvergnügen über das Gute, welches Andern zu Theil wird, empfinden, und qualifizirt die Gemüthsbeschaffenheit.

A task is *invidious* that puts one in the way of giving offence. It is *invidious* for one author to be judge against another who has written on the same subject. A look is *envious*. A man is *envious* when the prospect of another's happiness gives him pain.

I cannot for my part find any thing *invidious* or sparing in those verses, but wonder Mr. Dryden was of that opinion. (*Pope's Pref.*)

For I must speak what wisdom would conceal,
And truths *invidious* to the great reveal.

(*Pope.*)

They that desire to excel in too many matters out of levity and vain glory, are ever *envious*. (*Bacon.*)

Say, brother, whence the dire disgrace?
What *envious* hand has robb'd your face?

(*Gay's Fables.*)

Cease, ye prudes, your *envious* railings,
Lovely Burns has charms — confess:
True it is, she had one failing —
Had a woman ever less?

(*Burns' Poems.*)

1. *INWARD*, 2. *INTERNAL*, 3. *INNER*, 4. *INTERIOR*.

1. Innere; 2. innere; 3. innere, 4. innere.

Inward bedeutet die Seite, die nicht absolut innerhalb ist; es wird häufiger gebraucht, um einen Zustand zu bezeichnen, als einen Gegenstand zu qualifiziren; hinsichtlich auf Lage ist es unbeschränkt.

Internal bezeichnet, positiv drinnen, qualifizirt den Gegenstand.

Inner, als Comparativ von inward, bedeutet mehr inward, und ist auf solche Körper anwendbar, welche spezifische Grade von Einschließung zulassen.

Interior, als Comparativ von internal, bedeutet mehr internal, und ist auf geräumige, umwickelnde Gegenstände anwendbar.

What we take in the mouth is *inward* in distinction from that which may be applied to the lips. — That is properly *internal* which lies in the very frame and system of the body. — The *inner* shell of a nut is that wich is inclosed in the *inward*. — The *interior* coat of the intestines.

If we accurately observe the *inward* movings and actings of the heart, we shall find that temptation wins upon it by very small gradations.

(*South.*)

Yet sometimes nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty,
Their *inward* lost.

(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

Contentment walks
The sunny glade, and feels an *inward* bliss
Spring o'er her heart, beyond the pow'r of kings
To purchase.

(*Thomson's Spring.*)

It is not probable that the sons of Aesculapius could be ignorant of any thing which had at that time been discovered with respect to *internal* medecine.

(*James.*)

But the queen dined that day in private: and after a short pause, her maids of honour entered in procession, and with much reverence and solemnity, took the dishes from the table, and carried them into an *inner* apartment.

(*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

And now against th' gate
Of th' *inner* court, their growing force they bring.

(*Denham.*)

Spain has not been inattentive to the *interior* government of her colonies.

(*Robertson.*)

1. *To JEST*, 2. *JOKE*, 3. *MAKE GAME*, 4. *SPORT*.

1. Scherzen, ſpaßen; 2. ſcherzen, ſpaßen; 3. Scherz treiben, Spott treiben; 4. ſein Spiel, ſeinen Scherz treiben.

Das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet, Andere lachen machen; der Scherz, jest, iſt auf den Gegenſtand gerichtet, und iſt ſelten harmlos, weil man Jemand lächerlich machen will. To jest beſteht in Worten oder entſprechenden Zeichen, und iſt beſonders Perſonen, welche eine Rolle ſpielen, angemeſſen. Das zweite Zeitwort bedeutet, Gefallen an dem Spaße finden, den man mit Jemand hat. Dieſer joke, von niedrigerer Art als jest, iſt oft zuläſſig; er beſteht nicht nur in Worten, ſondern in Handlungen, welche berechnet ſind, Freude zu erwecken, und iſt beſonders auf vertraulichen Umgang anwendbar. Das dritte Zeitwort wird nur von Perſonen angewendet, das vierte von Perſonen und Dingen; beide werden, gleich to jest, in dem üblen Sinne gemeint, einen Gegenſtand leichter behandeln, als er verdient. To make game beſteht mehr in Gelächter, als to jest und joke, ohne jedoch den Scharfſinn des erſten und die Gutmüthigkeit des zweiten zu haben: es iſt die Rolle eines Narren. To sport with, oder to make sport of, beſteht nicht nur in Handlungen, ſondern liegt auch im Betragen; es iſt der Irrthum eines ſchwachen Gemüths, das nichts gehörig zu würdigen weiß.

One attempts to make a thing laughable or ridiculous by *jesting* about it, or treating it in a *jesting* manner. The most serious subject may be degraded by being turned into a *jest*. Court fools and buffoons used formerly to break their *jests* upon every subject by which they thought to entertain their employers. — One attempts to excite good humour in others, or indulge it in oneself by *joking* with them. Melancholy or dejection of the mind may be conveniently dispelled by a *joke*. Those who know to *joke* with good-nature and discretion may contribute to the mirth of the company. — To *make game* is the part of the fool who wishes to make others appear what he himself really is. — The fool *sports* with his reputation, when he risks the loss of it for a bauble.

You break *jests* as braggards do their blades, which, God be thanked, hurt not. (*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

Lewis the fourteenth *jested* sometimes on his own ignorance, and there were other defects in his character owing to his education, which he did not see. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

Lord Marmion ill could brook such *jest;*
He roll'd his kindling eye,
With pain his rising wrath suppress'd,
Yet made a calm reply.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

But those who aim at ridicule,
Should fix upon some certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in *jest*.
(*Swift.*)

He was evidently the wit of the family, dealing very much in sly *jokes* and inuendos with the ladies, and making infinite merriment by harpings upon old themes, which, unfortunately, my ignorance of the family chronicles did not permit me to enjoy. (*W. Irving's Sk. B.*)

How fond are men of rule and place,
Who court it from the mean and base,
They love the cellar's vulgar *joke*,
And lose their hours in ale and smoke.
(*Gay.*)

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal, to distress me more;
Or make a *game* of my calamities?

(*Milton.*)

When Samson's eyes were out, of a public magistrate he was made a public *sport.* (*South.*)

1. *JOURNEY*, 2. *TRAVEL*, 3. *VOYAGE.*

1. Tagereise, Reise, Landreise; 2. Reise; 3. Reise, Seereise.

Das erste bezeichnet einen Weg, den man in einem Tage zurücklegen kann, und im Allgemeinen jede kurze Reise von einem Ort zum andern, gewöhnlich wegen häuslicher Angelegenheiten oder zum Vergnügen unternommen; es wird auch oft zur Bezeichnung einer großen, aber gewöhnlichen Landreise gebraucht, die auf unbestimmte Zeit gemacht wird; das zweite eine mühsame, ermüdende, und im Allgemeinen jede lange, Monate und Jahre dauernde Reise, zur Unterhaltung und Belehrung unternommen; das dritte, ursprünglich jede Reise in die Ferne, bedeutet jetzt nur eine Monate und Jahre dauernde Seereise, größtentheils des Handels und der Entdeckungen wegen unternommen.

We take *journies* in different counties in England; we make a *voyage* to the Indies, and *travel* over Germany. The Israelites are said to have *journied* in the wilderness forty years, because they went but short distances at a time. — It is a part of polite education for young men of fortune to *travel* into those countries of Europe which comprehend the grand tour as it is termed. — A *voyage* round the world, which was at first a formidable undertaking, is now become familiar to the mind by its frequency.

Consoled, therefore, with this reflection, he went, in good spirits, to soothe the populace, and make the proper arrangements for his master's *journey.* (*Beckford's Vathek.*)

We arrived after sunset at a little town, among the hills, after a fatiguing *journey* over a wide houseless plain, where we had been repeatedly drenched with showers. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

I even *journeyed* one long summer's day to the summit of the most distant hill, from whence I stretched my eye over many a mile of terra incognita, and was astonished to find how vast a globe I inhabited.

(*Irving's S. B.*)

After *journeying* through various countries of the south of Europe, our attention was turned towards the East, according to our original destination. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

To Paradise, the happy seat of man,
His *journey's* end, and our beginning woe.

(*Milton.*)

And here, before setting forth, let me indulge in a few previous remarks on Spanish scenery and Spanish *travelling.* (*Alhambra.*)

He that goes into a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school, and not to *travel.* (*Bacon.*)

Darvell had already *travelled* extensively; and to him I had applied for information with regard to the conduct of my intended *journey.*

(*Byron's Fragm.*)

Danger, long *travel*, want, or woe,
Soon change the form that best we know.

(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

Is there no young squarer now, that will make a *voyage* with him to the devil? (*Shakesp. Much ado.*)

To an American visiting Europe, the long *voyage* he has to make is an excellent preparative. (*Irving's Sketch Book.*)

Calm and serene, he sees approaching death,
As the safe port, the peaceful silent shore,
Where he may rest, life's tedious *voyage* o'er.
(*Jenyns.*)

By night, from objects free, from passion cool,
Thoughts uncontrol'd, and unimpress'd, the births
Of pure election, arbitrary range,
Not to the limits of one world confin'd,
But from ethereal *travels* light on earth,
As *voyagers* drop anchor for repose.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *JOY*, 2. *GLADNESS*, 3. *MIRTH*.

1. Freude; 2. Freude, Vergnügen; 3. Freude, Luſt.

Alle drei Hauptwörter bezeichnen einen glücklichen Zuſtand des Gemüths; joy und gladness liegt mehr innerlich, mirth iſt die unmittelbare Folge äußerer Umſtände. Was joy und gladness erweckt, iſt von dauernder Art, was mirth erregt, nur temporär; das erſte iſt die lebhafteſte Seelenempfindung, das zweite an Eigenſchaft dem erſten gleichend, aber von geringerem Grade. Die wichtigſten Lebensereigniſſe erregen joy, bei gewöhnlichen Gelegenheiten empfinden wir gladness; die Freuden der Tafel, die Luſt des Tanzes und andere geſellige Beluſtigungen rufen mirth hervor, die ſich durch Lachen, Singen und Geräuſch verkündet, während joy ſich im Antlitz mahlt, oder auf verſchiedene Weiſen ſich äußert, und gladness, ſtill fühlend und genießend, ſich nicht äußerlich verkündet.

The return of the prodigal son awakened *joy* in the heart of his father. Public events of a gratifying nature produce universal *joy*. — A man feels *gladness* at being relieved from some distress or trouble. — He who is absorbed in his private distresses, is ill prepared to partake of the *mirth* with which he is surrounded at the festive board.

The scene of early love again rises green to memory beyond the sterile waste of years; and the idea of home, fraught with the fragrance of home-dwelling *joys*, reanimates the drooping spirit; as the Arabian breeze will sometimes waft the freshness of the distants fields to the weary pilgrim of the desert. (*W. Irving's Sketch Book.*)

His thoughts triumphant, heav'n alone employs,
And hope anticipates his fortune *joys*.
(*Jenyns.*)

Give me again a faithful few,
In years and feelings still the same,
And I will fly the midnight crew,
Where boist'rous *joy* is but a name.
(*Byron's Poems.*)

None of the poets have observed so well as Milton those secret overflowings of *gladness*, which diffuse themselves through the mind of the beholder upon surveying the gay scenes of nature. (*Addison.*)

It was really delightful to see the old squire seated in his hereditary elbow chair, by the hospitable fire-side of his ancestors, and looking around him like the sun of a system, beaming warmth and *gladness* to every heart. (*W. Irving's Sk. Book.*)

The *mirth* of the company was greatly promoted by the humours of an eccentric personnage whom Mr. Bracebridge always addressed with the quaint appellation of Master Simon. (*W. Irving's Sk. B.*)

1. *JUDGMENT*, 2. *DISCRETION*, 3. *PRUDENCE*.

1. Urtheil, Urtheilskraft, Urtheilsvermögen; 2. Vorsichtigkeit, Besonnenheit, Klugheit; 3. Klugheit.

Diese Ausdrücke werden gebraucht, um die verschiedenen Arten praktischer Weisheit zu bezeichnen, welche das Betragen im gewöhnlichen Leben regeln.

Judgment, die Fähigkeit, Recht von Unrecht im Allgemeinen zu unterscheiden;

Discretion und **Prudence** dienen zu demselben Zwecke in besondern Fällen.

Judgment ist entscheidend; das Urtheil ist folgerecht, es befähigt, die Wahrheit zu entdecken: discretion ist beschauend, es erkennt, was nach aller Wahrscheinlichkeit recht ist. Judgment handelt nach einer bestimmten Regel; discretion nach den Umständen und ist sich selbst Regel. Das erste entscheidet in der Wahl des Guten; das zweite verwahrt oft nur gegen Irrthum, und wählt, was der Wahrheit am nächsten liegt. Judgment erfordert Kenntniß und wirkliche Erfahrung; discretion Nachdenken und Ueberlegung. Discretion sieht auf die Gegenwart, überblickt den vorliegenden Fall, berücksichtigt die sittliche Schicklichkeit und ihre Folgen, und entscheidet der Eigenthümlichkeit eines Gegenstandes gemäß, und den endlichen daraus zu erwartenden Vortheilen angemessen; prudence berechnet die Zukunft, sieht nur auf den Erfolg, und ist daher nur eine Art Discretion.

A general exercises his *judgment* in the disposition of his army, and in the mode of attack. — Whilst a general follows the rules of military art he exercises his *discretion* in the choice of officers for different posts, in the treatment of his men, and in his negotiations with the enemy. — Those who have the conduct or direction of others require *discretion*; those who have the management of their own concerns require *prudence*. For want of *discretion* the master of a school, or the general of an army, may lose his authority: for want of *prudence* the merchant may involve himself in ruin; or the man of fortune may be brought to beggary.

If a man have that penetration of *judgment* as he can discern what things are to be laid open, and what to be secreted, to him a habit of dissimulation is a hinderance and a poorness. (*Bacon.*)

To the history of the Peninsular war he (R. Southey) brought not only an honest heart and clear *judgment*, and a feeling for whatever is heroic and free, but those powers of combination which reach far and wide, and enable a good historian, like a great general, to expand or gather together his strength, and conduct with ease the masses which he sets in motion. (*Cunningham's Brit. Literat.*)

Let your own
Discretion be your tutor. Suit the action
To the words. (*Shakspeare.*)

The ignorance in which we are left concerning good and evil, is not such as to supersede *prudence* in conduct. (*Blair.*)

Als Beiwörter, wird judicious (verständig, klug, gescheidt) öfter auf Dinge, als auf Personen bezogen; discreet (vorsichtig, besonnen, klug, verschwiegen) eher auf Personen, als auf Dinge; prudent (vorsichtig, klug) auf Beide:

A remark or a military movement is *judicious*; it displays the *judgment* of the individual from whom they emanate. — Counsels will be *injudicious* which are given by those who are ignorant of the subject. — A matron is *discreet*, who by dint of years, experience, and long reflection, is enabled to determine on what is befitting the case. — It is dangerous to entrust a secret to one who is *indiscreet*. — A person is *prudent* who does not

inconsiderately expose himself to danger; a measure is *prudent* that guards against the chances of evil. — The impetuosity of youth naturally impels them to be *imprudent*; an *imprudent* marriage is seldom followed by *prudent* conduct in the parties that have involved themselves in it.

I can add nothing to these *judicious* and discriminating remarks — they form the true canons of criticism, by which all Fiction that portrays the Past should be judged. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

So bold, yet so *judiciously* you dare,
That your bad praise is to be regular.
(*Dryden.*)

To elder years to be *discreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity she gave.
(*Denham.*)

The monarch rose, preventing all reply,
Prudent, lest from his resolution rais'd,
Others among the chiefs might offer.
(*Milton.*)

1. *JUSTNESS*, 2. *CORRECTNESS.*

1. 2. Richtigkeit, Genauigkeit.

Das erste bedeutet Uebereinstimmung mit feststehenden Grundsätzen, und wird nur in moralischem und uneigentlichem Sinne gebraucht; das zweite mit einer Sache nach ihren Theilen und Umständen übereinkommend, und nur in eigentlicher oder uneigentlicher Bedeutung gebräuchlich.

We estimate the value of remarks by their *justness*, that is, their accordance to certain admitted principles. — *Correctness* of outline is of the first importance in drawing; *correctness* of date enhances the value of a history; partisans seldom state *correctly* what they see and hear. —

It has been *justly* observed by the moralists of antiquity, that money is the root of all evil. Few men, possessed of the most perfect sight, can describe visual objects with more spirit and *justness* than Blacklock, the poet, born blind. (*Burke.*)

For *correctness* of costume, beauty of description, and power of imagination, »Vathek« far surpasses all European imitations. As an eastern tale, even »Rasselas« must bow before it; his »happy valley« will not bear a comparison with the »Hall of Eblis.« (*Byron.*)

1. *To KEEP*, 2. *OBSERVE*, 3. *FULFIL.*

1. Halten, beobachten; 2. beobachten, befolgen; 3. erfüllen, Genüge thun.

Diese Ausdrücke sind sinnverwandt in der moralischen Bedeutung: bei der uns vorgeschriebenen Regel des Betragens bleiben und sie ausüben, indem to keep nur bezeichnet: etwas so halten, daß es nicht entweichen kann, to observe mit anhaltender Aufmerksamkeit halten, und to fulfil zu einer Absicht oder zu einem Zwecke halten. Das erste Zeitwort bezeichnet Ausdauer; das zweite Redlichkeit und Erwägung, eine feierliche Handlung; und das dritte Vollendung.

A day is either *kept* or *observed*; this day is *kept* holy, sacred, and often as a day of pleasure. We *keep* a birth-day; we *keep* or *observe* the sabbath. He *keeps* always his word. — A person is said to *keep* the law when he does not commit any violent breach of it. Children must *keep* silence when they are desired. St. Pauls recommends Christians to *keep* the faith, which they can never do effectually, unless they *observe*

all the precepts of our Saviour, and thereby *fulfil* the law. — We *observe* a rule when we are careful to be guided by it. — It is seldom in the power of children to *observe* silence as a rule, because they have not sufficient understanding. — We *fulfil* a promise by acting in strict conformity to it.

He continued to work a little, and pray a good deal, and *keep* Saints'-days and holidays, from year to year, while his family grew up as gaunt and ragged as a crew of gypsies. (*Alhambra.*)

It is great sin to swear unto a sin,
But greater sin to *keep* a sinful oath.

(*Shakspeare.*)

I doubt whether any of our authors have yet been able for twenty lines together, nicely to *observe* the true definition of easy poetry.

(*Johnson.*)

The English, from the great prevalence of rural habit throughout every class of society, have always been fond of those festivals and holidays which agreeably interrupt the stillness of country life; and they were, in former days, particularly *observant* of the religious and social rites of Christmas. (*W. Irving's Sk. Book.*)

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears, *fulfill'd*, her promise to the skies.

(*Dryden*).

1. *KEEPING*, 2. *CUSTODY*.

1. und 2. Aufſicht, Verwahrung, Bewahrung.

Das erſte dieſer Hauptwörter iſt, gleich dem Zeitwort, in ſeiner Bedeutung ſehr allgemein; das zweite wird häufiger gebraucht, und iſt eine beſondere Art keeping, in der Abſicht, ein Entweichen zu verhindern.

Inanimate objects may be in one's *keeping*; a person has in his *keeping* that which he values as the property of an absent friend. — A prisoner, or that which is in danger of getting away, is placed in *custody*; the officers of justice take into *custody* those who have offended against the laws, or such property as has been stolen.

Life and all its enjoyments would be scarce worth the *keeping*, if we were under a perpetual dread of losing them. (*Spectator.*)

Prior was suffered to live in his own house under the *custody* of a messenger, until he was examined before a comittee of the Privy Council. (*Johnson.*)

1. *To KILL*, 2. *MURDER*, 3. *ASSASSINATE*, 4. *SLAY*, 5. *SLAUGHTER*.

1. Tödten; 2. morden, ermorden; 3. meucheln, meuchelmorden; 4. erſchlagen, tödten, umbringen; 5. ſchlachten, niedermetzeln, niedermachen.

Das erſte Zeitwort iſt der allgemeine, unbeſchränkte Ausdruck, nur das Leben rauben bedeutend; das zweite bezeichnet, gewaltſam tödten, to kill; das dritte verrätheriſcher Weiſe, und indem man einem auflauert und ihn überfällt, morden, to murder; das vierte in der Schlacht tödten, to kill. To kill wird von Menſchen, Thieren und Vegetabilien geſagt; to murder und assassinate nur von Menſchen; to slay, meiſtens von Menſchen, aber auch zuweilen von Thieren; to slaughter nur von Thieren in eigentlichem

Sinne, aber auch in uneigentlicher Bedeutung von Menschen, wenn sie gleich Thieren getödtet werden, entweder hinsichtlich ihrer Zahl, oder der Art des Tödtens.

The cavalry cleared the square, the gendarmerie charged in the streets; a man was *killed* in the Rue du Lycée. (*Bulwer's France.*)

Failure, instead of brillant success, was presumed by many when the work (Napier's Hist. of the Penins. war) was announced: the hard, rude outlines of the contest were alone expected from the pen of a soldier, with endless marches and countermarches, and a full return of *killed* and wounded. (*Cunningham's Brit. Literat.*)

I pray you, how many has he *killed* and eaten in these wars? But how many has he *killed?* for, indeed, I promised to eat all of his *killing*. (*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

Murders and executions are always transacted behind the scenes in the French theatre. (*Addison.*)

The cries of the king brought his guards and courtiers to his assistance. They found him weltering in his blood, and in convulsions. He was borne to the royal apartments, but expired almost immediately. The *murderer* was cut to pieces, and his limbs burnt in public to gratify the fury of the populace. (*Alhambra.*)

— yet there, with last of *murd'rous* deeds,
Gleam'd like a basilisk, from woods in view,
The ambush'd foeman's eye —.
(*Campbell's Gertrude.*)

On this vain hope, adulterers, thieves rely,
And to this altar vile *assassins* fly.
(*Jenyns.*)

There are plenty of Snarls in the London world; men of sense are both their fear and antipathy. They are animals easily *slain* by a dose of their own insolence. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Discolour'd with a lifeless red,
Which stands thereon like stiffen'd gore
Upon the *slain* when battle's o'er.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

And some have dy'd for love, and some run mad,
And some with desp'rate hands themselves have *slain.*
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

The women interposed with so many prayers and entreaties, that they prevented the mutual *slaughter* which threatened the Romans and the Sabines. (*Addison.*)

No flocks that range the valley free,
To *slaughter* I condemn:
Taught by that power that pities me,
I learn to pity them.
(*Vicar of Wakef.*)

Fear not, ye gentle tribes, 'tis not the knife
Of horrid *slaughter* that is o'er you wav'd;
No, 'tis the tender swain's well-guided shears!
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

1. *KIND*, 2. *SPECIES*, 3. *SORT*.

1. Geschlecht, Gattung, Art; 2. Art, Gattung; 3. Gattung, Art.

Das erste Hauptwort wird in eigentlichem Sinne von lebenden Wesen, besonders vom Menschengeschlecht, und in uneigentlicher Bedeutung von moralischen Gegenständen gebraucht; im gewöhnlichen Gebrauch hat es eine we-

niger bestimmte Bedeutung, als *species*, indem es nur eine allgemeine Aehnlichkeit andeutet. Das zweite dient zur Eintheilung von Dingen nach ihren äußern oder innern Eigenthümlichkeiten, und zur Bildung und Grundlage der Wissenschaften. Das dritte kann für kind oder species gebraucht werden; es schließt nicht nothwendig irgend eine Verwandtschaft in sich, oder gleiche Eigenschaft, sondern eine bloße, gleichsam durch Zufall entstandene Vereinigung; oder eine solche, die eher nach der Wahl irgend einer Person, als der Natur der Sache gemäß geschehen ist.

We discriminate things in a loose or general manner by saying that they are of the animal or vegetable *kind;* of the canine or feline *kind.* We speak of a *kind* of language, a *kind* of feeling, a *kind* of influence. — We discriminate things precisely if we say that they are a *species* of the arbutus, of the pomegranate, of the dog, the horse. We speak of a *species* of madness, of fever, because diseases have been brought under a systematic arrangement. — We speak of such *sort* of folks or people; such *sort* of practices, different *sorts* of grain; the various *sorts* of merchandizes.

An ungrateful person is a *kind* of thoroughfare or common shore for the good things of the world to pass into. (*South.*)

There are several *kinds* of violets; but the fragrant (both blue and white) is the earliest, thence called the March violet.

(*Aikin's Nat. Hist.*)

Shakspear's plays are not in the rigorous and critical sense either tragedies or comedies, but compositions of a distinct *kind.*

(*Johnson's Pref.*)

You must not, Sir, mistake my niece: there is a *kind* of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet, but there is a skirmish of wit between them. (*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

This custom has been handed down from father to son for several generations, until the oak had acquired a *kind* of sacred character.

(*Irving's Newst. Abbey.*)

Sooner the hawk or vulture trust,
Than man, of animals the worst.
In him ingratitude you find,
A vice peculiar to the *kind.*

(*Gay's Fables.*)

For time, and care, and war, have plough'd
My very soul from out my brow;
And thus I should be disavow'd
By all my *kind* and kin, could they
Compare my day and yesterday.

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

If the French should succeed in what they propose, and establish a democracy in a country circumstanced like France, they will establish a very bad government, a very bad *species* of tyranny. (*Burke.*)

We are of the same *species*, and no distinction whatever is between us, except that which arises from fortune. (*Chesterf. Lett.*)

The root of all our notions, as of all our laws, is to be found in the sentiment of property. It is my wife whom you shall not insult; it is my house that you shall not enter; it is my country that you shall not traduce; and by a *species* of ultra-mundane appropriation; it is my God whom you shall not blaspheme. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

What is the most odious *species* of tyranny? Precisely that which this bill is meant to annihilate. (*Fox' Speeches.*)

The French made and recorded a *sort* of institute, and digest of anarchy, called the rights of man. (*Burke.*)

Th. Moor's satiric poems are keen and cutting — a *sort* of poetic nitric acid. (*Cunningham's Brit. Liter.*)

I know none of that name, Lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort*. (*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

For of all English poets, Shakspeare must be confessed to be the fairest and fullest subject for criticism, and to afford the most numerous, as well as most conspicuous instances, both of beauties and faults of all *sorts*. (*Pope's Pref.*)

1. *KINDRED*, 2. *RELATIONSHIP*, 3. *AFFINITY*, 4. *CONSANGUINITY*.

1. Verwandtschaft; 2. Verwandtschaft; 3. Schwägerschaft; Verwandtschaft (Aehnlichkeit); 4. Blutsverwandtschaft.

Kindred iſt der allgemeinſte Zuſtand: es kann das ganze Menſchengeſchlecht umfaſſen, oder ſich auf beſondere Familien oder bürgerliche Geſellſchaften beziehen, es wird auch von Dingen gebraucht; das zweite iſt ein weniger allgemeiner Zuſtand, als kindred, aber umfaſſender als affinity oder consanguinity; es bezieht ſich nur auf beſondere Familien, aber auf alle ſelbſt entfernt verwandte Glieder dieſer Familien; das dritte bezeichnet relationship mit dem Nebenbegriff von Innigkeit, es entſteht aus consanguinity, und findet ſowohl zwiſchen Perſonen, als Dingen Statt; das vierte wird meiſtens in Rechtsfällen, Abſtammung und Erbſchaft betreffend, gebraucht.

The philanthropist claims *kindred* with all who are unfortunate, when it is in his power to relieve them. — There is an *affinity* between the husband and the wife in consequence of the marriage tie; and there is an *affinity* between those who descend from the same parents or *relations* in a direct line.

Though separated from my *kindred* by little more than half a century of miles, I know as little of their concerns as if oceans and continents were between us. (*Cowper.*)

Leon. Well, niece, I hope to see you one day fitted with a husband.

Beat. Not till God make men of some other metal than earth. Would it not grieve a woman to be overmastered with a piece of valiant dust? No, uncle, I'll none: Adam's sons are my brethern; and truly, I hold it a sin to match in my *kindred*. (*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

Having dwelt so long on these few branches of the luxuriant stem of Gnosticism, I have but little claim on the reader's patience for more than a hasty glance at some of the other forms of this and its *kindred* heresies. (*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

Silently we left the temple, and I was about to ask her where she dwelt, and if I might be permitted to visit her; when a youth, in whose features there was some *kindred* resemblance to her own, and who stood upon the steps of the fane, took her by the hand. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

The wisdom of our creator has linked us by the ties of natural affection; first, to our families and children; next, to our brothers, *relations* and friends. (*Blackstone.*)

It was a royal retreat, in which the Moslem monarchs shut up such of their *relations* as might endanger their safety, allowing them all kinds of luxuries and amusements, in the midst of which they passed their lives in voluptuous indolence. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

But every single character in Shakspeare is much an individual, as those in life itself: it is as impossible to find any two alike; and such as from their *relation* or *affinity* in any respect appear most to be twins, will upon comparison be found remarkably distinct. (*Pope's Pref.*)

The origin and *affinities* of every English word, as far as they have been ascertained, with its primary signification, as now generally established. (*Webster.*)

Hence, the French language has always continued to have a very considerable *affinity* with the Latin; and hence, a great number of words of Latin origin, which were in use among the Normans in France, were introduced into our tongue at the conquest. (*Blair's Lect.*)

Consanguinity or *relation* by blood, and *affinity* or *relation* by marriage, are canonical disabilities to contract a marriage. (*Blackstone.*)

1. *To KNOW*, 2. *To BE ACQUAINTED with.*

1. Kennen; 2. bekannt ſein.

Das erſte iſt ein allgemeiner, das zweite ein beſonderer Ausdruck; to know bezeichnet, Perſonen und Dinge auf verſchiedene Weiſe kennen; to be *acquainted* with, Perſonen und Dinge nur auf eine directe Weiſe kennen.

We may *know* persons or things by name only; or we may *know* their internal properties or characters; we may simply *know* their figure; we may *know* them by report, or by a direct intercourse We *know* a man to be good or bad, virtuous or vicious, by being a witness to his actions; we become *acquainted* with him by frequently being in his company. — In our intercourse with the world we become daily *acquainted* with fresh subjects to engage our attention.

He is in perpetual fear of people finding out what he is; his existence depends on being thought something better than he is — a policy effected by *knowing* every body highter and nobody lower than himself. (*Bulwer's England.*)

But how shall I express my anguish for my little boy, who became *acquainted* with sorrow as soon as he was capable of reflection. (*Melmoth's Cicero.*)

Acquaintance grew; th'acquaintance they improve
To friendship; friendship ripen'd into love. (*Ensden.*)

1. *KNOWLEDGE*, 2. *SCIENCE*, 3. *LEARNING*, 4. *ERUDITION.*

1. Wiſſenſchaft, Wiſſen; 2. Wiſſenſchaft; 3. Gelehrſamkeit; 4. Gelehrſamkeit.

Das erſte Hauptwort iſt ein allgemeiner Ausdruck, die andern drei ſind Arten von knowledge, durch Nebenbegriffe qualifizirt. Science iſt eine ſyſtematiſche Art von knowledge, aus Regel und Ordnung beſtehend; learning iſt jene Art knowledge, welche man ſich in Schulen erwirbt, oder vermittelſt Selbſtſtudiums; erudition, ſchulmäßiges Wiſſen, knowledge, durch tiefes Forſchen erlangt. Knowledge beſteht aus jedem möglichen Grade, und ſteht in ausdrücklichem Gegenſatz mit Unwiſſenheit; science, learning und erudition ſind poſitiv hohe Grade von knowledge.

The attainment of *knowledge* is, of itself a pleasure, independent of the many extrinsic advantages which it brings to every individual, ac-

cording to the station of life in which he is placed. Pope says: a little *knowledge* is a dangerous thing. — The pursuits of *science* have a peculiar interest for men of a peculiar turn; those who thirst after general *knowledge* may not have a reach of intellect to take the comprehensive survey of nature, which is requisite for a *scientific* man. — *Learning* is less dependant on the genius, than on the will of the individual; men of moderate talents have overcome the deficiencies of nature, by labour and perseverance, and have acquired such stores of *learning* as have raised them to a respectable station in the republic of letters. *Learning* is more generally and practically useful to the morals of men than *science*. — *Erudition* does not merely serve to ennoble the possessor, but it adds to the stock of important *knowledge*; it serves the cause of religion and morality, and elevates the views of men to the grandest objects of inquiry. Profound *erudition* is obtained but by few; a retentive memory, a patient industry, and deep penetration, are requisites for one who aspires to the title of an *erudite* man.

Bulwer is young; but his life has been one of observation: he has all the *knowledge* which *learning* can afford; adorned by a genius elegant and poetical. — W. Gifford was a man of extensive *knowledge;* was well acquainted with classic and old English lore; so *learned*, that he considered all other people ignorant; so wise that he was seldom pleased with any thing; and, as he had not risen to much eminence in the world, he thought no one else was worthy to rise.

(*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

The bold and hardy fervour of Arbaces the soldier, and the hoary craft of Beleses the priest (in Byron's Sardanapalus) exhibit more extensive *knowledge*, and afford more glowing contrasts, than even the classic stateliness of Marino Faliero, or the deep pathos of the Foscari.

(*Bulwer's Engl.*)

He who reads with discernment and choice, will acquire less *learning*, but more *knowledge:* and as this *knowledge* is collected with design, and cultivated with art and method, it will be at all times of immediate and ready use to himself. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

O sacred poesy, thou spirit of Roman arts,
The soul of *science*, and the queen of souls.

(*B. Johnson.*)

In truth the genius of Mackintosh belonged less to history than to oratory; he seemed to want that *scientific* power of combination, without which the brightest materials of history are but as a glittering mass.

(*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

Yusef Abul Hagig had an excellent memory, well stored with *science* and *erudition;* he was of a lively genius, and accounted the best poet of his time († 1354), and his manners were gentle, affable, and urbane.

(*Alhambra.*)

The Spartan youth were taught music and drawing: the former of which comprehended the *science* not only of sounds, but of number and quantity. (*Gillies' Hist. of Greece.*)

As *learning* advanced, new works were adopted into our language, but I think with little improvement of the art of translation.

(*Johnson.*)

Southey's natural talents, as well as his acquirements, belong to the historic order; the simplicity and dignity of his sentiments and conceptions harmonize wondrously with his almost miraculous command of his mother-tongue, and unite gracefully with *learning* more minute and extensive than has distinguished any historian since the days of Gibbon.

(*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

There has always prevailed a tradition, that Shakspeare wanted *learning*, that he had no regular education, nor much skill in the dead languages. (*Johnson's Pref.*)

Two of the French clergy with whom I passed my evenings were men of deep *erudition*. (*Burke.*)

The external *erudition* of Barthélemy's Anacharsis is abundant, but the inward spirit is wanting. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

1. *LAND*, 2. *COUNTRY*.

1. Land (Boden, Erde); 2. Gegend, Land.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet einen offenen, ebenen Raum, und bezieht sich auf den Erdboden; es schließt also eigentlich den Begriff des Bewohnens aus. Das zweite bedeutet Ländereien, lands, so angränzend, daß sie einen Theil ausmachen, ohne den Begriff des Erdbodens oder der Theile, aus welchen er besteht. In ausgedehntem Begriff kann country und land ohne Unterschied gebraucht werden: zuweilen land für irgend einen bewohnten Theil, und country für den Boden.

We speak of the *land* as rich or poor, according to what it yields; we say the *land* is ploughed or prepared for receiving the grain, and speak of *land* in distinction from water. — The *land* of liberty. — We speak of a *country* as rich or poor, according to what it's inhabitants possess. This *country* in well cultivated, and under a good government. A man's *country* is dear to him.

They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to *land*. (*Dryden.*)

You are still in the *land* of the living, and have all the means that can be desired, whereby to prevent your falling into condemnation. (*Beveridge.*)

I alone was solitary and idle. I had no friend to meet, no cheering to receive. I stepped upon the *land* of my forefathers — but felt that I was a stranger in the *land*. (*W. Irving's Sk. Book.*)

Greece has ever been for me, as it must be for all men of any feeling or education, the promised *land* of valour, of the arts and of liberty. (*Byron's Lett.*)

And these men I speak of, are such as cross the seas and sojourn in a *land* of strangers with a view of saving money for various reasons and upon various pretences. (*Sent. Journey.*)

O they rade on, and farther on;
The steed gaed swifter than the wind;
Until they reach'd a desart wide,
And living *land* was left behind.
(*W. Scott's Ballads.*)

O sweet the sight
Of his dear native *land* to him who brings
A brow, with honours laden, back to it!
(*Knowles' The Wife.*)

We love our *country*, as the seat of religion, liberty and laws. (*Blair.*)

Here they are joined by the ships from Rochelle, laden with wines and fruits of all kinds, as well as with corn, which the adjacent *country* supplies. (*Univ. Hist.*)

My native *country* (America) was full of youthful promise: Europe was rich in the accumulated treasures of age. (*W. Irving's Sk. B.*)

Spain partakes something of the attributes of its people, and I think that I better understand the proud, hardy, frugal, and abstemious Spaniard, his manly defiance of hardships, and contempt of effeminate indulgences, since I have seen the *country* he inhabits. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

Mariana.

Switzerland
Is a dear *country!* Switzerland!

St. Pierre.

It is
The *land* of beauty, and of grandeur, lady,
Where looks the cottage out on a domain
The palace cannot boast of. (*Knowles' Wife.*)

1. *LANGUAGE*, 2. *TONGUE*, 3. *SPEECH*, 4. *IDIOM*, 5. *DIALECT*.

1. Sprache; 2. Zunge, Sprache; 3. Sprache, Rede; 4. Spracheigenheit; 5. Mundart, Sprechart.

Alle diese Hauptwörter bezeichnen das Vermögen, unsere Gedanken durch zusammenhangende Töne auszudrücken, aber in verschiedenen Beziehungen.

1. Language ist der allgemeinste Ausdruck in Bedeutung und Anwendung; es hat den allgemeinen Begriff ohne Modification, und wird auch auf andere Arten des Ausdrucks, die nicht vermittelst der eigentlichen Sprache geschehen, und nicht immer auf Personen, sondern auch auf andere Gegenstände bezogen. Language wird entweder geschrieben oder gesprochen.

The *language* which is, at present, spoken throughout Great Britain, is neither the ancient primitive *speech* of the island, nor derived from it; but is altogether of foreign origin.

In France to talk the *language* well is still the indispensable accomplishment of a gentleman. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

With respect to the *language* used by the characters introduced, I have studied carefully to avoid what has always seemed to me a fatal error in those who have attempted, in modern times, to introduce the beings of a classical age. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

The *language* of the eyes frequently supplies the place of that of the *tongue;* the deaf and dumb use the *language* of signs; birds and beasts are supposed to have their peculiar *language.*

For that impatient and lively people (the Italians) had, as now, a *language* distinct from *speech* — a *language* of signs and motions inexpressibly significant and vivacious. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

What more then would you have? Shall I get you the wonderful parrot that talks all *languages* and is the delight of Granada? (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

What is this mighty Breath, ye sages, say,
That, in a powerful *language* felt, not heard,
Instructs the fowls of heav'n; and thro' their breast
These arts of love diffuses? (*Thomson's Spring.*)

Nor do they trust their *tongue* alone,
But speak a *language* of their own. (*Swift.*)

2. Tongue bezeichnet ein zum Ausdruck der Gedanken nothwendiges Ganze; es umfaßt nicht nur Wörter, sondern die Modification des Sinnes,

die Veränderung der Endungen, die Art der Wörter und die Regeln der Wortfügung; anfänglich gehörten daher zu tongues nur die Ursprachen: die hebräische, griechische und lateinische Sprache, die im eigentlichen Sinne tongues sind; die von ihnen abgeleiteten, von Europäern gesprochenen Sprachen, haben gewöhnlich die allgemeine Benennung languages, während tongue, welches besonders den Vorzug vor language zu haben scheint, wenn die Rede sich nicht auf Sprache im Allgemeinen bezieht, sondern wenn vielmehr die Sprache als ein geregeltes Ganzes, als die Sprache des Landes oder der Provinz vornehmlich berücksichtigt wird, daher noch eine besondere Anwendung hat, vorzüglich in der Poesie gebraucht, und gleich speech nur von Menschen gesagt wird.

The generality of people content themselves with speaking the *tongue* common to the place they are bred up in, without paying any regard to the beauties of their native *language*.

What if we could discourse with people of all the nations upon earth in their own mother *tongue*. (*Beveridge.*)

Perhaps, indeed, it would be impossible, in attempting to paint the scenery and embody some of the Legends of the Rhine, not to give (it may be too loosely) the reins to the imagination, or to escape the embuing influence of that wild German spirit which I have sought to transfer to a colder *tongue*. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

This Celtic *tongue*, which is said to be very expressive and copious, and is, probably, one of the most ancient *languages* in the world, obtained once in most of the western regions of Europe. — The Saxons were one of those northern nations that overran Europe; and their *tongue*, a *dialect* of the Gothic or Teutonic, altogether distinct from the Celtic, laid the foundation of the present English *Tongue*. (*Blair's Leet.*)

Nay, said I, he hath the *tongues*; That I believe, said she, for he swore a thing to me on monday night, for which he forswore on tuesday morning; there's a double *tongue*, there's two *tongues*. (*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

Sacred interpreter of human thought,
How few respect or use thee as they ought!
But all shall give account of ev'ry wrong,
Who dare dishonour or defile the *tongue*;
Who prostitute it in the cause of vice,
Or sell their glory at a market-price;
Who vote for hire, or point it with lampoon,
The dear-bought placeman, and the cheap buffoon.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

3. Speech bezeichnet entweder das Vermögen zu sprechen, oder die gesprochenen Worte selbst.

The gift of *speech* has been denied to him. The parts of *speech*, or the particular mode of expressing one's-self. A man is known by his *speech*. *Speech* consists of words spoken.

When *speech* is employed only as the vehicle of falsehood, every man must disunite himself from others. (*Johnson.*)

William the conqueror introduced his Norman or French as the *language* of the court, which made a considerable change in the *speech* of the nation. (*Blair's Lect.*)

Time and motion, or whatever can admit the epithets of quick and slow, is capable in some degree of being imitated by *speech*. (*G. Campbell.*)

4. 5. Idiom und **Dialect**, Sprachweise; das erste ist die besondere Construction und die Wendungen einer Sprache, wodurch sie sich von andern unterscheidet, und trägt das Gepräge der Volksthümlichkeit, welches

so schwer aus einer Sprache in die andere zu übertragen ist; das zweite ist die Mundart, welche die Einwohner verschiedener Theile eines Landes gleichsam in die Sprache pflanzen, die der Klarheit der Sprache schadet, aber oft ihren Wohlklang erhöht.

The *language* of this great poet is sometimes obscured by old words, transpositions, and foreign *idioms*. (*Addison.*)

But these are trifles; the regular and polished smoothness of conversation, the unpedantic and transparent preciseness of meaning, the happy choice, unpremeditated, because habitual, of the most graceful phrases and polished *idioms* which the *language* affords — these, the natural care and province of a lettered court, are utterly unheeded by the circles of the English aristocracy. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

The *dialects* which originated with the Ionians, the Athenians, the Aeolians were afterwards amalgamated into the Greek *tongue*; as also the *dialects* of the high and low German, which are distinguished by similar peculiarities.

Every art has its *dialect*, uncouth and ungrateful to all whom custom has not reconciled to its sound. (*Johnson.*)

From what has been said it appears, that the Teutonic *dialect* is the basis of our present *speech*. It has been imported among us in three different forms, the Saxon, the Danish, and the Norman; all which have mingled together in our *language*. (*Blair's Lect.*)

1. *LARGE*, 2. *WIDE*, 3. *BROAD*.

1. Groß, weit; 2. weit, breit (groß); 3. breit, weit.

Large bezeichnet auf eine allgemeine Weise jede Dimension; wide, eigentlich einen leeren, durch nichts versperrten Raum; broad eine Art von körperlicher Ausdehnung, die der Länge, Dicke und Höhe entgegengesetzt wird. Large wird *small*; wide, *close*; broad, *narrow* entgegengesetzt. In moralischer Anwendung steht *largeness* in Bezug auf liberality; *wide* und *broad* nur im uneigentlichen Sinne von Raum und Ausdehnung.

Many things are *large*, but not *wide*; as a *large* town, circle, ball, nut; other things are both *large* and *wide*; as a *large* or a *wide* field; a *large* or a *wide* house: it is *large* from its extent in all directions, *wide*, from the extent which it runs in front. An ell-*wide* cloth, a *wide* opening, a *wide* entrance, a *wide* road, path, passage, mouth. Apertures in general are *wide*. A *wide* difference. A ribbon is *broad*; a ledge is *broad*: a ditch, a plank, the brim of a hat, or the border of any thing is *broad*. A *broad* line of distinction.

The great men of France — the Marshals and Generals of the empire, the distinguished orators of the Restoration, the literary celebrities of the day — Ney, Foy, Victor Hugo — are there before you, as *large* — a great deal *larger*, indeed — than life. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

Shall grief contract the *largeness* of that heart,
In which nor fear nor anger has a part?
(*Waller.*)

But a *wide* sea voyage severs us at once. It interposes a gulf, not merely imaginary, but real, between us and our homes. (*W. Irving's Sk. B.*)

At the dawn of the succeeding morning, the *wide* folding-doors of the palace were set open, and the funeral procession moved forward for the mountain. (*Vathek.*)

Wide was the wound,
But suddenly with flesh fill'd up and heal'd. (*Milton.*)

Till at the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate self-open'd *wide*
On golden hinges turning, as by work
Divine the sov'reign Architect had fram'd.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

The *wider* a man's comforts extend, the *broader* is the mark which he spreads to the arrows of misfortune. (*Blair.*)

Her (America's) *broad* deep rivers, rolling in solemn silence to the ocean; her trackless forests, where vegetation puts forth all its magnificence. (*Sketch B.*)

On three sides the castle looked upon a rich valley, enamelled with all kinds of culture, and bounded by the lofty Alpuxarra Mountains; on the other side it overlooked the *broad* sunny sea.
(*Irving's Alhambra.*)

Nor undelighted by the boundless Spring
Are the *broad* monsters of the foaming deep:
From the deep ooze and gelid cavern rous'd
They flounce and tumble in unwieldy joy.
(*Thomson's Spring.*)

1. *LARGELY*, 2. *COPIOUSLY*, 2. *FULLY*.

1. Reichlich, weit, ausgedehnt, weitläufig, ausführlich; 2. reichlich, in Menge, viel, in reichlichem Maaße; 3. völlig, gänzlich, ganz.

Dieſe Umſtandswörter bezeichnen den Begriff der Quantität; largely nimmt einen Bezug auf die Willensfreiheit des Wirkenden; copiously qualifizirt Handlungen lebloſer Gegenſtände; fully die eines rationalen Handelnden, aber zugleich einen unübertreffbaren Grad oder eine unübertreffliche Ausdehnung.

A person deals *largely* in things, or he drinks *large* draughts. — Rivers are *copiously* supplied in rainy seasons; blood flows *copiously* from a deep wound when it is first made. — A person is *fully* satisfied, or *fully* prepared. When a man is not *fully* convinced of his own insufficiency, he is not prepared to listen to the counsel of others.

There is one very faulty method of drawing up the laws, that is, when the case is *largely* set forth in the preamble. (*Bacon.*)

A bountiful Providence has distributed his gifts *largely* among his creatures.

The youths with wine the *copious* goblets crown'd,
And pleas'd dispense the flowing bowls around.
(*Pope.*)

Every word (in the Bible) is so weighty that it ought to be carefully considered by all that desire *fully* to understand the sense.
(*Beveridge.*)

Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That, to the observer, doth thy history
Fully unfold.
(*Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*)

1. *LAST*, 2. *LATEST*, 3. *FINAL*, 4. *ULTIMATE*.

1. Letzt; 2. letzt (ſpäteſt); 3. letzt; 4. letzt.

Last und ultimate bezeichnet eine Folgeordnung; latest bezieht ſich auf die Ordnung der Zeit; final auf die Vollendung eines Gegenſtandes. Auf

last und ultimate folgt nichts mehr, auf latest folgt eine große Zwischenzeit; last steht im Gegensatz mit first; latest mit earliest; ultimate, einer möglichen Folge; final erfordert keine Folge mehr, und steht im Gegensatz einer Einleitung oder eines Anfanges.

A person's *last* words are those by which one is guided; jealous people strive to be not the *last* in any thing. — The *latest* intelligence which a man gets of his country is acceptable to one who is in distant quarters of the globe. — The *final* determination of difficult matters requires caution. It requires resolution to take a *final* leave of those whom one holds near and dear. — A person's *ultimate* object is distinguished from that more remote one which may possibly be in his mind.

The supreme author of our being has so formed the soul of man that nothing but himself can be its *last*, adequate, and proper happiness. (*Addison.*)

The gentle reader is acquainted, that these (Rob. of Paris, and Castle dangerous) are, in all probability, the *last* Tales which it will be the lot of the Author to submit to the public. (*W. Scott.*)

My mind has never shaken off the dark shadow of the *Last* Day of Pompeii — the horror and the desolation of that awful ruin! — Our beloved — our remembered Nydia! I have reared a tomb to her shade; and I see it every day from the window of my study. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

A pleasant comedy which paints the manners of the age is a durable work, and is transmitted to the *latest* posterity. (*Hume.*)

A conscientious man remains firm to his principles to his *latest* breath.

He (Byron) rendered his *latest* sigh to the immemorial land which had received his earliest song. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Final causes lie more bare and open to our observation, as there are often a greater variety that belong to the same effect. (*Addison.*)

The *ultimate* end of man is the enjoyment of God, beyond which he cannot form a wish. (*Grove.*)

When I see throughout all nature the same miseries, the same evil passions, whose effect are crime with us, but whose cause is instinct with the brutes, I confess there are moments when I feel a sort of despondence of our *ultimate* doom in this world. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

The good of the people is the *ultimate* end of government. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

1. *LASTLY*, 2. *At LAST*, 3. *At LENGTH*.

1. Letztens, zuletzt, endlich; 2. zuletzt, am Ende; 3. am Ende, endlich.

Das erste bezieht sich auf die Ordnung einer Folge, die zwei andern beziehen sich auf das, so vorhergegangen. Wenn eine Predigt in mehrere Hauptpunkte eingetheilt ist, faßt lastly die letzte, last, Eintheilung in sich; wenn eine Angelegenheit nach vielen Schwierigkeiten in Ordnung gebracht ist, so sagt man, it is *at last* settled; wenn sie nach einer langwierigen Dauer geordnet worden, *at length*.

Lastly, opportunities do sometimes offer in which a man may wickedly make his fortune without fear of temporal damage.

At last being satisfied they had nothing to fear they brought out all their corn every day. (*Addison.*)

A proclamation, much in this sense, containing a compromise between the two parties, although opposed by M. Lafitte as beneath the exigencies of the occasion, was *at last* agreed to. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

A neighbouring king had made war upon this female republic several years with various success; and *at length* overthrew them in a very great battle. (*Addison.*)

At the advice of his (Charles X) ministers themselves, however, he was *at length* induced to relent; the ordonnances were to be recalled, M. de Montemart named Président du Conseil, and Périer and General Gérard included in the new administration. (*Bulwer's France.*)

I am glad, said Jone, to see you *at length* together; for you are suited to eath other, and you are formed to be friends. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

1. *LAUDABLE*, 2. *PRAISEWORTHY*, 3. *COMMENDABLE.*

1. Lobenswerth, lobenswürdig, preiswürdig; 2. preiswürdig, preislich; 3. lobenswerth; lobenswürdig, empfehlungswürdig.

Das erste wird in allgemeiner Anwendung gebraucht, das zweite und dritte wird auf Individuen angewendet. Was laudable ist, verdient Aufmunterung und allgemeinen Beifall; was praiseworthy ist, wird allgemein geachtet; commendable, weniger bedeutend, giebt nur ein Recht auf temporaires, parzielles Wohlwollen und auf geringern Beifall, und wird besonders von der Erfüllung der geringern, Kindern und untergeordneten Personen obliegenden Pflichten gesagt.

Things are *laudable* in themselves; an honest endeavour to be useful to one's family or one's self is at all times *laudable*, and will ensure the support of all good people. It is a *laudable* ambition to wish to excel in that which is good. — Things are *praiseworthy* or *commendable* in this or that person. — The performance of one's duty is in all cases *praiseworthy*. It is very *praiseworthy* in a child to assist its parents as occasion may require. — Silence is *commendable* in a young person when he is reproved.

Nothing is more *laudable* than an inquiry after truth. (*Addison.*)

He had in general a *laudable* confidence in his own judgment, and never took advice. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

But who shall say that the feelings which produced such emotions even in such men were not *laudable* and good? (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Ridicule is generally made use of to laugh men out of virtue and good sense, by attacking every thing *praiseworthy* in human life. (*Addison.*)

Edm. Waller was born to a very fair estate by the parsimony or frugality of a wise father and mother, and he thought it so *commendable* an advantage that he resolved to improve it with his utmost care. (*Clarendon.*)

Your precautions, replied I, are highly *commendable*. A decent behaviour and appearance at church, is what charms me. (*Vicar.*)

No, not to be so odd, and from all fashions,
As Beatrice is, cannot be *commendable*.
(*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

1. *LAUGHABLE*, 3. *LUDICROUS*, 3. *RIDICULOUS*, 4. *COMICAL* (*comic*), 5. *DROLL.*

1. Lächerlich; 2. ſpaßhaft, komiſch, poſſierlich, burlesk; 3. lächerlich; 4. komiſch; 5. drollig, komiſch, poſſierlich.

Die Bedeutung aller dieſer Ausdrücke iſt entweder die directe Handlung des Lachens, oder eine entſprechende Empfindung deſſelben, aber ſie weichen

besonders in der Ursache ab, welche dieses Gefühl erzeugt; laughable von Gegenständen im Allgemeinen, sie mögen zu unserm Vortheil oder Vergnügen sein, oder zum Nachtheil Anderer, sie mögen persönlich sein oder nicht; ludicrous und ridiculous haben mehr oder weniger Bezug auf persönliche Gegenstände, sind Arten von laughable, zum Nachtheil eines Andern erregt; ludicrous liegt größtentheils in den äußern oder sichtbaren Umständen des Individuums oder der Sache, ohne sehr kränkend zu werden; ridiculous bezieht sich auf die äußere und innere Persönlichkeit, und erweckt ein positives Gefühl der Verachtung und einen höhern Grad von Kränkung, als ludicrous. Comical und droll werden im eigentlichen Sinne auf laughter erregende Dinge bezogen: sie können auch auf die Person angewendet werden, aber ohne den Nachtheil der drei vorhergehenden Ausdrücke in sich zu schließen.

What is *laughable* may excite simple merriment indepently of all personal reference. Hobbes and Addison have maintained that all *laughter* springs from pride. The *droll* tricks of a monkey are, or the humorous stories of wit are *laughable* from the nature of the things themselves. — Whoever is in a *ludicrous* situation, let it be in ever so small a degree, placed in an inferior station, with regard to those by whom he is thus viewed. — He who is rendered *ridiculous* is positively degraded. Persons very rarely appear *ridiculous* without being really so; and he who is really *ridiculous* justly excites contempt. — We speak of a *droll* story, a *comical* incident, or a *comic* song.

They'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable*.
(*Shakspeare.*)

The action of the theatre, though modern states esteem it but *ludicrous* unless it be satirical and biting, was carefully watched by the ancients that it might improve mankind in virtue. (*Bacon.*)

We do not mean to account for it at all; it were sufficient to describe its effects: but they were sometimes so *ludicrous*, as might derogate from the dignity of the sensations which produced them to describe.
(*Mackenzie's Man of Feeling.*)

Nay, he actually bears the name of Alonzo de Aguilar, so renowned in the history of the conquest; though the graceless ways of the fortress have given him the title of »el padre santo«, or the holy father, the usual appellation of the Pope, which I had thought too sacred in the eyes of true catholics to be thus *ludicrously* applied. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

Infelix paupertas has nothing in it more intolerable than this, that it renders men *ridiculous*. (*South.*)

Gifford was not content with making the author *ridiculous*, he desiren to heap scorn on his person, and to make him out a fool, a knave, or ad atheist. (*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

Great laughter was in Heav'n,
And looking down to see the hubbub strange,
And hear the din; thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work Confusion nam'd.
(*Par. Lost.*)

A *comic* subject loves an humble verse,
Thyestes scorns a low and *comic* style.
(*Roscommon.*)

In the Augustine age itself, notwithstanding the censure of Horace, they preferred the low buffoonery and *drollery* of Plautus to the delicacy of Terence. (*Warton.*)

1. *LAWFUL*, 2. *LEGAL*, 3. *LEGITIMATE*, 4. *LICIT*.

1. Gesetzmäßig, erlaubt; 2. gesetzlich, gesetzmäßig, rechtlich; 3. gesetzlich, gesetzmäßig, gültig, rechtmäßig, recht; 4. gesetzlich, erlaubt.

Lawful bezieht sich auf law im Allgemeinen, es sei bestimmt oder nicht, es bedeutet also, mit den Gesetzen übereinstimmend, oder von ihnen auferlegt.

Legal nur auf das bestimmte bürgerliche Recht, was im Gesetze gegründet, durch dasselbe bestimmt ist.

Legitimate sowohl auf die Regeln einer Wissenschaft, als auf bürgerliche Rechtsangelegenheiten im Allgemeinen.

Licit wird nur gebraucht, um die moralische Eigenschaft von Handlungen zu bezeichnen.

It is not *lawful* to coin money with the king's stamp. As usurpers have no *lawful* authority, no one is under any obligation to obey them. Men's passions impel them to do many things which are *unlawful* or *illicit*. As a good citizen and a true Christian, every man will be anxious to avoid every thing which is *unlawful*. — A marriage is not *legal* in England which is not solemnized according to the rites of the established church. Men's ignorance leads them into many things which are *illegal* or *illegitimate*. It is the business of the lawyer to define what is *legal* or *illegal*. When a claim to property cannot be made out according to the established *laws* of the country, it is not *legal*. — It is the business of the critic to define what is *legitimate* verse in poetry; of the linguist to define the *legitimate* use of words. The cause of *legitimate* sovereigns is at lenght brought to a happy issue. — It is the business of the moralist to point out what is *illicit*. The first inclination to an *illicit* indulgence should be carefully suppressed.

According to this spiritual doctor of politics, if his Majesty does not owe his crown to the choice of his people, he is no *lawful* king.
(*Burke.*)

I maintained with Whiston, that it was *unlawful* for a priest of the church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second.
(*Vicar of Wakefield.*)

This indeed was true; but it was also true that by his (Cromwell) orders men were arrested and committed without *lawful* cause.
(*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

Great part of the property in his neighbourhood being in the hands of merchants, who had got rich by their *lawful* calling abroad.
(*Man of Feeling.*)

Swift's mental powers declined till (1741) it was found necessary that *legal* guardians should be appointed to his person and fortune.
(*Johnson.*)

Upon the whole I have sent this my offspring into the world in as decent a dress as I was able; *a legitimate* one I am sure it is.
(*Moore.*)

He is one of the *legitimate* sons of the Alhambra, and has lived here all his life, filling various offices, such as deputy alguazil, sexton of the parochial church, and marker of a fives' court established at the foot of one of the towers. (*Alhambra.*)

The king of Prussia charged some of the officers, his prisoners, with maintaining an *illicit* correspondence. (*Smollet.*)

1. *To LAY or TAKE HOLD OF*, 2. *CATCH*, 3. *SEIZE*, 4. *SNATCH*, 5. *GRASP*, 6. *GRIPE.*

1. Faſſen, ergreifen; 2. ergreifen, fangen; 3. ergreifen; 4. ergreifen; 5. greifen, ergreifen, faſſen; 6. greifen, ergreifen, faſſen.

To lay oder take hold of iſt hier der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck, es bezeichnet, etwas in Beſitz nehmen, und iſt die Bedeutung aller dieſer Zeitwörter, welche nur hinſichtlich der Bewegung der Handlung verſchieden ſind. To catch heißt, to lay hold of mit Anſtrengung, Bemühung; to seize iſt to lay hold of mit Gewalt; to snatch bedeutet to lay hold of mit Gewalt und plötzlich; to grasp und to gripe bezeichnet, etwas in Beſitz haben, oder ſich in dem Beſitz erhalten, und zwar to grasp: die Begierde, etwas zu faſſen oder nicht fahren zu laſſen; to gripe, eine ängſtliche Beſorgniß, etwas zu verlieren, und einen eifrigen Wunſch, es zu behalten.

One is said *to lay hold of* that on which one places his hand; we *lay hold of* any thing when we see it falling. A person who is fainting *lays hold of* the first thing which comes in his way. He *takes hold of* that which he secures in his hand. We *take hold of* any thing when we wish to lift it up. A sick person or one that wants support *takes hold of* another's arm in walking. — We *catch* what attempts to escape. Various artifices are employed to *catch* animals. — We *seize* a thing when it makes resistance. The wild beasts of the forest *seize* their prey the moment they come within their reach. — We *snatch* that which we are particularly affraid of not getting otherwise. It is the rude sport of a schoolboy to *snatch* out of the hand of another that which he is not willing to let go. — When a famished man *lays hold of* food he *grasps* it, from a convulsive kind of fear lest it should leave him. — When a miser *lays hold of* money he *gripes* it from the love he bears to it, and the fear he has that it will be taken from him.

Sometimes it happens that a corn slips out of their paws, when they, (the ants) are climbing up; they *take hold of* it again when they can find it, otherwise they look for another. (*Addison.*)

One great genius often *catches* the flame from another. (*Addison.*)

But he was wild,
Wild as the wild deer, and untaught,
With spur and bridle undefiled —
'Twas but a day he had been *caught*.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Furious he said, and toward the Grecian crew,
(*Seiz'd* by the crest) the unhappy warrior drew.
(*Pope.*)

But one fair night, some lurking spies
Surprised and *seized* us both.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

The hungry harpies fly,
They *snatch* the meat, defiling all they find.
(*Dryden.*)

Those gentlemen who, to use the French expression, »eat their fortunes«, are here (Boulevards); and here are the gamblers of the stock exchange, of the salon, and of Frascati's — the passionate race who crowd existence into a day, who live every minute of their lives, and who have come to enjoy the hour they have *snatched* from agitation.
(*Bulwer's France.*)

What a large volume of adventures may be *grasped* within this little span of life by him who interests his heart in every thing, and who, having eyes to see, what time and chance are perpetually holding out to him as he journeyeth on his way, misses nothing he can fairly *lay* his hands on. (*Sent. Journey.*)

Arrived at the door of the chaise, he (W. Scott) *grasped* me warmly by the hand: »come, drive down, drive down to the house«, said he; »ye're just in time for breakfast, and afterwards ye shall see all the wonders of the Abbey.« (*Irving's Abbotsford.*)

Like a miser midst his store.
Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more.
(*Dryden.*)

They *gripe* their oaks; and every panting breast
Is rais'd by turns with hope, by turns with fear depress'd.
(*Dryden.*)

1. *LEAN*, 2. *MEAGRE.*

1. Mager, dürr; 2. mager, hager.

Das erſte bezeichnet Mangel an Fett, das zweite an Fleiſch; was lean iſt, iſt nicht immer meagre, aber nichts kann meagre ohne lean ſein; beide werden auch von Dingen gebraucht. Meagre nur von Perſonen gebräuchlich.

Brutes as well as men are *lean*, but men only are said to be *meagre*: *leanness* is frequently connected with the temperament; *meagreness* is the consequence of starvation and disease. There are some animals by nature inclined to be *lean*: a *meagre* pale visage is to be seen perpetually in the haunts of vice and poverty.

Who ambles time withal? With a priest that lacks Latin, and with a rich man that has not the gout; the one lacking the burthen of *lean* and wasteful learning; the other knowing not the burthen of heavy, tedious penury. (*Shakspeare.*)

What signifies sadness, Sir? a man grows *lean* on't: but I was led to my idleness by degrees; first I could not work, and it went against my stomach to work ever after. (*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

Dress drains our cellar dry,
And keeps our larder *lean*; puts out our fires;
And introduces hunger, frost, and woe,
Where peace and hospitality might reign.
(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

One right he was roused from his first sleep by a knocking at his door. He opened it, and beheld before him a tall, *meagre*, cadaverous-looking priest. (*Alhambra.*)

So thin, so ghastly *meagre*, and so wan,
So bare of flesh, he scarce resembled man. (*Dryden.*)

1. *To LEAN*, 2. *INCLINE*, 3. *BEND*,

1. Lehnen, ſich neigen; 2. ſich neigen; 3. ſich beugen, biegen.

Im eigentlichen Sinne wird lean und incline von der Lage und Stellung von Körpern, bend von der Geſtalt derſelben gebraucht; was ſich neigt, leans, ruht auf einer Seite, oder ſeitwärts; was ſich neigt, inclines, zeigt dieſe Richtung nur in einem geringen Grade; was ſich biegt, bends, bildet eine Krümmung.

A house *leans* when the foundation gives way; a tree may grow so

as to *incline* to the right or the left, or a road may *incline* this or that way; a tree or a road *bends* when it turns out of the straight course. —

Im uneigentlichen Sinne ſagt man, the judgment *leans*, the will *inclines*, the will or conducts *bends*, in consequence of some outward action. A person *leans* to this or that side of a question which he favours; he *inclines* or is *inclined* to this or that mode of conduct; he *bends* to the will of another. It is the duty of a judge to *lean* to the side of mercy as far as is consistent with justice: whoever *inclines* too readily to listen to the tales of distress which are continually told to excite compassion will find himself in general deceived; an *unbending* temper is the bane of domestic felicity.

Like you, a courtier born and bred,
Kings *lean'd* their ear to what I said.
(*Gay.*)

Say what you want; the Latins you shall find,
Not forc'd to goodness, but by will *inclin'd*.
(*Dryden.*)

And as on corn when western gusts descend,
Before the blast the lofty harvest *bend*.
(*Pope.*)

1. *To LEAVE*, 2. *QUIT*, 3. *RELINQUISH*.

1. Verlaſſen; 2. verlaſſen; 3. verlaſſen.

Das erſte Zeitwort wird von Perſonen und Dingen geſagt, und bezeichnet, einen Gegenſtand freiwillig oder wider Willen verlaſſen, um vielleicht zu demſelben wieder zurückzukehren: das zweite wird meiſtens nur auf Dinge angewendet, und bedeutet größtentheils ein Verlaſſen auf immer; das dritte, ebenfalls nur von Dingen gebräuchlich, iſt eine unfreiwillige Handlung. Leave und quit können ſowohl im eigentlichen als uneigentlichen Sinne gebraucht werden.

I *leave* one person in order to speak to another; I *leave* my house for a short time; I *quit* it not to return to it. A prudent man *leaves* all questions about minor matters in religion and politics to men of busy, restless tempers: it is a source of great pleasure to a contemplative mind to revisit the scenes of early childhood, which have been long *quitted* for the busy scenes of active life: a miser is loath to *relinquish* the gain which has added so greatly to his stores and his pleasures. It is the privilege of the true Christian to be able to *leave* all the enjoyments of this life, not only with composure, but with satisfaction; dogs have sometimes evinced their fidelity, even to the remains of their masters, by not *quitting* the spot where they are laid; prejudices, particularly in matters of religion, acquire so deep a root in the mind that they cannot be made to *relinquish* their hold by the most persuasive eloquence and forcible reasoning.

Why *leave* we not the fatal Trojan shore,
And measure back the seas we cross'd before?
(*Pope.*)

Then wilt thou not be loath
To *leave* this Paradise; but shalt possess
A Paradise within thee, happier far.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

The sacred wrestler, till a blessing's giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n.
(*Waller.*)

A Christian is the highest style of man.
And is there who the blessed cross wipes off,
As a foul blot, from his dishonour'd brow?
If angels tremble, 'tis at such a sight:
The wretch they *quit*, desponding of their charge,
More struck with grief or wonder who can tell?
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Although Charles *relinquished* almost every power of the crown, he would neither give up his friends to punishment, nor desert what he esteemed his religious duty. (*Hume.*)

1. *LEAVE*, 2. *LIBERTY*, 3. *PERMISSION*, 4. *LICENCE*.

1. Erlaubniß; 2. Freiheit; 3. Erlaubniß; 4. Erlaubniß, Freiheit.

Leave wird bei gewöhnlichen, vertraulichen Gelegenheiten gegeben; liberty wird bei wichtigern Veranlassungen gestattet; permission durch förmliche Einwilligung; licence ertheilt die öffentliche Obrigkeit.

The master gives *leave* to his servant to go out for his pleasure; a parent gives *leave* to a child to take a walk; we beg *leave* to offer our opinions. — A gentleman gives his friends the *liberty* of shooting on his grounds. — *Liberties* which are taken without offering an apology are always calculated to give offence. — We request *permission* to speak. — The government grants *licences* for selling different commodities. *Licences* are obtained upon application, by such persons as are proper to receive them.

I must have *leave* to be grateful to any one who serves me, let him be ever so obnoxious to any party. (*Pope.*)

Thy conscience shall reply,
O give it *leave* to speak; 'twill speak ere long,
Thy *leave* unask'd.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

I am for the full *liberty* of diversion (for children) as much as you can be. (*Locke.*)

The repeated *permissions* you give me of dealing freely with you will, I hope, excuse what I have done. (*Pope.*)

Leaving the wits the spacious air,
With *licence* to build castles there. (*Swift.*)

1. *LEAVINGS*, 2. *REMAINS*.

1. Reste, Ueberbleibsel; 3. Ueberbleibsel, Ueberreste.

Leavings sind die Folgen einer freiwilligen Handlung, Reste, die man übrig gelassen hat; remains bleiben nach dem Lauf der Dinge: es bedeutet, was übrig geblieben. Das erste wird daher in üblem Sinne genommen und bezeichnet den Rest als werthlos.

When many persons of good taste have the liberty of choosing, it is fair to expect that the *leavings* will be worth little or nothing, after all have made their choice. — By the *remains* of beauty which are discoverable in the face of a female, we may be enabled to estimate what her personal gifts were.

Scale, fins, and bones, the *leavings* of the feast. (*Somerville.*)

So midnight tapers waste their last *remains*. (*Somerville.*)

1. *To LET*, 2. *LEAVE*, 3. *SUFFER.*

1. Lassen; 2. lassen; 3. geschehen lassen, leiden.

Alle diese Zeitwörter bezeichnen, ein Hinderniß oder einen Zwang von den Handlungen Anderer entfernen, aber let, nicht hindern, ist eine weniger förmliche Handlung als leave, gestatten, und dieses wiederum weniger als suffer, absichtlich geschehen lassen.

I *let* a person pass in the road by getting out of his way: I *leave* a person to decide on a matter according to his own discretion, by declining to interfere: I *suffer* a person to go his own way, over whom I am expected to exercise a controul. It is in general most prudent to *let* things take their own course: in the education of youth, the greatest art lies in *leaving* them to follow the natural bent of their minds and turn of their dispositions, and at the same time not *suffering* them to do any thing perjudicial to their character or future interests.

Then to invoke
The goddess, and *let* in the fatal horse,
We all consent. (*Denham.*)

This crime I could not *leave* unpunished. (*Denham.*)

If Pope had *suffered* his heart to be alienated from her, he could have found nothing that might fill her place. (*Johnson.*)

Despairing of success, he (L. da Vinci) disclosod his anxiety to his friend and associate, Bernardo Zenale, who advised him to desist from all further endeavours; in consequence of which, this great work (The Last Supper) was *suffered* to remain imperfect. (*Roscoe's Leo X.*)

1. *LETTER*, 2. *EPISTLE.*

1. Brief; 2. Brief, Epistel.

Das erste bedeutet, seiner Abstammung gemäß, jedes aus geschriebenen Buchstaben bestehende Document; das zweite, letter, an Jemand gesendet oder gerichtet: das erste ist folglich der geschlechtliche, das zweite der spezifische Ausdruck. Letter ist ein ganz gewöhnlicher Ausdruck sowohl für freundschaftliche, als für solche Briefe, die aus der Feder von Schriftstellern geflossen und durch den Druck bekannt gemacht werden; epistle werden eigentlich diejenigen Briefe genannt, die von klassischen Schriftstellern herrühren, dann auch, deren Inhalt besonders würdig und ernst ist; sowie endlich Gedichte in brieflicher Form und Zueignungsschriften.

The *letters* of Pope, Swift, Byron, (epistles) Cicero, Pliny, Seneca; the *epistles* of St. Paul, St. Peter, St. John, St. Jude; the *epistles* of Horace, Boileau. A dedicatory *epistle.*

Ease and a friendly familiarity should characterize the *letter*: sentiment and instruction are always conveyed by an *epistle.*

Well, Sir, the above is a good *letter*, and yet very easily written, because it is exceedingly natural. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

The reflections of Horace, and the judgments past in his *epistle* to Augustus, seemed so seasonable to the present times, that I could not help applying them to the use of my own country.
(*Pope's Imit. of Horace.*)

1. *LETTERS*, 2. *LITERATURE*, 3. *LEARNING.*

1. Wissenschaften, Gelehrsamkeit, Literatur; 2. Schriftenthum, Gelehrsamkeit, Literatur; 3. Gelehrsamkeit.

Das erste und zweite Hauptwort bezeichnet, vermittelst Unterricht durch Bücher erlangte Kenntnisse, das zweite besonders in den schönen Künsten und

Wissenschaften; learning beschränkt sich auf Mittheilung, auf Schulstudien. Der Ausdruck men of *letters* oder republic of *letters* bezeichnet alle, die sich mit der Ausbildung ihres Geistes beschäftigen; *literary* societies bezwecken die Verbreitung allgemeiner Belehrung; *learned* societies streben, die Grenzen der Wissenschaften zu erweitern.

Men of *letters* have a passport for admittance into the highest circles; *literary* men can always find resources for themselves in their own society: *learned* men or men of *learning*, are more the objects of respect and admiration than of imitation. — *Literary* men have not with us any fixed and settled position as men of *letters*. In the great game of honours, none fall to their share.

To the greater part of mankind the duties of life are inconsistent with much study; and the hours which they would spend upon *letters* must be stolen from their occupation and families. (*Johnson.*)

In imaginative *literature*, then, we are peculiarly rich; in the graver *letters* we are as singularly barren. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

But the most various, scholastic, and accomplished of such of our *literary* contemporaries as have written works as well as articles, and prose as well as poetry — is, incontestably, Dr. Southey. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

He that recalls the attention of mankind to any part of *learning* which time has left behind it, may be truly said to advance the *literature* of his own age. (*Johnson.*)

1. *LIKENESS*, 2. *RESEMBLANCE*, 3. *SIMILARITY*, *or* *SIMILITUDE*.

1. Gleichheit, Aehnlichkeit; 2. Aehnlichkeit; 3. Gleichartigkeit, Aehnlichkeit.

Der erste ist der allgemeinste Ausdruck, und bezieht sich auf äußere oder innere Eigenschaften, der zweite nur auf äußere, sowie der dritte nur auf innere Eigenschaften. Likeness wird nur von dem gesagt, das in der That vorhanden ist, es ist etwas Bestimmtes und schließt jede Verschiedenheit aus; resemblance kann von dem gesagt werden, welches scheinbar ist, es ist nur parziell und unbestimmt; similitary oder similitude, ein höherer Ausdruck, ist in moralischer Anwendung, in Bezug auf likeness, was resemblance im natürlichen Sinn ist; es bezeichnet gewisse Züge von Aehnlichkeit, den Begriff der zufälligen Aehnlichkeit.

We speak of a *likeness* between two persons; of a *resemblance* in the cast of the eye, a *resemblance* in the form or figure; of a *similarity* in age or disposition. A thing is said to be, but not to appear *like* another; it may, however, have the shadow of a *resemblance*. We are almost *like* the Divine Being in the act of doing good; there is nothing existing in nature, which has not certain points of *resemblance* with something else. Feelings are *alike*, sentiments, persons are *alike*; but cases are *similar*, circumstances, conditions are *similar*.

In short a family *likeness* prevailed through all; and, properly speaking, they had but one character — that of being all equally generous, credulous, simple, and inoffensive. (*Vicar of Wakef.*)

With friendly hand I hold the glass
To all promisc'ous as they pass;
Should folly there her *likeness* view,
I fret not that the mirror's true. (*Moore.*)

Above them all
The golden sun in splendor *likest* heaven
Allur'd his eye. (*Milton's P. L.*)

So, faint *resemblance!* on the marble tomb
The well-dissembled lover stooping stands,
For ever silent, and for ever sad.
(*Thomson.*)

O heav'n! that such *resemblance* of the Highest
Should yet remain, where faith and realty
Remain not.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Rochefoucault frequently makes use of the antithesis, a mode of speaking the most tiresome of any, by the *similarity* of the periods.
(*Warton.*)

Accident had thrown us tegether from distant regions of the globe, and a *similarity* of taste led us to wander together among the romantic mountains of Andalusia. (*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

As it addeth deformity to an ape to be so *like* a man, so the *similitude* of superstition to religion makes it the more deformed. (*Bacon.*)

In short, that they might have no liberty untaken, even a wild fantastical *similitude* of sounds has served to prop up a system.
(*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

Let us make now man in our image, man
In our *similitude*, and let them rule
Over the fish and fowl of sea and air,
Beast of the field, and over all the earth.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

Thee next they sang of all creation first,
Begotten Son, Divine *Similitude*,
In whose conspicuous count'nance, without cloud
Made iuvisible, th'Almighty Father shines.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

To LINGER, 2. *TARRY*, 3. *LOITER*, 4. *LAG*, 5. *SAUNTER.*

1. Zögern, zaudern, lange harren, weilen, verweilen; 2. verweilen, zögern; 3. zögern, zaudern; 4. langsam, träge einhergehen, trändeln; 5. schlendern.

Die Bedeutung aller dieser Zeitwörter ist Unterbrechung der Handlung oder langsame Bewegung: to linger ist gänzlich stehen bleiben, oder langsame Fortbewegung, eine Abneigung, den Ort zu verlassen; to tarry ist eigentlich, die Bewegung einstellen, aus vernünftigen Gründen; to loiter, sich langsam und wider Willen bewegen, oft aus üblem Grunde; to lag, sich langsamer bewegen, als Andere, stille stehen, während sie vorwärts gehen; dies geschieht selten in guter Absicht; to saunter ist gänzlich die Handlung eines Müssiggängers.

He will naturally *linger* who is going to leave the place of the nativity for an indefinite period; those who have much business to transact will be led to *tarry* long in a place; a child *loiters* who is unwilling to go to school; those who *lag* have generally some sinister and private end to answer; those who have no object in moving either backward or forward will *saunter* if they move at all.

We had passed half way towards the remains of Ephesus, leaving behind us the more fertile environs of Smyrna, and were entering upon that wild and tenantless track through the marshes and defiles which lead to the few huts yet *lingering* over the broken columns of Diana.
(*Byron's Fragment.*)

'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loath'd by the Gods, have dragg'd a *ling'ring* life.
(*Dryden.*)

On their lips her sweet kiss *lingers* yet,
And their cheeks with her tender tears are wet.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Herod having *tarried* only days at Rome for the dispatch of his business, returned to his ships at Brundusium. (*Prideaux.*)

The next morning, indeed, he had intended to quit a town that offers but little temptation to the traveller; but he *tarried* day after day, until Lucille herself accompanied her mother, to assure him of her recovery.
(*Bulwer's Pilg.*)

Lose not the charm of earth in seeking after the joys of Aden. *Tarry* with us, my son, in these still retreats. (*Bulwer's Arasm.*)

When Pericles, hearing of the determination of the philosopher hastened to the spot where he sat, and *tarried* for the last release; he implored the sage in a late and unavailing grief to struggle with his approaching fate, and to baffle the gathering death. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

O what a confluence of ethereal fires,
From urns un-number'd, down the steep of heav'n,
Streams to a point, and centres in my sight!
Nor *tarries* there; I feel it at my heart.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Rapid wits *loiter* or faint, and suffer themselves to be surpass'd by the even and regular perseverance of slower understandings.
(*Johnson.*)

This *loitering* page was one morning rambling about the groves of the Generalife, which overlook the grounds of the Alhambra.
(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

It was the hour of evening, and the cool and refreshing breeze from the sea inclined each passenger, whose business wat not of a very urgent description, to *loiter* one his way, and cast a glance at the romantic gateway, and the various interesting objects of nature and art, which the city of Constantinople presented, as well to the inhabitants as to strangers. (*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

I shall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading.
(*Milton.*)

In the void offices around,
Rung not a hoof, nor bayed a hound;
Nor eager steed, with shrilling neigh,
Accused the *lagging* groom's delay.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

She walks all the morning *sauntering* about the shop with her arms through her pocket-holes. (*Johnson.*)

Here (the Boulevards) they *saunter* listlessly in the sun, or stand in clusters at the corners of the streets. (*H. Bulwer's Francc.*)

»An ostentations, bustling, ill-bred fellow,« muttered Clodius to himself, as he *sauntered* slowly away. »He thinks with his feasts and his wine-cellars to make us forget that he is the son of a freedman; — and so we will, when we do him the honour of winning his money: these rich plebeians are a harvest for us spendthrift nobles.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

1. *LITTLE*, 2. *SMALL*, 3. *DIMINUTIVE*.

1. Klein, wenig; 2. (ſchmal, gering), klein; 3. klein (winzig).

Little ſteht im Gegenſatz mit great, groß, small mit large, Ausdehnung, Umfang, diminutive iſt eine Art von small, dem Laufe der Dinge entgegen in dieſer Geſtalt ſich zeigend. (Vergl. great, large, big.)

A child is said to be *little* as respects its age as well as its size; it is said to be *small* as respects its size only; it is said to be *diminutive* when it is exceedingly *small* considering its age. — *Little* children cannot be left to themselves with safety; *small* children are pleasanter to be nursed than large ones: if we look down from any very great hight, the largest men will look *diminutive*.

The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing to laughter those one converses with, is the qualification of *little* ungenerous tempers. (*Addison.*)

I think, sir, that when our ingenious countryman Joshua Barnes, gave us so notable an account of the Pigmies, he must, in the spirit of prophecy, have intended to allegorize the empire of the Penny Periodicals. For, in the first place, these *little* strangers seem, Pigmy-like, of a marvellous ferocity and valour; they make great head against their foes. (*Bulwer's England.*)

He whose knowledge is at best but limited, and whose intellect proceeds by a *small*, *diminutive* light, cannot but receive an additional light by the conceptions of another man. (*South.*)

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy
Almost too *small* for sight. (*King Lear.*)

Too seldom we great moral deeds admire;
The will, the pow'rs, th'occasion, must conspire:
Yet few there are so impotent and low
But can some *small* good offices bestow;
Small as they are, however cheap they come,
They add still something to the gen'ral sum;
And him who gives the *little* in his pow'r
The world acquits, and Heav'n demands no more.
(*Armstrong's Epistle.*)

A *little* isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view,
A *small* green isle, it seemed no more,
Scarce broader than my dungeon floor.
(*Byron's Chillon.*)

Ask, why God made the gem so *small*,
And why so huge the granite?
Because God meant mankind should set
The higher value on it. (*Burns' Poems.*)

At the left end of this small garden was a *diminutive* fane, resembling one of those *small* chapels placed at the side of roads in Catholic countries, and dedicated to the Penates. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

She (Maria Edgeworth) is *diminutive* in stature, quick of eye, and fluent and agreeable in conversation. (*Cunningham's Brit. Litt.*)

On the 28th April 1814, Bonaparte embarked at St. Tropez, on the coast of Provence, for his *diminutive* empire of Elba.
(*Cooper's Hist.*)

The seed, selected wisely, plump, and smooth,
And glossy, he commits to pots of size
Diminutive.

(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

1. *LIVELIHOOD*, 2. *LIVING*, 3. *SUBSISTENCE*, 4. *MAINTENANCE*, 5. *SUPPORT*, 6. *SUSTENANCE*.

1. Unterhalt, Auskommen; 2. Unterhalt, Lebensunterhalt; 3. Fortkommen, Lebensunterhalt; 4. Unterhalt; 5. Unterhalt, Versorgung; 6. Erhaltung, Lebensunterhalt, Nahrung.

Die Mittel zu leben oder Lebensunterhalt ist die Bedeutung aller dieser Ausdrücke, die indeß nach den Verhältnissen des Individuums und der Art des Gegenstandes, welcher die Mittel ausmacht, verschieden sind. — Livelihood, auf mannigfache Weise und mühsam erworbener Unterhalt: a labourer earns a *livelihood* by the sweat of his brow. *Subsistence* wird oft durch ungewöhnliche Bemühungen verschiedener Art erworben: beggars meet with so much that they obtain something better than a precarious and scanty *subsistence*. *Living* verschafft man sich oft durch verständigere und weniger anstrengende Bemühungen, als die beiden frühern Hauptwörter bezeichnen: tradesmen obtain a good *living* by keeping shop; artists procure a *living* by the exercise of their talents. *Maintenance*, *support* und *sustenance* sind insofern von den genannten drei Ausdrücken verschieden, als sie nicht einen Erwerb durch eigene, sondern durch anderer Leute Anstrengungen bezeichnen; maintenance ist dauernd, ersetzt die Stelle von living; support kann zufällig und von verschiedenen Graden sein: beide bedeuten die Mittel, Nahrung zu erhalten, während sustenance das bezeichnet, welches den Körper erhält und mit Nahrung versieht: The object of most public charities is to afford a *maintenance* to such as cannot obtain a *livelihood* or *living* for themselves; it is the business of the parish to give *support*, in time of sickness or distress, to all who are legal parishioners.

A man may as easily know where to find one to teach to debauch, game, and blaspheme, as to teach him to write or cast accounts; 'tis the very profession and *livelihood* of such people, getting their *living* by those practices for which they deserve to forfeit their lives.

(*South.*)

Just the necessities of a bare *subsistence* are not to be the only measure of a parent's care for his children. (*South.*)

The Jews in Babylonia honoured Hyrcanus their king, and supplied him with a *maintenance* suitable thereto. (*Prideaux.*)

If it be a curse to be forced to toil for the necessary *support* of life, how does he heighten the curse who toils for superfluities?

(*South.*)

Besides, man has a claim also to a promise for his *support* and *sustenance* which none have ever missed of, who come up to the conditions of it. (*South.*)

Of chilly nature others fly the board
Supply'd with slaughter, and the vernal pow'rs
For cooler, kinder *sustenance* implore.

(*Armstrong's Art.*)

1. *LIVELY*, 2. *SPRIGHTLY*, 3. *VIVACIOUS*, 4. *SPORTIVE*, 5. *MERRY*, 6. *JOCUND*.

1. Lebhaft; 2. lebhaft, munter, luſtig; 3. lebhaft, munter; 4. ſcherzhaft, ſpaßhaft; 5. ſpaßhaft, beluſtigend, luſtig; 6. luſtig, munter, fröhlich.

Alle dieſe Ausdrücke ſchildern auf eine kräftige Weiſe die Thätigkeit des Herzens, wenn es aufſchwillt, von Gefühlen der Heiterkeit und Freude durchdrungen; lively iſt der allgemeinſte und buchſtäblichſte Ausdruck in ſeiner Bedeutung: das Leben, life, des Gefühls; auf gleiche Weiſe, nach dem Grade oder den Umſtänden, wie dieſes Prinzip ſich zeigt, wird der Gegenſtand sprightly, vivacious etc. genannt. Liveliness gehört der Kindheit, Jugend, und ſogar dem reifern Alter an; sprightliness iſt eine beſondere Eigenſchaft der Jugend; vivacity iſt mit dem Ernſt der Jahre verträglich.

An infant shows itself to be *lively* or otherwise in a few months after its birth; a female, particularly in her early years, often affords a pleasing picture of *sprightliness*; a *vivacious* companion recommends himself wherever he goes.

Sportiveness begleitet liveliness oder sprightliness: a *sprightly* child will show its *sprightliness* by its *sportive* humour.— Mirth und jocundity ſind die Arten von liveliness, welche ſich im geſelligen Leben zeigen: mirth iſt häufiger in gewöhnlicher Geſellſchaft, als in gebildeten Kreiſen zu finden; jocundity, eine höhere Art von liveliness, welche die Dichter gewöhnlich den Göttinnen und Nymphen beilegen. Dieſe Ausdrücke behalten denſelben Sinn, wenn ſie auf die Handlungen, auf die Charakteriſtik von Perſonen, als wenn ſie auf die Perſonen ſelbſt bezogen werden: imagination, wit, conception, representation, are *lively*; a person's air, manner, look, tune, dance, are *sprightly*; a conversation, a turn of mind, a society, is *vivacious*; the muse, the pen, the imagination, is *sportive*; the meeting, the laugh, the song, the conceit is *merry*; the train, the dance, is *jocund*.

In person the poet (Th. Moore) is small, dresses smartly, has a *lively* and bustling air, and is kind and obliging. — In conversation she (Joanna Baillie) is shrewd, *lively*, and agreeable, and her looks are full of genius. (*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

The *lively* diamond drinks thy purest rays,
Collected light, compact.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

She was now arrived at that period of life which takes, or is supposed to take, from the flippancy of girlhood those *sprightlinesses* with which some good natured old maids oblige the world at three-score.
(*Mackenzie's Man of Feeling.*)

His *sportive* lambs,
This way and that convolv'd, in friskful glee
Their frolics play. And now the *sprightly* race
Invites them forth. (*Thomson.*)

By every victory over appetite or passion, the mind gains new strenght to refuse those solicitations by which the young and *vivacious* are hourly assaulted. (*Johnson.*)

Warn'd by the streaming light and *merry* lark,
Forth rush the jolly clans. (*Somerville.*)

We cannot believe that the jests of the latter (Sterne) were so void of malice propense, or that his satire entirely flowed out of honesty of mind and mere *jocundity* of humour. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

Thus *jocund* fleets with them the winter night. (*Thomson.*)

1. *LOOK*, 2. *GLANCE.*

1. Anſchauen, Anſehen, Blick; 2. Blick.

Das erſte Hauptwort iſt der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck, das zweite der ſpezifiſche; look hängt vom Geſicht ab und ſeinen Veränderungen, und bezeichnet jede individuelle Bewegung des Gemüths; glance iſt ein zufälliger, augenblicklicher look.

A *look* may be characterized as severe or mild, fierce or gentle, angry or kind. We may judge by sorrowful *looks* that a person has some partial or temporary cause for sorrow. A *look* is sometimes given to one who acts in concert by way of intimation. We speak of taking, giving a *look*. — A *glance* may be characterized as hasty or sudden, imperfect or slight: so we speak of catching a *glance*.

How in the *look* does conscious guilt appear. (*Addison.*)

One *look* around sufficed to him; his face brightened, he uttered a cry of joy. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

Here the soft flocks, with the same harmless *look*
They wore alive. (*Thomson.*)

The *glance* at its contents which you permitted me at Naples, sufficed to convince me of its interest and value. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

I woke. — Where was I? — Do I see
A human face *look* down on me?
And doth a roof above me close?
Do these limbs on a couch repose?
Is this a chamber where I lie?
And is it mortal yon bright eye,
That watches me with gentle *glance*?
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

For ever and anon she threw
A prying, pitying *glance* on me
With her black eyes so wild and free.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

1. *To LOOK*, 2. *SEE*, 3. *BEHOLD*, 4. *VIEW*, 5. *EYE.*

1. Sehen, anſehen; 2. ſehen; 3. anblicken, ſchauen, anſchauen, betrachten; 4. ſehen, beſehen, beſichtigen; 5. anſehen, anſchauen, betrachten, beobachten.

1. und **2. To look, see.** Wir ſehen, look, einen Gegenſtand abſichtlich an, um ihn deutlich und in allen ſeinen Theilen zu ſehen, to see; wir ſehen, see, unwillkührlich die Gegenſtände, die uns ins Auge fallen: The person *looks*, the eye *sees*; absent people often *see* things before they are fully conscious that they are at hand; we may *look* without *seeing*, and we may *see* without *looking*; near-sighted people often *look* at that which is too distant to strike the visual organ. That which is *seen* may disappear in an instant, it may strike the eye and be gone; but what is *looked* at must make some stay: consequently lightning, and things equally fugitive and rapid in their flight, may be *seen*, but cannot be *looked* at.

Look at his (Martin's) Deluge — it is the most simple of his works, — it is, perhaps also the most awful. (*Bulwer's England.*)

Let it not be thought extraordinary, that this soldier of the life-guard should be *looked* upon with some degree of curiosity by the passing citizens. (*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

They climb the next ascent, and *looking* down,
Now at a nearer distance *view* the town;
The prince with wonder *sees* the stately tow'rs,
(Which late were huts and shepherds' bow'rs).
(*Dryden.*)

3. To behold bezeichnet fortdauernd, mit Aufmerksamkeit ansehen (to look at), was ein geistiges Interesse erregt.

An inquisitive child *looks* at things which are new to it, but does not *behold* them; we *look* at plants, or finery, or whatever gratifies the senses, but we do not *behold* them. We *behold* any spectacle which excites our admiration, our astonishment, our pity, or our love.

The most unpardonable malefactor in the world going to his death, and bearing it with composure, would win the pity of those who should *behold* him. (*Steele.*)

Look round our world; *behold* the chain of love,
Combining all below and all above,
See plastic Nature working to this end,
The single atoms each to other tend,
Attract, attracted to, the next in place
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.
(*Pope's Essay on Man.*)

4. To view bedeutet, nach allen Richtungen mit geistiger Aufmerksamkeit sehen, (to look at), um die Bestandtheile, die innern Eigenschaften, Bewegungsgesetze und Wirkung eines Gegenstandes zu entdecken.

Ignorant people take but narrow *views* of things; men take more or less enlarged *views*; according to their cultivation. The *view* depends altogether on the train of a person's thoughts. Our *views* of advancement are sometimes very fallacious. We *view* those we are desirous to examine. He *viewed* every part of it with the greatest minuteness.

Anacharsis, says Schlegel well and wittily, *views* things in his travels, not as a young Scythian, but as an old Parisian.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

In some of those paroxisms of fancy, Miss Walton did not fail to be introduced; and the picture which had been drawn admidst the surrounding objects of unnoticed levity, was now singled out to be *viewed* through the medium of romantic imagination: it was improved of course, and esteem was a word inexpressive of the feelings which it excited.
(*Mackenzie's Man of Feeling.*)

5. To eye bezeichnet, einen Gegenstand starr ansehen (to look at), Seitenblicke werfen, um irgend eine besondere Leidenschaft zu befriedigen.

The jealous man *eyes* his rival, in order to mark his movements, his design, and his successes; the envious man *eyes* him who is in prosperity, with a malignant desire to *see* him humbled. To *eye*, as the act of persons, is commonly a mean, and even base, action.

This being the case, it was natural that a people so curious as the Greeks should busy themselves in *eying* the stranger as he loitered in one spot, or wandered to and fro. (*W. Scott's Rob.*)

Scott *eyed* the distant height of Sandyknows with an earnest gaze as we rode along, and said he had often thought of buying the place, repairing the old tower, and making it his residence.
(*Irving's Abbotsf.*)

Half afraid, he first
Against the window beats, then brisk alights
On the warm hearth; then hopping o'er the floor,
Eyes all the smiling family askance.
(*Thomson's Winter.*)

When last in Raby towers we met,
The boy I closely *eyed,*
And often mark'd his cheeks were wet
With tears he vain would hide.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

1. *LOSS*, 2. *DAMAGE*, 3. *DETRIMENT.*

1. Verluſt; 2. Nachtheil, Schade, Verluſt; 3. Schade', Nachtheil, Verluſt.

Loss iſt hier der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck; damage und detriment ſind Arten von Verluſt, loss. Die Perſon trägt einen Verluſt, loss, die Sache leidet Schaden, damage oder detriment; das letzte Hauptwort wird beſonders auf Abſichten, Ruf und moraliſche Gegenſtände bezogen.

Whatever is gone from us which we wish to retain is a *loss*; we may sustain a *loss* in our property, in our reputation, in our influence, in our intellect. — Whatever renders an object less serviceable or valuable, by any external violence, is a *damage*; a vessel suffers a *damage* in a storm. — Whatever is calculated to cross a man's purpose is a *detriment*; the bare want of a good name may be a *detriment* to a young tradesman; the want of prudence is always a great *detriment* to the prosperity of a family.

What trader would purchase such airy satisfaction (as the charms of conversation) by the *loss* of solid gain! (*Johnson.*)

The *loss* of fortune to myself alone would have been trifling; the only uneasiness I felt was for my family, who were to be humbled, without an education to render them callous to contempt.
(*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

The ants were still troubled with the rain, and the next day they took a world of pains to repair the *damage.* (*Addison.*)

The expenditure should be with the least possible *detriment* to the morals of those who expend. (*Burke.*)

To shew how fair the world, thy mistress, shines,
Take either part, sure ills attend the choice:
Sure, tho' not equal, *detriment* ensues.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *LOW*, 2. *MEAN*, 3. *ABJECT.*

1. Niedrig, gemein; 2. gemein, niedrig, gering; 3. verworfen, niedrig, verächtlich, gemein.

Low hat eine viel ſtärkere Bedeutung, als mean; denn was low iſt, ſteht im Gegenſatz mit high, hingegen was mean (mittel) iſt, befindet ſich in der Mitte von zwei Dingen: low wird nur auf eine gewiſſe Anzahl von Menſchen, aber mean, gleich common, auf die Maſſe des Menſchengeſchlechts angewendet. Bei Charakterſchilderungen findet derſelbe Unterſchied Statt: low iſt poſitiv; mean vergleichungsweiſe low, in Bezug auf die äußern Verhältniſſe des Individuums. Low, dem Laufe der Dinge gemäß, und mean, ein freiwilliger Zuſtand, ſind Eigenſchaften des Standes oder Charakters,

abject ist ein besonderer Zustand, in welchen ein Mann oft unfreiwillig geräth. Lowness offenbart sich in den Handlungen und Gesinnungen, mean und abject im Geiste.

A man of *low* extraction falls below the ordinary level; he is opposed to a nobleman: a man of *mean* birth does not rise above the ordinary level; he is upon a level with the majority. Swearing and drunkenness are *low* vices; boxing, cudgelling, and wrestling, are *low* games. A man is commonly *low* by birth, education or habits. The *lowest* man will sometimes have a consciousness of what is due to himself. The condition of a servant is *low;* his manners, his words, and his habits will be *low*. — A misplaced economy in people of property is *mean;* a condescension to those who are beneath us, for our own petty advantages is *meanness*. The *mean* man stoops in order to get; the *mean* man sacrifices his dignity to his convenience; he is always below himself. — The *abject* man crawls in order to submit; he altogether forgets that he has any dignity; he is kept down by the pressure of adverse circumstances. The slave is, in every sense of the word, *abject;* as he is bereft of that quality which sets man above the brute.

This point and quickness of repartee exists among the *lowest* classes in France, quite as much as amongst the highest.

(*H. Bulwer's France.*)

The number of those who are elevated enough in life to reason and to reflect, yet *low* enough to keep clear of the venal contagion of a court — these are a nation's strength. (*Burns' Corresp.*)

Had I been born a servant, my *low* life
Had steady stood from all these miseries.

(*Randolph.*)

Father of light and life! Thou Good Supreme!
O teach me what is good! teach me Thyself!
Save me from folly, vanity and vice,
From every *low* pursuit!

(*Thomson's Winter.*)

Can you (V. Hugo) talk of the cringing of a courtier to his monarch, when you bow thus slavishly before the *meanest* of your mob?

(*H. Bulwer's France.*)

For 'tis the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour 'peareth in the *meanest* habit.

(*Shakspeare.*)

Such is the world Lorenzo sets above
That glorious promise, angels were esteem'd
Too *mean* to bring.

(*Young's N. Th.*)

Shall men of talents, fit to rule mankind,
Stoop to *mean* wiles, that would disgrace a fool?

(*Young's N. Th.*)

The *meanest* hind in fair Scotland
May rove their sweets amang;
But I, the Queen of a' Scotland,
Maun lie in prison strang!

(*Burns' Poem's.*)

Awake, my St. John! leave all *meaner* things
To *low* ambition, and the pride of kings.

(*Pope's Essay.*)

There needs no more be said to extol the excellence and power of Waller's wit, than that it was of magnitude enough to cover a world of

very great faults, that is, a narrowness in his nature to the *lowest* degree, an *objectness* and want of courage, an insinuating and servile flattering. (*Clarendon.*)

So thick bestrown
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood,
Under amazement of their hideous change.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

How poor, how rich, how *abject*, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful is man!
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *MALEVOLENT*, 2. *MALICIOUS*, 3. *MALIGNANT*.

1. Uebelwollend, übelgesinnt; 2. boshaft, heimtückisch; 3. feindselig, bösartig, schädlich.

Malevolence wurzelt tief im Herzen und ist ein stäter Theil des Charakters; maliciousness kann als Beiwort auf besondere Theile des Charakters oder Betragens bezogen werden; malignity dient nicht zur Bezeichnung der Person, sondern der Sache. Malicious und malignant werden beide von Dingen gebraucht; das erste sind von solchen, die persönlicher Art sind, das zweite von bloß leblosen Gegenständen.

We denominate the person *malevolent*, to disignate the ruling temper of his mind. Whenever *malevolence* has taken possession of the heart, all the sources of goodwill are dried up. *Malevolence* is as active and unceasing in its operations for mischief, as its opposite, benevolence, is in wishing and doing good. — One may have a *malicious* joy or pleasure in seeing the distresses of another. — *Malice* will in general, lie dormant, until it is provoked. — A story or tale is termed *malicious*, which emanates from a *malicious* disposition; a star is termed *malignant*, which is supposed to have a bad or *malignant* influence. — The *malignity* of a design is estimated by degree of the mischief which was intended to be done.

I have often known very lasting *malevolence* excited by unlucky censures. (*Johnson.*)

What could be less than to afford him praise,
The easiest recompense, and pay him thanks,
How due! yet all his good prov'd ill in me,
And wrought but *malice*.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

Greatness, the earnest of *malicious* fate
For future woe, was never meant a good.
(*Southern.*)

Still horror reigns, a dreary twilight round,
Of struggling night and day *malignant* mix'd.
(*Thomson.*)

1. *MANLY*, 2. *MANFUL*.

1. Männlich, mannhaft; 2. männlich, mannhaft, herzhaft, muthig.

Manly (like a man) wird jugendlich, juvenile, entgegengesetzt, und folglich bloß von Jünglingen gesagt; manful (full of man hood) steht im Gegensatz mit weibisch, und ist paßlicher auf erwachsene Personen anwendbar.

A premature *manliness* in young persons is hardly less unseemly than a want of *manfulness* in one who is called upon to display his courage.

I love a *manly* freedom as much as any of the band of cashierers of kings. (*Burke.*)

In the poet I have avowed *manly* and independent sentiments, which, I trust, will be found in the man. (*Burns' Corresp.*)

Let dimpled Mirth his temples twine
With tendrils of the laughing wine;
The *manly* oak, the pensive yew
To patriot and to sage be due.

(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

His fair large front and eye sublime declar'd
Absolute rule; and hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock *manly* hung
Clust'ring.

(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

I opposed his whim *manfully*, which I think you will approve of. (*Cumberland.*)

His well-known visitor, however, did not succeed in giving much interruption to his biblical toils; for Luther, who knew Satan in all his disguises, rebuked him *manfully*, and at length hurled his huge ink-bottle at the Prince of Darkness. (*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

1. *MANNERS*, 2. *MORALS*.

1. Sitten, Betragen, Lebensart; 2. Sittlichkeit, das ſittliche Verhalten, Sitten.

Das erſte bezieht ſich auf die geringeren Formen unſerer Handlungen; das zweite ſchließt die wichtigen Pflichten des Lebens in ſich.

By an attention to good *manners* we render ourselves good companions; by an observance of good *morals* we become good members of society. The *manners* of a child are of more or less importance, according to his station in life; his *morals* cannot be attended to too early, let it station be what it may.

But when he looked down upon this innocent being, so tender and confiding, there was a purity in her *manners*, a blamelessness in her life, and a beseeching modesty in her looks, that awed down every licentious feeling. (*Sketch Book.*)

You must, therefore, treat all your inferiors with affability and good *manners*, and not speak to them in a surly tone, nor with harsh expressions, as if they were of a different species.

(*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

In the present corrupted state of human *manners*, always to assent and to comply, is the very worst maxim we can adopt. It is impossible to support the purity and dignity of Christian *morals*, without opposing the world on various occasions. (*Blair.*)

1. *MARRIAGE*, 2. *WEDDING*, 3. *NUPTIALS*.

1. Hochzeit; 2. Hochzeit; 3. Hochzeit, Hochzeitfeier.

Das erſte Hauptwort bezeichnet den feierlichen Tag der ehelichen Verbindung, die Wahl und das geſetzliche Band zwiſchen zwei Perſonen; das zweite und dritte die dabei Statt findende Feierlichkeit und Feſtlichkeit, die Ceremonie inſofern ſie für beide Theile bindend iſt; nuptials bedeutet die ganze Feierlichkeit.

Marriage is an institution which, by those who have been blessed with the light of Divine Revelation, has always been considered as sacred: with some persons, particularly among the lower orders of society, the day of their *wedding* is converted into a day of riot and imtemperance: among the Roman Catholics in England it is a practice for them to have their *nuptials* solemnized by a priest of their own persuasion as well as by the Protestant Clergyman.

The young people were bethroted without seeing each other; and the time was appointed for *marriage* ceremony. (*Sketch Book.*)

O fatal maid! thy *marriage* is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutulian blood.
(*Dryden.*)

Plutus appear'd, and said: 'Tis true,
In *marriage* gold is all their view:
They seek not beauty, wit, or sense.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

Ask any one how he has been employed to-day; he will tell you, perhaps, I have been at the ceremony of taking the manly robe: this friend invited me to a *wedding*; that desired me to attend the hearing of his cause. (*Melmoth's Lett. of Pliny.*)

Well, Moses, cried I, we shall soon, my boy, have a *wedding* in the family; what is your opinion of matters, and things in general?
(*Vicar of Wakef.*)

She again renewed her most positive promise of marrying Mr. Williams, in case of the other's insensibility; and at the next opportunity, in Mr. Thornhill's presence, that day month was fixed upon for her *nuptials* with his rival. (*Vicar of Wakef.*)

There is a treaty of *marriage* going forward in this family, and I expect an invitation to the *wedding* dinner, as it is reported the parents are disposed to celebrate these *nuptials* with great festivity, and very few friends of the family will be left out. (*Piozzi.*)

Fir'd with disdain for Turnus dispossess'd,
And the new *nuptials* of the Trojan guest.
(*Dryden.*)

Sometimes a coy aversion to the feast
Comes on while yet no blacker omen lowers;
Then is a time to shun the tempting board,
Were it your natal or your *nuptial* day.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

1. *MARRIAGE*, 2. *MATRIMONY*, 3. *WEDLOCK*.

1. Heirath, Ehe; 2. Ehe, Eheſtand; 3. Ehe, Eheſtand.

Marriage iſt öfter Handlung als Zuſtand; matrimony und wedlock bezeichnen beide einen Zuſtand. Marriage bezeichnet den Begriff der Handlung in: the laws of *marriage*, the day of one's *marriage*, the congratulations upon one's *marriage*, a happy or unhappy *marriage*, the fruits of one's *marriage*; den Begriff des Zuſtandes in: the pleasures or pains of *marriage*, doch in dieſer letzten Bedeutung iſt matrimony, welches ein eheliches Leben und den häuslichen Zuſtand bezeichnet, vorzuziehen; ebenſo to think of *matrimony*, to enter into the holy state of *matrimony*. Broils are but too frequently the fruits of *matrimony*. Hasty *marriages* cannot be expected to produce happiness; young people who are eager for *matrimony* before they are fully aware of its consequences will purchase their

experience at the expense of their peace. — Wedlock iſt das altengliſche Wort für matrimony, und kommt daher in den Geſetzen vor, wenn die Rede iſt von children born in *wedlock*; man ſagt daher auch: to live happily in a state of *wedlock*, to be joined in holy *wedlock*.

Marriage is rewarded with some hononrable distinctions which celibacy is forbidden to usurp. (*Johnson.*)

As love generally produces *matrimony*, so it often happens that *matrimony* produces love. (*Spectator.*)

His rank in life — the prejudices of titled connexions — his dependance upon a proud and unyielding father — all forbad him to think of *matrimony*. (*W. Irving's Sk. Book.*)

The men who would make good husbands, if they visit public places, are frightened at *wedlock* and resolve to live single. (*Johnson.*)

1. *MARTIAL*, 2. *WARLIKE*, 3. *MILITARY*, 4. *SOLDIER-LIKE.*

1. Kriegeriſch; 2. kriegeriſch; 3. kriegeriſch, ſoldatiſch; 4. ſoldatiſch.

Dieſe Ausdrücke nähern ſich in ihrem Sinne ſo ſehr, daß man ſie ohne Unterſchied anwenden könnte, wenn nicht der Gebrauch jedem eine Stelle angewieſen hätte, wodurch ihre Anwendung nicht ganz gleichgültig wird.. Martial iſt ſowohl ein Kunſtwort, als ein umfaſſenderer Ausdruck denn warlike; anderſeits bezeichnet warlike das Gemüth des Individuums mehr, als martial; man ſagt: a *martial* array, *martial* preparations, *martial* law, a court *martial*; aber a *warlike* nation, meaning a nation who is fond of war; a *warlike* spirit or temper, a *warlike* appearance.

An active prince and prone to *martial* deeds. (*Dryden.*)

But different far the change has been,
Since Marmion, from the crown
Of Blackford, saw that *martial* scene
Upon the bent so brown.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

But when our country's cause provokes to arms,
How *martial* music ev'ry bosom warms!
(*Pope's Odes.*)

If guards, mechanically form'd in ranks,
Playing, at beat of drum, their *martial* pranks,
Should'ring, and standing as if struck to stone,
While condescending majesty looks on! —
If monarchy consists in such base things,
Sighing, I say again, »I pity kings!«
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

The third and last portion of Napoleon's reign commences where his despotic spirit had created a reaction in public opinion, which had formerly favoured tyranny by its passion for repose, while his *warlike* genius, equally extreme, had wearied even the *martial* ardour of his soldiers. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

Gifts worthy of soldiers, the *warlike* steed, the bloody and ever victorious lance, were the rewards, which the companions claimed from the liberality of their chief. (*Gibbon's Hist.*)

Last from the Volscians fair Camilla came,
And led her *warlike* troops, a warrior dame. (*Dryden.*)

Military, verglichen mit martial, iſt ein Ausdruck von beſonderer Bedeutung; martial bezieht ſich auf Krieg im Allgemeinen, und military auf das daraus folgende Verfahren, daher ſagt man: *military* expeditions, *mili-*

tary movements; wenn das Kriegsvolk bezeichnet wird, ſagt man: they had a *martial* appearance; iſt von einem Orte die Rede, wo viele Soldaten verſammelt waren: it had a *military* appearance. — To enter Paris, with advantage, you should enter it by the Champs Elysées; visiting for the first time the capital of a *military* nation, you should pass under the arch, built to commemorate its reign of victories. (*Bulwer's France.*)

Such was the situation, and such were the manners of the ancient Germans. Their climate, their want of learning, of arts, and of laws, their notions of honour, of gallantry, and of religion, their sense of freedom, impatience of peace, and thirst of enterprise, all contributed to form a people of *military* heroes. (*Gibbon's Hist.*)

The Tlascalans were like all unpolished nations, strangers to *military* order and discipline. (*Robertson.*)

The later years of his (Napoleon's) reign, splendid for his *military* achievements, but pale in the aspect of his fortunes, were stained by a weakness from which one vainly hopes that heroes may be free, (*H. Bulwer's Francc.*)

Military wird zur Bezeichnung des Corps und soldier-like des einzelnen Kriegers gebraucht: the whole army is termed the *military*; the conduct of an indviidual is *soldier-like* or otherwise.

The fears of the Spaniards led them to presumptuous and *unsoldier-like* discussions concerning the propriety of their general's measures. (*Robertson.*)

1. *MEAN*, 2. *MEDIUM*.

1. Das Mittel; 2. die Mitte, das Mittel.

Das erſte wird abſtract von ſpeculativen Gegenſtänden gebraucht, das zweite von practiſchen Gegenſtänden.

There is a *mean* in opinions between the two extremes: this *mean* is doubtless the point nearest to truth. The moralist will always recommend the *mean* in all opinions that widely differ from each other: our passions always recommend to us some extravagant conduct either of insolent resistance or *mean* compliance; but discretion recommends the *medium* or middle course in such matters. Computations are often erroneous from being too high or too low: the *medium* is in this case the one most to be preferred.

The man within the golden *mean*,
Who can his boldest wish contain,
Securely views the ruin'd cell
Where sordid want and sorrow dwell. (*Francis.*)

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*. (*Addison.*)

The picture which had been drawn amidst the surrounding objects of unnoticed levity, was now singled out to be viewed through the *medium* of romantic imaginations, it was improved of course, and esteem was a word inexpressive of the feelings which it excited.
(*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

1. *MEETING*, 2. *INTERVIEW*.

1. Zuſammentreffen, Zuſammenkunft; 2. Zuſammenkunft, Unterredung.

Meeting iſt hier eine gewöhnliche Angelegenheit, eine Zuſammenkunft, deren Zweck Vertraulichkeit iſt; interview iſt ungewöhnlich und förmlich, eine Zuſammenkunft, deren Abſicht Geſchäfte und wichtige Verrichtungen ſind.

Meetings are daily taking place between friends; an *interview* sometimes takes place between princes, or commanders of armies.

I have not joy'd an hour since you departed,
For public miseries and private fears,
But this bless'd *meeting* has o'erpaid them all.
Dryden.)

I in my thoughts beheld his soul ascend,
Where his fix'd hopes our *interview* attend.
(*Denham.*)

1. *MEMBER*, 2. *LIMB*,

1. Glied; 2. Glied.

Member iſt ein allgemeiner Ausdruck, der entweder auf thieriſche oder andere Körper angewendet wird; limb auf thieriſche Körper, iſt daher eine Art von member. Die Glieder, members, des Körpers faſſen jeden Theil in ſich, der einer beſondern Verrichtung fähig iſt, aber limbs ſind die gliederartig durch Gelenke verbundenen members.

The nose and the eye are *members*, but not *limbs;* a *member* of a family, or a *member* of a community; every *limb* is a *member*, but every *member* is not a *limb*; the arms and legs are properly denominated *limbs*.

This emperor (Alexius Comnenus) except nominally, no more ruled over his *dismembered* provinces, than a half-dead horse can exercise power over those *limbs*, on which the hooded crow and the vulture have already begun to settle and select their prey.
(*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

So I took my leave of them all, cousin and aunt — and when I came to my old uncle, who had liked me less than any, I grasped his hand with so friendly a gripe that, well I ween, the dainty and nice *member* was thenceforth but little inclined to its ordinary functions.
(*Bulwer's Stud.*)

A man's *limbs* (by which for the present we only understand those *members*, the loss of which alone amounts to mayhem by the common law) are the gifts of the wise Creator, to enable him to protect himself from external injuries (*Blackstone.*)

Glaucus had bent his *limbs* so as to give himself the firmest posture at the expected rush of the lion. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

They left me there, to my despair,
Link'd to the dead and stiffening wretch,
Whose lifeless *limbs* beneath me stretch.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

How dost thou? How are those worn *limbs?* Alas!
Why do I ask? Thy paleness —
(*Byron's Foscari.*)

1. *MEMORY*, 2. *REMEMBRANCE*, 3. *RECOLLECTION*, 4. *REMINISCENCE.*

1. Gedächtniß, Erinnerung; 2. Gedächtniß, Erinnerung; 3. das Sammeln, Erinnerung; 4. Erinnerung, Rückerinnerung.

Memory iſt das Vermögen der Seele, Vorſtellungen aufzufaſſen und Bilder, die ſich einſt ihr eingeprägt, zurückzurufen; remembrance, recollection und reminiscence, jene Vorſtellungen als ſchon gehabte zu erkennen, ſind Wirkungen dieſes Vermögens; memory iſt alſo der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck, und zeigt ſich von dem Willen unabhängig oder mit demſelben übereinſtim-

mend; die drei andern Ausdrücke bezeichnen Handlungen, die mehr oder weniger mit dem Willen des Wirkenden verbunden sind.

In dreams the *memory* exerts itself, but we do not say that we have any *remembrance* or *recollection* of objects.

Well, Sire, with such a hope, I'll track
My seventy years of *memory* back:
I think 'twas in my twentieth spring, —
Ay, 'twas, — when Casimir was king. —
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Remember thee!
Ah, thou poor ghost, while *memory* holds a seat
In this distracted globe.
(*Shakspeare.*)

Remembrance kann die Wirkung der Wiederholung oder Gewohnheit sein: a child *remembers* his lesson after having learnt it several times; a horse *remembers* the road which he has been continually passing; oder es kann die Wirkung zusammentreffender Umstände sein, wodurch uns Bilder zufällig zurückgeführt werden: eine freiwillige, oder nicht freiwillige Handlung.

We hear a particular name, and *remember* that we have to call on a person of the same name; we see a particular tree, and *remember* all the circumstances of our youth which were connected with a similar tree. A child strives to *remember* what it has been told by its parent; a friend *remembers* the hour of meeting another friend in consequence of the interest which it has excited in his mind.

Forgetfulness is necessary to *remembrance.* (*Johnson.*)

I could discover no clue of my lost country-woman, and hoping to lose in gaiety all *remembrance* of that beautiful apparition, I hastened to plunge myself amidst the luxuries of Pompeii. (*Bulwer.*)

I know not if her features moved
Remembrance of the wife he loved.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

Rousseau — Voltaire — our Gibbon — and de Staël —
Leman! these names are worthy of thy shore,
Thy shore of names like these; wert you no more,
Their *memory* thy *remembrance* would recall.
(*Byron's Poems.*)

For wonderful indeed are all his works
Pleasant to know, and worthiest to be all
Had in *remembrance* always with delight.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

To recollect bezeichnet, sich von Neuem erinnern, ins Gedächtniß zurückbringen, remember: *Remembrance* busies itself with objects that are at hand; *recollection* carries us back to distant periods, and tries to retrace the faint images of things that have been so long unthought of as to be almost obliterated from the *memory*. We *remember* in one half hour what was told us in the preceding half hour; but we *recollect* the incidents of childhood; we *recollect* what happened in our native place after many years' absence from it.

Memory may be assisted by method, and the decays of knowledge repaired by stated times of *recollection.* (*Johnson.*)

The *recollections* of Athens crowded fast and meltingly upon me.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

I declare, I do not *recollect* any one opinion or passage of my life, where my understanding was more at a loss to make ends meet, and torture the chapter I had been writing, to the service of the chapter following it, than in the present case. (*Tristram Shandy.*)

I *remember* L. at school; and can well *recollect* that he had some peculiar advantages, which I and others of his schoolfellows had not.
(*Ch. Lamb's Essays of Elia.*)

Reminiscence iſt eine abſtracte Uebung der Erinnerung, memory, mit rein intellectuellen Ideen beſchäftigt.

The mathematician makes use of *reminiscence* in deducing unknown truths from those which he already knows. — *Reminiscence* among the disciples of Socrates was the *remembrance* of things purely intellectual.

Reminiscence is the retrieving a thing at present forgot, or confusedly *remembered*, by setting the mind to hunt over all its notions.
(*South.*)

Memory bedeutet ferner nicht nur das Vermögen, etwas in das Gedächtniß zurückzurufen, ſondern auch einen Sitz, das Gedächtniß ſelbſt; ebenſo remembrance und recollection, doch mit dem Unterſchiede, daß memory den Nebenbegriff des Geräumigen, alles Aufnehmenden bezeichnet, hingegen remembrance und recollection parziell ſind und nur vorübergehende Ereigniſſe umfaſſen.

We treasure up knowledge in our *memory*, the occurrences of a preceding year are still fresh in our *remembrance* or *recollection*.

The groan of a grief, the shriek of pain,
Ring from the moon-light groves of cane,
The fierce adventurer's heart they scare,
Who wearies *memory* for a prayer.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

1. *MENTAL*, 2. *INTELLECTUAL*.

1. Geiſtig, innerlich; 2. geiſtig.

Zwiſchen mental und intellectual findet derſelbe Unterſchied Statt, als zwiſchen mind und intellect; mind umfaßt die Fähigkeit, zu denken, im Allgemeinen, mit allen ihren Wirkungen; intellect nur den Theil derſelben, welcher in Verſtand und Urtheilsvermögen beſteht: mental ſteht daher im Gegenſatz mit körperlich, materiell, corporeal; intellectual mit ſinnlich, in den Sinnen gegründet, sensual.

Mental exertions are not to be expected from all; *intellectual* enjoyments fall to the lot of comparatively few. Objects, pleasures, pains, operations, gifts, are denominated *mental*; subjects, conversation, pursuits, are entitled *intellectual*. It is not always easy to distinguish our *mental* pleasures from those corporeal pleasures which we enjoy in common with the brutes: in a society of well-informed persons the conversation will turn principally on *intellectual* subjects.

To collect and reposit the various forms of things is far the most pleasing part of *mental* occupation.
(*Johnson.*)

In London men of *intellectual* distinctions are not frequently found in that society which is termed the best; the few who do haunt that gloomy region, are but the scattered witlings of an ancient clique.
(*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Man's more divine, the master of all these,
Lord of the wide world, and wide wat'ry seas,
Endued with *intellectual* sense and soul.
(*Shakspeare.*)

1. *MERCANILTE*, 2. *COMMERCIAL*.

1. Kaufmänniſch; 2. den Handel betreffend.

Mercantile bezieht ſich auf die wirklichen Geſchäfte, auf die Uebergabe

von Waaren durch Verkauf und Kauf; commercial ſchließt die Theorie und Praxis des Handels, commerce, in ſich.

A *mercantile* house, a *mercantile* town, a *mercantile* situation; a *commercial* education, a *commercial* people, *commercial* speculation.

Such is the happiness, the hope of which seduced me from the duties and pleasures of a *mercantile* life. (*Johnson.*)

It was the morning of Diomed's banquet, and Diomed himself, though he greatly affected the gentleman and the scholar, retained enough of his *mercantile* experience, to know that a master's eye makes a ready servant. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Though this was one of the first *mercantile* transactions of my life, yet I had no doubt of acquitting myself with reputation. (*Vicar of Wakef.*)

The *commercial* world is very frequently put into confusion by the bankruptcy of merchants. (*Johnson.*)

We usually find that a certain apathy to amusement, perfectly distinct from mere gravity of disposition, is the characteristic of *commercial* nations. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Of the *commercial* talents of Buonaparte, I can be supposed to know but little; but bred in camps, it cannot be imagined that his *commercial* knowledge can be very great. (*R. B. Sheridan's Speeches.*)

1. *MESSAGE*, 2. *ERRAND*.

1. Botſchaft; 2. Botſchaft.

Das erſte Hauptwort bezeichnet jede überbrachte Mittheilung, ſie ſei mündlich oder ſchriftlich, alſo die geſendete Sache; das zweite die Verrichtung einer Botſchaft, die Sache und die Veranlaſſung, weshalb man ſich in irgend eine Entfernung begiebt, ohne daß eine Beſchränkung in Hinſicht auf Form und Umſtände Statt findet. Message kann zuweilen errand ſein, und dieſes message in ſich ſchließen: wenn das Geſendete eine Notiz oder Andeutung iſt, wird es message genannt; verurſacht dieſes das Hinbegeben nach einem Orte, ſo iſt es errand: daher der größte Theil der errands aus messages beſteht, die Einer dem Andern ſendet.

Servants are the bearers of *messages*, and are sent on various *errands*. One delivers the *message* and goes the *errands*.

In short, such was her satisfaction at this *message*, that she actually put her hand in her pocket, and gave the messenger seven pence halfpenny. (*Vicar of Wakef.*)

„What can he want with me? what *message* can he send?“ and the heart of Jone beat quick. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Sometimes from her eyes
I did receive fair speechless *messages*.
(*Shakspeare.*)

Strait knew him all the bands
Of angels under watch; and to his state
And to his *message* high, in honour rise;
For on some *message* high they guess'd him bound.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

Tider and Foster's old man-servant were sent on a feigned *errand* down to the village, and Anthony himself, as if anxious to see that the countess suffered no want of accomodation, visited her place of confinement. (*W. Scott's Kenilworth.*)

For God will deigu
To visit oft the dwelling of just men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse

Thither will send his winged *messengers*
On *errands* of supernatural grace.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)
The scenes where ancient bards th'inspiring breath
Ecstatic felt, and from this world retir'd,
Conversd' with angles and immortal forms,
On gracious *errands* bent.
(*Thomson.*)

1. *MINDFUL*, 2 *REGARDFUL*, 3. *OBSERVANT.*

1. Aufmerksam, achtsam, geflissen, eingedenk; aufmerksam; 3. aufmerksam.

Das erste bezieht sich auf das, welches Andere gethan zu sehen wünschen; das zweite auf das, so an sich selbst ernste Aufmerksamkeit und Rücksicht erheischt; das dritte betrifft sowohl das uns von Andern Mitgetheilte, als auch das, was seine eigenen Verpflichtungen mit sich führt.

A child should always be *mindful* of its parent's instructions. By being *mindful* of what one hears from the wise and good, one learns to be wise and good. — Every one should be *regardful* of his several duties and obligations, they ought never to be neglected. By being *regardful* of what is due to one'sself, and to society at large, one learns to pass through the world with satisfaction to one's own mind and esteem from others. — One ought to be *observant* of the religious duties which one's profession enjoins upon him. By being *observant* of all rule and order, we afford to others a salutary example for their imitation.

Be *mindful*, when thou hast entomb'd the shoot,
With store of earth around to feed the root.
(*Dryden.*)

No, there is none; no ruler of the stars
Regardful of my miseries.
(*Hill.*)

Observant of the right, religious of his word. (*Dryden.*)

1. *To MINISTER*, 2. *ADMINISTER*, 3. *CONTRIBUTE.*

1. Dienen, nutzen, helfen; 2. darreichen, spenden, zu etwas beitragen; 3. beitragen, mitwirken.

Das erste Zeitwort bezeichnet eine Handlung, wodurch eines Andern ungerechte Pläne begünstigt werden; das zweite, im vortheilhaften Sinne, einem Andern zu seinem Vortheile dienen; das dritte im vortheilhaften und nachtheiligen Verstande.

We *minister* to the caprices and indulgences of another when we encourage them unnecessarily. Princes are often placed in the unfortunate situation, that those who should direct them in early life, only *minister* to their vices by every means in their power. — The good Samaritan *administered* to the comfort of the man who had fallen among thieves. It is a part of the Christian to *administer* comfort to those who are in want, consolation to the afflicted, advice to those who ask for it, and require it; help to those who are feeble, and support to those who cannot uphold themselves. — We may *contribute* to the relief of the indigent,

or we may *contribute* to the follies or vices of others. It is the part of all who are in high station to *contribute* to the dissemination of religion and morality among their dependants; but there are, on the contrary, many who *contribute* to the spread of immorality.

He flings the pregnant ashes through the air,
And speaks a mighty prayer:
Both which the *minist'ring* winds around all Egypt bear.
(*Cowley.*)

She had, it is true, no fortune, but that of my friend was ample; and he delighted in the anticipation of indulging her in every elegant pursuit, and *administring* to those delicate tastes and fancies that spread a kind of witchery about the sex. (*W. Irving's Sk. Book.*)

Who is there that, on looking back over a great portion of his life, does not find the genius of Scott *administring* to his pleasures, beguiling his cares, and soothing his lonely sorrows?

(*Irving's Abbotsf.*)

Thus do our eyes, as do all common mirrors,
Successively reflect succeeding images;
Not what they would, but must! a star or toad,
Just as the hand of chance *administers.*
(*Congreve.*)

1. *MIRTH*, 2. *MERRIMENT*, 3. *JOVIALITY*, 4. *JOLLITY*, 5. *HILARITY*.

1. Freude, Luft; 2. Luftigkeit, Fröhlichkeit, Luftbarkeit; 3. Beluftigung, Luftbarkeit; 4. Beluftigung, Luftbarkeit; 5. Fröhlichkeit, Luftigkeit.

Diese Hauptwörter bezeichnen jene Art von Fröhlichkeit oder Freude, welche ſich im geſelligen Leben und Umgange entfaltet. Mirth bezieht ſich auf das Gefühl, welches ſich im äußern Betragen zeigt, und iſt auf keinen Stand und kein Alter beſchränkt; merriment und die andern Ausdrücke bezeichnen eher den äußern Ausdruck des Gefühls, oder die Urſache deſſelben, als das Gefühl ſelbſt; merriment beſteht aus Freude, mirth, erregenden Gegenſtänden, und zeigt ſich beſonders bei jungen Leuten, oder Perſonen von niederm Stande; joviality, jollity und hilarity ſind Arten von merriment, welche dem gaſtlichen Tiſche, oder weniger verfeinerten Vergnügungen eigen ſind: joviality oder jollity findet ſich häufiger bei unerlaubten, unedlen Freuden der Tafel, oder geſelligen Beluſtigungen; hilarity begleitet gebildete Kreiſe.

Mirth shows itself in laughter, in dancing, singing and noise; the more we are disposed to laugh, the greater is our *mirth; mirth* may be provoked wherever any number of persons is assembled. — The more there is to create laughter, the greater is the *merriment;* the amusements with the swing, or the roundabout, afford much *merriment* to the visitants of a fair. — We may expect to find much *joviality* and *jollity* at a public dinner of mechanics, watermen, or labourers: we may expect to find *hilarity* at a public dinner of gentlemen: eating, drinking and noise, constitute the *joviality;* the conversation, the songs, the toasts, and the public spirit of the company contribute to *hilarity.*

The highest gratification we receive here from company is *mirth,* which at the best is but a fluttering unquiet motion. (*Pope.*)

He who best knows our natures by such afflictions, recalls our wandering thoughts from idle *merriment.* (*Gray.*)

Now swarms the village o'er the *jovial* mead. (*Thomson.*)

I love such holy ramblers; still
They know to charm a weary hill,

With song, romance, or lay:
Some *jovial* tale, or glee, or jest,
Some lying legend at the least,
They bring to cheer the way.
(*W. Scott's Marmion.*)

With branches we the fanes adorn, and waste
In *jollity* the day ordained to be the last.
(*Dryden.*)

He that contributes to the *hilarity* of the vacant hour will be welcomed with ardour. (*Johnson.*)

There was much laughing and rallying as the honest emblem of Christmas (the bowl) *joviality* circulated, and was kissed rather coyly by the ladies. The dinner-time passed away in this flow of innocent *hilarity*.
(*Sketch Book.*)

1. *To MISCONSTRUE*, 2. *MISINTERPRET.*

1. Mißdeuten; 2. mißdeuten, falſch auslegen.

Beide Zeitwörter bezeichnen, eine Sache falſch, der Abſicht des Redenden oder Handelnden zuwider deuten, jedoch das erſte bezieht ſich auf den Sinn der Worte oder die Folgerung aus den Handlungen; dieſe Wörter können auch auf Sprache im Allgemeinen angewendet werden, und dann bezieht ſich misconstrue auf die buchſtäbliche Uebertragung fremder Ideen in unſere Mutterſprache, misinterpret auf den allgemeinen Sinn, welchen man Worten und Ausdrücken unſerer oder einer fremden Sprache beilegt. Misconstruing entſteht aus Unwiſſenheit; misinterpretation öfter aus Vorurtheil und freiwilliger Blindheit, beſonders in Hinſicht auf Geſetze und die heiligen Schriften.

Those who indulge themselves in a light mode of speeeh towards children are liable to be *misconstrued;* a too great tenderness to the criminal may be easily *misinterpreted* into favour of the crime. The learners of a language will unavoidably *misconstrue* it at times; in all languages there are ambiguous expressions, which are liable to *misinterpretation.*

In ev'ry act and turn of life he feels
Public calamities or household ills;
The judge corrupt, the long depending cause,
And doubtful issue of *misconstrued* laws.
(*Prior.*)

Some purposely misrepresent or put a wroug *interpretation* on the virtues of others. (*Addison.*)

1. *To MIX*, 2. *MINGLE*, 3. *BLEND*, 4. *CONFOUND.*

1. Miſchen; 2. mengen, miſchen, vermiſchen; 3. vermiſchen, vermengen; 4. vermengen, vermiſchen, verwirren, verwechſeln.

Mix iſt hier ein allgemeiner und unbeſchränkter Ausdruck, und bedeutet bloß unter einander bringen; aber wir können zwei oder mehrere Dinge unter einander thun, mix, ſo daß ſie allen Unterſchied verlieren; wir mengen, mingle, mehrere Dinge, und ſie können doch ihren Unterſchied behalten. Beide Zeitwörter werden meiſtens auf körperliche Dinge, ausgenommen in der Poeſie, angewendet. To blend bedeutet, nur parziell miſchen, mix; to confound, falſch miſchen. Dieſe Zeitwörter werden beſonders von geiſtigen Wirkungen gebraucht.

Liquids *mix* so as to become one, and individuals *mix* in a crowd so as to be lost; things are *mingled* together of different sizes if they lie in the same spot, but they may still be distinguished. — Colours *blend* which fall into each other; objects of sight are *confounded* when they are erroneously taken to be joined. — Events and circumstances are *blended* together in a narrative; the ideas of the ignorant are *confounded* in most cases, but particularly when they attempt to think for themselves.

This machine they cover with their own hair, which they *mix* with a great deal of false, it being a particular beauty to have their heads too large to go into a moderate tub. (*Montague's Lett.*)

He begged pardon for disturbing her, and excused his curiosity by her extreme beauty, and the melancholy that was *mixed* with it. (*The World.*)

Can imagination boast,
Amidst its gay creation, hues like her's,
Or can it *mix* them with that matchless skill,
And lose them in each other?
(*Thomson's Spring.*)

What honour could his (Shakspeare) name have derived from being *mingled* in dusty companionship with the epitaphs and escutcheons and venal eulogiums of a titled multitude? (*Sketch Book.*)

When we consider the rank which Dr. Johnson held, not only in literature, but in society, we cannot help figuring him to ourselves as the benevolent giant of some fairy tale, whose kindness and courtesies are still *mingled* with a part of the rugged ferocity imputed to the fabulous sons of Anak, or rather, perhaps, like a Roman dictator, fetched from his farm, whose wisdom and heroism still relished of his rustic occupation. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

Try all the bounties of this fertile globe,
There is not such a salutary food
As suits with ev'ry stomach; but (except
Amid the *mingled* mass of fish and fowl;
And boil'd and bak'd you hesitate, by which
You sunk oppress'd, or whether not by all)
Taught by experience soon you may discern
What pleases, what offends.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

There as I pass'd with careless steps and slow,
The *mingling* notes came softened from below.
(*Goldsmith.*)

Ten thousand birds, with all the hues of a northern rainbow *blended* in their glorious and glowing wings, rose from turf and tree, and loaded the air with melody and gladness. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

There is no gradual transition by which, as in Europe, the features and population of one country *blend* almost imperceptibly with those of another. (*Irving's S. B.*)

Among other obvious advantages of an easy intercourse between the two sexes, it occasions an emulation and exertion in each to excel and be agreeable: hence their respective excellencies are mutually communicated and *blended.* (*Gregory's Legaey.*)

Where now the bats their wavering wings extend,
Soon as the gloaming spreads her warning shade,
The choir did oft their *mingling* vespers *blend,*
Or matin orisons to Mary paid.
(*Byron's Poems.*)

He tried to tune his harp in vain,
The pitying Duchess praised its chime,
And gave him heart, and gave him time,
Till every string's according glee
Was *blended* into harmony.
(*W. Scott's Lay.*)

But happy they! the happiest of their kind,
Whom gentler stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings *blend*.
(*Thomson.*)

And long the gods, we know,
Have grudg'd thee, Caesar, to tho world below,
Where fraud and rapine, right and wrong *confound*.
(*Dryden.*)

1. *MIXTURE*, 2. *MEDLEY*, 3. *MISCELLANY*.

1. Mischung, Gemisch; 2. Gemisch, Gemengsel; 3. Mischung, Gemisch.

Mixture ist ein allgemeiner Ausdruck; alle Dinge, die gemischt, mixed, werden können, bilden eine Mischung, mixture; medley ist eine Mischung, mixture, von Dingen, die sich nicht zu einer Mischung eignen; miscellany, eine Mischung, mixture, von vielen verschiedenen geistigen Dingen: miscellaneous steht im Gegensatze mit dem systematisch Geordneten.

Flower, water and eggs, may form a *mixture* in the proper sense; but if to these were added all sort of spices, it would form a *medley*; essays are *miscellaneous* in distinction from works on one particular subject.

In great villanies, there is often such a *mixture* of the fool, as quite spoils the whole project of the knave. (*South.*)

Such a *mixture* of sense and weakness, of meanness and dignity, of prudent discretion and poverty of spirit, which last, in the European mode of viewing things, approached to cowardice, formed the leading traits of the character of Alexius Comnenus.
(*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

More oft in fools' and madmen's hands than sages,
She seems a *medley* of all ages.
(*Swift.*)

A writer, whose design is so comprehensive and *miscellaneous* as that of an essayist, may accommodate himself with a topic from every scene of life. (*Johnson.*)

My second boy, Moses, whom I designed for business, received a sort of *miscellaneous* education at home. (*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

1. *MODERATION*, 2. *MEDIOCRITY*.

1. Mäßigkeit, Mäßigung; 2. Mittelmäßigkeit, Mäßigung.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet die Person, das zweite ihre Lage.

Moderation is a virtue of no small importance for beings who find excess in every thing to be an evil; *mediocrity* in external circumstances is exempt from all the evils which attend either poverty or riches.

Such *moderation* with thy bounty join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine.
(*Denham.*)

Mediocrity only of enjoyment is allowed to man. (*Blair.*)

1. *MOISTURE*, 2. *HUMIDITY*, 3. *DAMPNESS.*

1. Feuchtigkeit; 2. Feuchtigkeit; 3. Feuchtigkeit.

Das erste Hauptwort wird gebraucht, um einen Aufguß zu bezeichnen; das zweite, um den Zustand zu beschreiben, einen Theil eines flüssigen Körpers zu haben; das dritte ist jene Art von moisture, welche aus der stufenweisen Zusammenziehung von Flüssigkeiten in Körpern, die sie aufnehmen, entsteht.

The *moisture* of a table, of paper, of a floor that has been wetted. — The *humidity* of the air, or of a wall that has contracted *moisture* of itself. — A cellar is *damp*, or linen that has lain long by may become *damp*.

The plumy people streak their wings with oil,
To throw the lucid *moisture* trickling off.

(*Thomson.*)

Now from the town
Buried in smoke, and sleep, and noisome *damps*,
Oft let me wander.

(*Thomson.*)

Creeping o'er the floor so *damp*,
Like a marsh's meteor-lamp.

(*Byron's Chillon.*)

1. *MOURNFUL*, 2. *SAD.*

1. Trauervoll, traurig; 2. traurig, betrübt.

Das erste bedeutet voll von Trauer Verursachendem, und erweckt Zärtlichkeit und Mitgefühl; das zweite entweder ein schmerzhaftes Gefühl, oder die Ursache desselben, drückt die Lebensgeister nieder, und beklemmt das Herz.

A *mournful* tale contains an account of other's distresses; a *mournful* event befalls our friends and relatives. Selfish people find nothing *mournful*, but many things *sad*; tender-hearted people are always affected by what is *mournful*, and are less troubled about what is *sad*. A *sad* story contains an account of one's own distress; a *sad* misfortune befalls ourselves. —

The latter days of this great poet's life were clouded and *mournful*.

(*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

Narcissa follows ere his tomb is closed,
Her death invades his *mournful* right and claims,
The grief that started from my lids for him.

(*Young.*)

The scene of death is clos'd! the *mournful* strains
Dissolve in dying languor on the ear;
Yet Pity weeps, yet Sympathy complains,
And dumb Suspense awaits, o'erwhelm'd with fear.

(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

The Gertrude of Wyoming is the poet's (Campbell) own favourite, and he is certainly right in his affection: there is a quiet grace, a melancholy beauty — a sort of Niobe — like suffering and *sad* repose about it, which open every heart and moisten every eye.

(*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

Nydia bent over the face of Glaucus — she inhaled the deep breath of his heavy slumber — timidly and *sadly* she kissed his brow — his lips. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Up into heav'n from paradise in haste
Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*
For man.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

How *sad* a sight is human happiness
To those whose thoughts can pierce beyond an hour!
(*Young.*)

1. *MOVING*, 2. *AFFECTING*, 3. *PATHETIC.*

1. Beweglich, rührend; 2. rührend; 3. lebhaft, eindringend, rührend.

Moving ist ein allgemeiner Ausdruck für alles, das Bewegungen im Gemüthe hervorbringt, Theilnahme und Mitleiden erregt; affecting und pathetic bewirken dies in verschiedenen Graden. Das Gefühl des Guten, Bösen kann erregt, moved, werden; zartfühlende Herzen nur werden bewegt, affected. Affecting wirkt vermittelst der Sinne sowohl, als des Verstandes; pathetic, der Ausdruck erhabener, großer Leidenschaften, ist nur auf das zum Herzen Sprechende anwendbar.

A field of battle is a *moving* spectacle. — A sight, or a description is *affecting*. The death of king Charles was an *affecting* spectacle. — And adress is *pathetic*.

There is something so very *moving* in the image of weeping beauty.
(*Steele.*)

A blush, a phrase of affability to an inferior, a tear at a *moving* tale, were to him, like the Cestus of Cytherea, unequalled in conferring beauty.
(*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

I do not remember to have seen any ancient or modern story more *affecting* than a letter of Ana of Bouleyne.
(*Addison.*)

I was going to begin with the millions of my fellow-creatures, born to no inheritance but slavery: but finding however *affecting* the picture was, that I could not bring it near me, and that the multitude of sad groups in it did but distract me — I took a single captive.
(*Sent. Journey.*)

Cunningham is now uniformly lively, serious, descriptive, or *pathetic*, as he changes his subject.
(*Hogg.*)

1. *MULTITUDE*, 2. *CROWD*, 3. *THRONG*, 4. *SWARM.*

1. Vielheit, Mehrheit, Menge; 2. Haufe, Menge, Gedränge; 3. Gedränge; 4. Schwarm.

Alle diese Ausdrücke, und besonders der erste, bezeichnen den Begriff der Vielheit: multitude ist auf jeden Gegenstand anwendbar, und bedeutet eine Menge, sowohl still stehend, als in Bewegung; crowd, throng und swarm sind im eigentlichen Sinne nur auf belebte Gegenstände anwendbar; crowd uneigentlich auch auf andere zusammengedrängte Dinge. Crowd ist stets drängend und ungestüm; throng kann geschäftig und thätig sein, aber ist nicht immer drängend und lästig; swarm wird gewöhnlich von Bienen, aber zuweilen auch von Menschen gebraucht.

It is always inconvenient, sometimes dangerous to go into a *crowd*; it is amusing to see the *throng* that is perpetually passing in the streets of the city.

A *multitude* of circumstances, which you will easily trace in the histories of the 15th and 16th century, to go no further back, concurred to bring about this great event. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

A *multitude* is incapable of framing orders. (*Temple.*)

He could then compare the confusion of a *multitude* to that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking upon its *crowd* of islands. (*Pope.*)

Sevant of God, well done, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who single hast maintain'd
Against revolted *multitudes* the cause
Of truth, in word mightier than they in arms.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

The people, too, have all the habits of a people of the sun; they are not the people of one stock; collected in every *crowd* are the features and the feelings of divers races and different regions.
(*H. Bulwer's France.*)

It was fresh from this dim and solitary walk, that I burst at once upon the splendour and the *crowds* of the Palais Royal. Every chair, every stone bench was occupied, and, instead of the dark and deserted street, I found myself lost in an immense *throng*.
(*Bulwer's France.*)

— This man can only breathe in *crowds*, and that man only in solitude.
(*Bulwer's Student.*)

By this time a *crowd* had collected, listening with outstretched necks and gaping mouth. Prythee, man, get into the carriage, out of this pestilent *throng*, that I may the better hear thee, said the governor.
(*Irving's Alhambra.*)

Thus saying, the Egyptian moved slowly on; and, entering the town, his tall figure towered above the *crowded throng* of the forum, and swept towards the small but graceful temple consecrated to Isis.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine.
(*Dryden.*)

From each hand with speed retir'd,
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelic *throng*.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

The *swarms* of children in low neighbourhoods,
Numberless nations, stretching far and wide,
Shall (I foresee it,) soon with Gothic *swarms* come forth,
From ignorance's universal North.
(*Swift.*)

1. *To MUTILATE*, 2. *MAIM*, 3. *MANGLE*.

1. Verſtümmeln; 2. verſtümmeln, lähmen; 3. zerreißen, verſtümmeln.

Das erſte Zeitwort hat die ausgedehnteſte Bedeutung, es bezeichnet den Nebenbegriff der Beraubung eines Gliedes; das zweite bedeutet Wunden in der Hand; das dritte ungewöhnliche Wunden in irgend einem Theile des Körpers. Man wird verſtümmelt, mutilated und mangled, durch thätige Mittel; maimed durch Schwäche oder Krankheit. Mutilate und mangle werden auf moraliſche Gegenſtände angewendet; maim iſt größtentheils nur in ſeinem natürlichen Sinne gebräuchlich: mangle bedeutet dann mehr als mutilate; dieſes, eines weſentlichen Theils berauben, jenes, eine Sache ſo verſtümmeln, mutilate, daß ſie unnütz und werthlos wird.

Men are exposed to be *mutilated* by means of cannon balls. Every sect of Christians is fond of *mutilating* the Bible by setting aside such parts as do not favour its own scheme, and amongst them all the sacred Scriptures become literally *mangled*, and stript of all its most important doctrines. — Men frequently get *maimed* when boarding vessels and storming places. — Men are in danger of being *mangled* when attacked promiscuously with the sword.

The lapse of upwards of six centuries had reduced this once mighty tree to a mere crumbling fragment, yet, like a gigantic torso in ancient statuary, the grandeur of its *mutilated* trunk gave evidence of what it had been in the days of its glory. (*Irving's N. Abbey.*)

How Hales would have borne the *mutilations* which his Plea of the Crown has suffered from the editor, they who know his character will easily conceive. (*Johnson.*)

I have shown the evil of *maiming* and splitting religion. (*Blair.*)

What have the French nobility done that they should be hunted about, *mangled*, and tortured. (*Burke.*)

He touched, he examined the fatal casque; nor could even the bleeding *mangled* remains of the young prince divert the eyes of Manfred from the portent before him. (*Walpole's Otranto.*)

On each wing
Uriel and Raphael his vaunting foe,
Though huge, and in a rock of diamond arm'd,
Vanquish'd, Adramelec and Asmodai,
Two potent thrones, that to be less than Gods
Disdain'd, but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

1. *MUTUAL*, 2. *RECIPROCAL*.

1. Gegenſeitig, wechſelſeitig; 2. abwechſelnd, gegenſeitig, wechſelſeitig.

Mutual bedeutet einen Austauſch, der beiderſeitig gleich iſt, eine Nämlichkeit; freiwillige, eigennutzloſe, gegenſeitige Dienſte ſind mutual; es wird größtentheils auf Wille und Meinung, und nur auf Perſönliches angewendet. Reciprocal, abwechſelnd wirkend und verpflichtend; aufgelegte oder verdiente gegenſeitige Verbindlichkeit und Dienſte ſind reciprocal; es wird auf Dinge angewandt, die ſich von aller Perſönlichkeit entfernen.

Friends render one another *mutual* services; the husband and wife pledge their faith to each other *mutually*: a *mutual* sentiment, affection, inclination to oblige; a *mutual* interest for each other's comfort; a *mutual* concern to avoid that which will displease the other — these are the sentiments which reader the marriage state happy. — The services between servants and master are *reciprocal*: the husband and wife are *reciprocally* bound to keep their vow of fidelity. The sentiment is *mutual*, the tie is *reciprocal*. *Reciprocal* ties, bonds, rights, duties — these are what every one ought to bear in mind as a member of society, that he may expect of no man more than what in equity he is disposed to return. *Reciprocal* verbs, terms, relations.

The soul and spirit that animates and keeps up society is *mutual* trust. (*South.*)

Only once during the year had she heard of Julie; she had been seen by a *mutual* friend at Paris, gay, brilliant, courted and admired; of St. Amand she heard nothing. (*Bulwer's Pilg.*)

In evil hour th' officious tongue of fame
Betray'd the secret of their *mutual* flame.
(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

Mutual attention is implied,
And equal truth on either side,
And constantly supported.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

Thou also mad'st the Night
Maker omnipotent, and thou the day,
Which we in our appointed work employ'd
Have finish'd happy in our *mutual* help,
And *mutual* love, the crown of all our bliss
Ordain'd by thee.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Since ev'ry creature was decreed,
To aid each other's *mutual* need,
Appease your discontented mind,
And act the part by heav'n assign'd.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

Life cannot subsist in society but by *reciprocal* concessions.
(*Johnson.*)

Who seek a friend should come dispos'd,
T' exhibit in full bloom disclos'd
The graces and the beauties,
That form the character he seeks,
For 'tis a union, that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

Celestial happiness! whene'er she stoops
To visit earth, one shrine the goddess finds,
And one alone, to make her sweet amends
For absent heav'n — the bosom of a friend;
Where heart meets heart, *reciprocally* soft,
Each other's pillow to repose divine.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *To NAME*, 2. *To CALL.*

1. Benamen, nennen, benennen; 2. nennen, heißen.

Das erste Zeitwort bedeutet, mit einem Namen versehen, es sey mit einem Eigennamen, mit einem vom Namen des Vaters abgeleiteten (Patronymicum), oder mit einem sonst gebräuchlichen; das zweite mit einem eigenthümlichen belegen, nach den Kennzeichen und zur Bezeichnung der Person, oder der Sache.

The emperor Tiberius was *named* Tiberius; he was *called* a monster. William the First of England is *named* William; he is *called* the Conqueror. Many ancient nations in *naming* any one, *called* him the son of some one, as Richardson, the son of Richard, and Robertson, the son of Robert.

In old times, many hundred years ago, there was a Moorish king *named* Aben Habuz, who reigned over the kingdom of Granada.
(*Alhambra.*)

I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Aenos, *nam'd* from me, the city *call.*
(*Dryden.*)

In old times there reigned a Moorish king in Granada, whose name was Mohamed, to which his subjects added the appellation of El Haygari, or the Left-Handed. Some say he was so *called* on account of his being really more expert with his sinister than his dexter hand.
(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

1. *NATAL*, 2. *NATIVE*, 3. *INDIGENOUS.*

1. Die Geburt betreffend, dazu gehörig; 2. urſprünglich, die Geburt betreffend; 3. eingeboren, einheimiſch.

Das Epitheton natal wird nur auf Jemands Geburt angewendet: a man's *natal* day; his *natal* hour; a *natal* song; a *natal* star. *Native* hat eine ausgedehntere Bedeutung: es bezeichnet den Nebenbegriff der Verwandtſchaft in Hinſicht auf den Urſprung; our *native* country; our *native* soil, *native* village, *native* place, *native* language. *Indigenous* hat dieſelbe Bedeutung in Bezug auf Pflanzen und Boden, wie native auf menſchliche Weſen oder Thiere.

Submit. — In this, or any other sphere,
Secure to be as blest as thou canst bear:
Safe in the hand of one disposing pow'r,
Or in the *natal*, or the mortal hour.
(*Pope's Essay on Man.*)

Is there
No worthy man by Fortune's random blows,
Or by a heart too gen'rous and humane,
Constrain'd to leave his happy *natal* seat?
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

Upon inquiry, I have learned they have brought their stoves to such perfection, they lengthen their summer as long as they please, giving to every plant the degree of heat it would receive from the sun in its *native* soil. (*Montague's Lett.*)

Not only the *native* Indians, but the mestizos, or children of a Spaniard and Indian, were originally excluded from the priesthood, and refused admission into any religious order. (*Robertson's America.*)

Several species of bees are *natives* of Great Britain, some of which lay up honey, while others do not; some of which are gregarious, or live in large societies; and others are solitary. (*Aikin's Nat. Hist.*)

Nor can the grov'ling mind
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Assert the *native* skies or own its heav'nly kind.
(*Dryden.*)

O sweet the sight
Of his dear *native* land to him who brings
A brow, with honours laden, back to it!
(*Knowles' Wife.*)

Nothing is so essentially patriotic as the arts; they only permanently flourish amongst a people, when they spring from an *indigenous* soil.
(*Bulwer's Engl.*)

1. *NATIVE*, 2. *NATURAL.*

1. 2. Natürlich.

Das erſte verhält ſich zum zweiten wie die Art zur Gattung: was native iſt, iſt auch im engern Sinne natural; aber viele Dinge ſind natural,

ohne native zu sein. Wir können von einer Person sagen, daß ihr Werth native ist, d. h. angeboren; von dem Gemüthe derselben, daß es natural ist, dem durch Gewohnheit erlangten entgegengesetzt. Native wird fast immer in vortheilhaftem Sinne gebraucht, im Gegensatz mit dem Künstlichen und Angenommenen.

When children display themselves with all their *native* simplicity, they are interesting objects of notice; when they display their *natural* turn of mind, it is not always that which tends to raise human nature in our esteem.

It has been much disputed, whether Shakspeare owed his excellence to his own *native* force, or whether he had the common helps of scholastic education, the precepts of critical science, and the examples of ancient authors. (*Johnson's Pref.*)

In heaven we shall pass from the darkness of our *native* ignorance into the broad light of everlasting day. (*South.*)

The cheek,
Where the life crimson, thro' the *native* white,
Soft-shooting o'er the face diffuses bloom,
And every nameless grace.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

Scripture ought to be understood according to the familiar, *natural* way of construction. (*South.*)

A numerous audience require also, before all things, a *natural* and frank manner in him who addresses them; they have no toleration for the didascalic affectations in which academicians delight.
(*Bulwer's Engl.*)

1. *NECESSITIES*, 2. *NECESSARIES*.

1. Nothwendigkeiten, Bedürfnisse; 2. Nothwendigkeiten, Bedürfnisse.

Necessity ist das Ding, welches die Umstände nothwendig, necessary, machen; necessary das, so durchaus und unbedingt nothwendig ist.

Art has ever been busy in inventing things to supply the various *necessities* of our nature, and yet there are always numbers who want even the first *necessaries* of life. Habit and desire create *necessities*; nature only requires *necessaries*: a voluptuary has *necessities* which are unknown to a temperate man; the poor have in general little more than *necessaries*.

Those whose condition has always restained them to the contemplation of their own *necessities* will scarcely understand why nights and days should be spent in study. (*Johnson.*)

Cool, cautious, calculating, he (Cromwell) stole on with slow and measured pace; and while with secret pleasure he toiled up the ascent to greatness, laboured to persuade the spectators that he was reluctantly borne forward by an exterior and resistless force; by the march of events, the *necessities* of the state, the will of the army, and even the decree of the Almighty. (*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

To make a man happy, virtue must be accompanied with at least a moderate provision of all the *necessaries* of life, and not disturbed by bodily pains. (*Budgell.*)

1. *NECESSITY*, 2. *NEED*.

1. Nothwendigkeit, Noth; 2. Noth.

Das erste Hauptwort bezieht sich auf das nothwendige Ding, es ist dringender als need und zwingt zu einer Handlung; das zweite auf die Person, welche einer Sache bedarf; es fügt sich in die Umstände, und läßt in einem Zustande der Entbehrung.

There would be no *necessity* for punishments if there were not evil doers; he is peculiarly fortunate who finds a friend in time of *need*. We are frequently under the *necessity* of going without that of which we stand most in *need*.

Where *necessity* ends curiosity begins. (*Johnson.*)

The young fellow who won it must have been miserably poor: I observed him borrow money for the stake from his friend: he had distress and hunger in his countenance: be his character what it may, his *necessities* at least plead for him. (*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

Conjectural criticism demands more than humanity possesses, and he that exercises it with most praise, has very frequent *need* of indulgence. (*Johnson's Shaksp.*)

One of the many advantages of friendship is, that one can say to one's friend the things that stand in *need* of pardon. (*Pope.*)

But for true *need*. —
You heavens, give me that patience, patience I *need!*
(*King Lear.*)

Aus diesen zwei Hauptwörtern sind für jedes derselben zwei Beiwörter gebildet, die bemerkenswerth sind, nämlich necessary und needful, necessitous und needy. Necessary (nothwendig, nöthig, erforderlich) und needful (nöthig, nothwendig) werden auf das erfoderliche Ding angewendet; necessitous und needy (bedürftig, dürftig) auf die Person, welche der Sache bedarf. Necessary auf jeden Gegenstand ohne Unterschied; needful, nur auf solche, welche temporärer oder parzieller Noth abhelfen.

Exercise in *necessary* to preserve the health of the body; restraint is *necessary* to preserve that of the mind; it is *necessary* to go by water to the continent. The dissemination of knowledge is *necessary* to dispel the ignorance which would otherwise prevail in the world.

I have something of higher moment in view, and the presence of my friends is absolutely *necessary*. (*Murphy's Way.*)

Assistance is *needful* for one who has not sufficient resources in himself; money is *needful* for one who is travelling; it is *needful* for a young person to attend to the instructions of his teacher, if he will improve.

Necessitous umfaßt einen allgemeinen Zustand der Dürftigkeit, oder des Mangels, necessity, an einer Sache, die nöthig, needful, ist; needy bedeutet nur einen besondern Zustand.

The poor are in a *necessitous* condition who are in want of the first *necessaries*, or who have not wherewithal to supply the most pressing *necessities*; adventurers are said to be *needy* when their vices make them in *need* of that which they might otherwise obtain: it is charity to supply the wants of the *necessitous*, but those of the *needy* are sometimes not worthy of one's pity.

It seems to me most strange that men should fear,
Seeing that death a *necessary* end,
Will come, when it will come.
(*Shakspeare.*)

Time, long expected, eas'd us of our load,
And brought the *needful* presence of a god.
(*Dryden.*)

Steele's imprudence of generosity, or vanity of profusion, kept him always incurably *necessitous.* (*Johnson.*)

Charity is the work of heaven, which is always laying itself out on the *needy* and the impotent. (*South.*)

1. *NEIGHBOURHOOD*, 2. *VICINIT'Y.*

1. Nachbarſchaft; 2. Nähe, Nachbarſchaft.

Das erſte Hauptwort wird gebraucht in Bezug auf die Einwohner, oder die bewohnten Oerter, d. h., es bedeutet entweder eine Gemeinde von Nachbarn, oder den von ihnen bewohnten Ort; das zweite bezeichnet im Allgemeinen den bewohnten oder nicht bewohnten Ort in der Nähe der redenden Perſon.

A populous *neighbourhood*, a quiet, repectable and pleasant *neighbourhood;* to live in the *vicinity* of a manufactory, to be in the *vicinity* of the metropolis or of the sea.

We had an elegant house, situated in a fine country, and a good *neighbourhood.* (*Vicar of Wakef.*)

Though the soul be not actually debauched, yet it is something to be in the *neighbourhood* of destruction. (*South.*)

The Dutch, by the *vicinity* of their settlements to the coast of Caraccas, gradually engrossed the greatest part of the cocoa traile. (*Robertson.*)

The reader has had a sketch of the interior of the Alhambra, and may be desirous of a general idea of its *vicinity.* (*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

1. *NEWS*, 2. *TIDINGS.*

1. Neuigkeit, Nachricht; 2. Nachricht, Neuigkeit.

News bezeichnet Nachrichten jeder Art, die unerwartet ſind; ſie befriedigen die Neugierde; tidings werden ängſtlich erwartet; ſie lindern oft die Beſorgniß.

In time of war the public are eager after *news*; and they who have relations in the army, are anxious to have *tidings* of them.

I wonder that in the present situation of affairs you can take pleasure in writing any thing but *news.* (*Spectator.*)

It was on the evening of the 16th day of April 1829, — the very day on which the memorable *news* reached Dublin of the Royal Assent having been given to the Catholic Relief Bill, — that, as I was sitting alone in my chambers, up two pair of stairs, Trinity College, being myself one of the everlasting »Seven Millions« thus liberated, I started suddenly, after a few moments' reverie, from my chair, and exclaimed, »Thank God! I may now, if I like turn Protestant.«
(*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

But perhaps the hour in which we most deeply felt how entirely we had wound and wrapt our own poetry in himself (Byron), was that in which the *news* of his death reached this country. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

The bearer of good *tidings* spared neither whip nor spur, and arrived at Nottingham on a gallop. (*Irving's Newst. Abbey.*)

Yusef reluctantly took up arms and sent troops to the relief of the place; when in the midst of his anxiety, he received *tidings* that his dreaded foe had suddenly fallen a victim to the plague.
(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

His parents received *tidings* of his seizure, but beyond that they could learn nothing. (*Sk. Book.*)

In the midst ot her reveries and rhapsodies, *tidings* reached Newstead of the untimely death of Lord Byron. (*Irving's Newst. Abbey.*)

Too soon some demon to my father bore
The *tidings* that his heart with anguish tore.
(*Falconer.*)

The *tidings* spread, and gathering grows the crowd,
The hum of voices, and the laughter loud.
(*Byron's Corsair.*)

Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance,
What *tidings* dost thou bring?
(*Addison's Cato.*)

1. *To NOMINATE*, 2. *NAME*.

2. Nennen, beſtimmen, ernennen; 2. nennen, benennen.

Beide Zeitwörter bezeichnen: den eigenthümlichen Namen einer Perſon erwähnen; aber das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet, zu einem beſondern Zwecke, das zweite zu einem allgemeinen; nominate wird nur von Perſonen; name von Perſonen und Dingen gebraucht: das erſte iſt eine öffentliche, ehrenvolle Handlung, das zweite gewöhnlich eine Privathandlung, und nicht immer ehrenvoll.

One *nominates* a person in order to propose him, or appoint him to an office; one *names* a person casually, in the course of conversation, or one *names* him in order to make some inquiry respecting him. One is *nominated* before an assembly, one is *named* in any place. A person is *nominated* as member of Parliament; he is *named* whenever he is spoken of.

Elisabeth *nominated* her commissioners to hear both parties.
(*Robertson.*)

Then Calchas (by Ulysses first inspir'd)
Was urg'd to *name* whom the angry gods requir'd.
(*Denham.*)

1. *NOTED*, 2. *NOTORIOUS*.

1. Ausgezeichnet, berühmt; 2. kundbar, allbekannt, berüchtigt.

Das erſte kann in gutem oder üblem Sinne gebraucht werden, das zweite wird nur in einem üblen Sinne gebraucht.

Men may be *noted* for their talents, or their eccentricities; they are *notorious* only for their vices: *noted* characters excite many and diverse remarks from their friends and their enemies; *notorious* characters are universally shunned.

An engineer of *noted* skill,
Engag'd to stop the growing ill.
(*Gay.*)

What principles of ordinary prudence can warrant a man to trust a *notorious* cheat? (*South.*)

1. *To NOTICE*, 2. *REMARK*, 3. *OBSERVE*.

1. Etwas bemerken, darauf achten; 2. bemerken, bezeichnen; 3. bemerken, beobachten.

Die erste Bedeutung dieser Wörter, insofern die Handlung sich auf uns selbst bezieht, ist, für to notice und remark, mit Aufmerksamkeit, für to observe, prüfend bemerken. To notice ist eine flüchtigere Handlung als to remark: für das erstere ist ein Blick, eine Wendung des Kopfes hinreichend; aber das zweite erfordert eine Rückwirkung des Geistes auf den Gegenstand; beide sind oft unwillkührliche Handlungen; aber observe ist sowohl absichtlich, als freiwillig. In der zweiten Bedeutung dieser Zeitwörter, die Mittheilung unserer Gedanken betreffend, bezeichnet to notice, sie auf verschiedene Weisen bekannt machen; to remark und observe, nur durch Worte.

We *notice* that a person passes our door on a certain day and at a certain hour; we *notice* that the sun sets this evening under a cloud. A general *notices* any thing particular in the appearance of his army. People who have no curiosity are sometimes attracted to *notice* the stars or planets, when they are particularly bright. — Friends *notice* each other when they meet. — We *remark* to others that a person past every day at the same hour; we *remark* that it has been done for several evenings successively; we *remark* a person's habits and peculiarities in domestic life. We *remark* things as matters of fact; we *remark* that the wind lies for a long time in a certain quarter. A general *remarks* that the men have not for a length of time worn contented faces. — They *remarked* to others the impression which passing objects made upon their minds. — We *observe* that whenever the wind lies in a certain quarter it brings rain with it; this general *observed* the actions of his soldiers when they thought they were not seen. The astronomer *observes* all the motions of the heavenly bodies, in order to discover the scheme of the universe. — Whenever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case in some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor without *observing* upon it.

The depravity of mankind is so easily discoverable that nothing but the desert or cell can exclude it from *notice*. (*Johnson.*)

It is impossible not to *notice* a strange comment of Mr. Lindsey's. (*Horne.*)

Of her (Elizabeth's) vanity the reader will have *noticed* several instances in the preceding pages: there remains one of a more extraordinary description. (*Lingard's Hist. of Engl.*)

He *noticed* several graves which had been decorated in the same manner. (*Sk. Book.*)

The glass that magnifies its objects contracts the sight to a point, and the mind must be fixed upon a single character, to *remark* its minute peculiarities. (*Johnson.*)

It is easy to *observe* what has been *remarked*, that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistake. (*Locke.*)

I have often had occasion to *remark* the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune.

(*W. Irving's Sk. Book.*)

It was also *remarked* of Cromwell, that though born of a good family, both by father and mother, and although he had the usual opportunities of education and breeding, connected with such an advantage, he could never acquire, the courtesies usually exercised among the higher classes in their intercourse with each other. (*W. Scott's Woodstock.*)

The course of time is so visibly marked, that it is *observed* even by the birds of passage. (*Johnson.*)

These *observations* call to mind a little domestic story, of which I was once a witness. (*Sk. Book.*)

It should, however, be *observed*, that Cromwell made religion harmonize with his ambition. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

As I *observed* that the present was the ninth day of the month, his countenance changed, and he paused. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

Othello is the vigorous and vivacious offspring of *observation* impregnated by genius. (*Johnson's Pref.*)

1. *NOVEL*, 2. *NEW*.

1. 2. Neu.

Das erſte verhält ſich zum zweiten, wie die Art zur Gattung; was novel iſt, iſt auch new, aber nicht umgekehrt; das Seltene und Unerwartete iſt größtentheils novel; das Gewöhnliche und Erwartete, new.

The freezing of the river Thames is a *novelty*; the frost in every winter is something *new* when it first comes: that is a *novel* sight which was either never seen before, or seen but seldom; that is a *new* sight which is seen for the first time: the entrance of the French King into the British capital was a sight as *novel* as it was interesting; the entrance of a King into the capital of France was a *new* sight, after the revolution which had so long existed.

We are naturally delighted with *novelty*. (*Johnson.*)

When the *novelty* of success was cooled, he began to feel that the olive-crown had its thorns. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Too *new* to observation to read the woe, the despair, the lapse and shrinking of the whole frame, that his look occasioned Lucille, he yet felt, when the first shock of his surprise was over, that it was not thus he should thank her who had restored him to sight. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

'Tis on some evening, sunny, grateful, mild,
When nought but balm is beaming through the woods,
With yellow lustre bright, that the *new* tribes
Visit the spacious heav'ns. (*Thomson.*)

1. *OCCASION*, 2. *OPPORTUNITY*.

1. Gelegenheit; 2. Gelegenheit (gelegene Zeit).

Dieſe beiden Ausdrücke werden auf die Vorfälle im Leben angewendet; occasion, Veränderung hervorbringend, beſtimmt unſer Betragen und läßt uns keine Wahl, es wird eine Art Nothwendigkeit und drängt ſich uns auf; opportunity, ſich zweckdienlich ereignend, ladet zur Handlung ein, und reizt uns, den Augenblick zu benutzen: es iſt eine Gelegenheit, die wir ſuchen oder wünſchen.

We do things, as the *occasion* requires, or as the *opportunity* offers. There are many *occasions* on which a man is called upon to uphold his opinions. There are but few *opportunities* for men in general to distinguish themselves. On particular *occasions* it is necessary for a commander to be severe; but a man of a humane disposition will profit by every *opportunity* to show his lenity to offenders.

Waller preserved and won his life from those who were most resolved to take it, and in an *occasion* in which he ought to have been ambitious to lose it. (*Clarendon.*)

'Tis hard to imagine one's self in a scene of greater horror than on such an *occasion*, and yet (shall I own it to you?) though I was not at all willing to be drowned, I could not forbear being entertained at the double distress of a fellow passenger. (*Montague's Lett.*)

In fact, I am not in love; but I could be if there were but *occasion* to see the object. Eros would light his torch, but the priests have given him no oil. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

O! bright *occasions* of dispensing good,
How seldom us'd, how little understood!
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

Every man is obliged by the supreme Maker of the universe to improve all the *opportunities* of good which are afforded him.
(*Johnson.*)

At the Louvre, I had the *opportunity* of seeing the king, accompanied by the Duke regent. (*Mont. Lett.*)

If you fancy you have made a conquest of Miss Blank, he takes an *opportunity* of telling you, par parenthese, that she says she can't bear you. (*Bulwer's England.*)

If a philosopher has lived any time, he must have had ample *opportunities* of exercising his meditations on the vanity of all sublunary conditions. (*The World.*)

Retire, and from my rustic follower's hand
Receive a billet, which thy mother's care
Anxious to see thee, dictated before
This casual *opportunity* arose
Of private conference.
(*Home's Douglas.*)

1. *OCCASIONAL*, 2. *CASUAL*.

1. Gelegentlich, zufällig; 2. zufällig.

Beide Eigenschaftswörter werden dem Bestimmten entgegengesetzt; das erste bezeichnet den Begriff der Ungewöhnlichkeit, das zweite, daß etwas unerwartet, ohne alle Absicht geschieht.

A minister is termed an *occasional* preacher who preaches only on certain occasions; his preaching at a particular place, or a certain day may be *casual*. Our acts of charity may be *occasional*, but they ought not to be *casual*.

The beneficence of the Roman emperors and consuls was merely *occasional*. (*Johnson.*)

But, besides that he did hesitate, according to the custom of the time, at least *occasionally* to commit his persons to the perils of close combat, Alexius also possessed such knowledge of a general's profession, as is required in our modern days. (*W. Scott's Rob. of Paris.*)

Some peculiar circumstances in his private history had rendered him to me an object of attention, of interest, and even of regard, which neither the reserve of his manners, nor *occasional* indications of an inquietude at times nearly approaching to alienation of mind, could extinguish. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

For the existence of the blind girl, I am indebted to a *casual* conversation with a gentleman, well known amongst the English at Naples for his general knowledge of the many paths of life.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

1. *OECONOMICAL*, 2. *SAVING*, 3. *SPARING*, 4. *THRIFTY*, 5. *PENURIOUS*. 6. *NIGGARDLY*.

1. Sparsam; 2. sparsam; 3. sparsam; 4. sparsam; 5. knapp, dürftig; 6. karg.

Das erste bedeutet, nicht unnöthig, oder auf eine thörichte Weise ausgeben; das zweite, sorgfältig bewahren und beilegen; das dritte, von dem zum Ausgeben Bestimmten zurückbehalten; das vierte, vermittelst Sparsamkeit aufhäufen; das fünfte, aus Sparsamkeit wie ein Dürftiger leiden; das sechste, auf die Weise eines Kargen so wenig als möglich ausgeben. Außer dem ersten Ausdrucke, werden diese Beiwörter in einem mehr oder weniger ungünstigen Sinne gebraucht.

To be *oeconomical* is a virtue in those who have but narrow means; he who is *saving* when young, will be covetous when old; he who is *sparing* will generally be *sparing* out of the comforts of others; but who is *thrifty* commonly adds the desire of getting with that of *saving*; he who is *penurious* wants nothing to make a complete miser; he who is *niggardly* in his dealings will be mostly avaricious in his character.

I may say of fame as Falstaff did of honour, »if it comes, it comes unlook'd for, and there is an end of it.« I am content with a bare *saving* game. (*Pope.*)

Youth is not rich, in time it may be poor,
Part with it, as with money, *sparing*.
(*Young.*)

Who by resolves and vows engag'd does stand
For days that yet belong to fate,
Does like an *unthrift* mortgage his estate
Before it falls into his hands. (*Cowley.*)

There may be another reason for that *trift*, said Diomed, raising his brow, with all his conceit and extravagance he is not so rich, I fancy, as he affects to be, and perhaps loves to *save* his amphorae better than his wit. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Nothing is *penuriously* imparted, of which a more liberal distribution would increase real felicity. (*Johnson.*)

No *niggard* nature; men are prodigals. (*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *OFFENDING*, 2. *OFFENSIVE*.

1. Beleidigend; 2. anstößig, widrig, beleidigend.

Das erste bedeutet, jetzt, für den Augenblick beleidigend, oder bezweckend, Beleidigung zu veranlassen; das zweite bezeichnet, zu allen Zeiten Beleidigung verursachend.

A person may be *offending* in his manners to a particular individual, or use an *offending* expression on a particular occasion without any imputation on character; but if his manners are *offensive*, it reflects both on his temper and education. — Rude manners and perverse tempers make men *offensive*; a child may make himself *offensive* to his friends.

But Sir Paul Snarl is of the *offending* species — the wasp dandy to the drone dandy. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

And though th'*offending* part felt mortal pain,
Th' immortal part its knowledge did retain.
(*Denham.*)

Gentleness corrects whatever is *offensive* in our manners. (*Blair.*)

The understanding is often drawn by the will and the affections from fixing its contemplation on an *offensive* truth. (*South.*)

1. *OFFICE*, 2. *PLACE*, 3. *CHARGE*, 4. *FUNCTION*.

1. Dienſt, Amt, Stelle; 2. Amt, Stelle; 3. Stelle, Amt, Dienſt, Anſtellung; 4. Amt, Dienſt.

Das erſte Hauptwort bezeichnet entweder die erfüllte, von einem Andern übertragene Pflicht, oder die Lage, in welcher ſie erfüllt wird; das zweite faßt den Begriff der Pflicht nicht in ſich, denn es giebt Sinecuraſtellen, sinecure *places*, die nur Namenſtellen ſind, nominal *offices*, und nichts als eine Beziehung zur Regierung bezeichnen: daher iſt jedes öffentliche Amt, office, auch place, aber nicht umgekehrt. In ausgedehnterm Sinne hat place eine geringere Bedeutung als office: dieſes ſteht größtentheils immer in Beziehung zu dem Staate, jenes nicht, indem es oft ein Privatgeſchäft anzeigt. Das dritte bedeutet häufig nur das gethane Geſchäft, ſetzt Verbindlichkeit und Zutrauen voraus, und iſt immer perſönlicher Art und Privatſache; das vierte iſt eigentlich, einem Amte, office, vorſtehen, und wird in ſeiner Bedeutung auf die damit verbundenen erfüllten Verbindlichkeiten ſelbſt ausgedehnt. Office wird daher in ſeinem engern Sinne nur von geiſtig Wirkenden verwaltet, die ihren Vorſchriften gemäß handeln; function iſt die Wirkung von Dingen, den Naturgeſetzen gemäß; doch wird auch office zuweilen in derſelben Anwendung gebraucht.

An *office* is held; given or entrusted to a person; the *office* reposes a confidence, and imposes a responsability. The *office* is bestowed on a man from his qualification; the *office* is more or less honourable; the *offices* are multiplied in time of war. An *office* imposes a task or some performance, and is either public or private. A person performs the *office* of a magistrate, or of a minister. — When the frame becomes overpowered by a sudden shock, the tongue will frequently refuse to perform its *office*. — The *place* of a secretary of state is likewise an *office*, but that of a ranger of a park is sometimes a *place* only, and not always an *office*. — A *place* is filled, granted or conferred; gives credit and influence. A *place* is granted to him by favour, or as a reward for past services. A *place* is more or less profitable. A *place* may be for menial labour; the *places* for domestic service are more numerous in a state of peace and prosperity. — A *charge* imposes a responsibility; we have always something to look after in a *charge*. A person undertakes the *charge* of instructing youth, or of being a guardian, or of conveying a person's property from one place to another. — The *function* of the tongue is to speak; that of the ear, to hear; that of the eye, to see. When the animal *functions* are impeded for a length of time, the vital power ceases to exist.

About this time, as an earnest of future favours, Cumberland obtained, through the influence of Lord Halifax, the *office* of Crown-Agent for the province of Nova Scotia, and conceived his fortune sufficiently advanced in the world, to settle himself by marriage.

(*W. Scott's Lives.*)

The education of youth, as an *office* of the highest confidence, was committed to those who had enjoyed, or who were entitled to enjoy, the most splendid dignities of the republic. (*Gillies' Hist.*)

In 1586 another alderman was appointed in his room, in consequence of his declining to attend on the business of that *office*.

(*Chalmers' Life of Shaksp.*)

The two *offices* of memory are collection and distribution.

(*Johnson.*)

Lear. Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark at a beggar?
Glo. Ay, sir.

Lear. And the creature run from the cur?
There thou mights't behold the great image of authority; a dog's
is obeyed in *office*.
(*Shaksp.*)

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd *office*, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical.
(*Shakspeare.*)

'Tis all men's *office* to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow.
(*Shakspeare.*)

Immediately upon his return to England, the Chancellor, in recompense of the care he had taken in forming the mind of his son, had made him his secretary of briefs; a *place* requiring little attendance, suiting his retired indolent way of life, and equal to all his wants.
(*Life of Thomson.*)

When rogues like these (a sparrow cries)
To honours and employments rise,
I court no favour, ask no *place*.
(*Gay.*)

All upstarts insolence in *place*,
Remind us of their vulgar race.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

O *place*; o form!
How often doest thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming.
(*Shaksp. Meas.*)

Denham was made governor of Farnham Castle for the king, but he soon resigned that *charge* and retreated to Oxford. (*Johnson.*)

You are invested with a kind of public *charge*, and the eyes of the world are upon you, not only for your own acquittal, but for the example and pattern to the british youth. (*Chatham's Lett.*)

Nature within me seems
In all her *functions*, weary of herself.
(*Milton.*)

1. *OFFSPRING*, 2. *PROGENY*, 3. *ISSUE*.

1. Sprößling, Abkömmling, Nachkomme; 2. Nachkomme; 3. Nachkommenſchaft, Nachkomme.

Das erſte Hauptwort wird gewöhnlich auf ein Kind oder mehrere Kinder angewendet; wenn von den Kindern ſelbſt die Rede iſt, werden ſie offspring genannt (es wird, gleich progeny, auch oft bildlich in der Bedeutung von production gebraucht); iſt die Rede von den Eltern, dann werden ihre Kinder progeny, das nur als Sammelwort gebraucht wird, benannt; das dritte Hauptwort wird auf eine unbeſchränkte Weiſe, ohne Bezug auf Zahl und beſonders in Hinſicht auf einen Sterbenden gebraucht, wenn von deſſen Nachkommenſchaft die Rede iſt.

A child is said to be the only *offspring* of his parents, or to be the *offspring* of low parents; a man is said to have a numerous or a healthy *progeny*, or to leave his *progeny* in circumstances of honour and prosperity; he dies with male and female *issue*, with or without *issue*; his property descends to his male *issue* in a direct line.

The same cause that has drawn the hatred of God and man upon the fathers of liars, may justly entail it upon his *offspring* too. (*South.*)

My children, the *offspring* of temperance, as they were educated without softness, so they were at once well-formed and healthy; my sons hardy and active, my daughters beautiful and blooming.

(*Vicar of Wakef.*)

The characters, therefore, are the natural *offspring* of the scene and time — the incidents of the tale are equally consonant, perhaps, to the then existent society. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

He felt that course of monotony which is the invariable *offspring* of quiet. (*Bulwer's Arasm.*)

The base, degen'rate iron *offspring* ends,
A golden *progeny* from heav'n descends.

(*Dryden.*)

But Scotland, Scott said, was above all other countries for this wild and weird *progeny* of the fancy. (*Irving's Abbotsf.*)

They took turns to sit upon the nest until the eggs were hatched, and while their callow *progeny* required warmth and shelter.

(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

Once more, he cries, accept my pray'r;
Make my lov'd *progeny* thy care.

(*Gay's Fables.*)

This our sober and orderly pair, without any natural infirmity, and with a constant and frequent compliance to the chief duty of conjugal life, were yet unhappy, in that Heaven had not blessed them with any *issue*.

(*Pope's Scriblerus.*)

Next him King Leyr, in happy place long reigned,
But had no *issue* male him to succeed.

(*Spencer.*)

1. *OFTEN*, 2. *FREQUENTLY*.

1. Oft; 2. häufig, oft.

Das erste bedeutet eigentlich Wiederholung einer Handlung mehr als ein Mal, ohne daß es viele Mal zu sein braucht; das zweite bezieht sich auf eine Vielheit von Gegenständen, auf viele Mal.

An ignorant man *often* uses a word without knowing what it means; ignorant people *frequently* mistake the meaning of the words they hear. A person goes out very *often* in the course of a week; he has *frequently* six or seven persons to visit him in the course of that time. By doing a thing *often* it becomes habitual; we *frequently* meet the same persons in the route which we *often* take.

As we lived near the road, we *often* had the traveller or stranger visit us to taste our gooseberry-wine, for which we had great reputation.

(*Vicar of Wakef.*)

Often from the careless back
Of herds and flocks a thousand tugging hills
Pluck hair and wool.

(*Thomson.*)

They met *frequently* afterwards, and always at sunset, the charms of the nymph's mind completing the conquest which her beauty had begun, and the mystery of the intrigue adding zest to both.

(*W. Scott's Bride.*)

Here *frequent* at the visionary hour,
When musing midnight reigns or silent noon,
Angelic harps are in full concert heard.

(*Thomson.*)

1. *OLD*, 2. *ANCIENT*, 3. *ANTIQUE*, 4. *ANTIQUATED*, 5. *OLD-FASHIONED*, 6. *OBSOLETE*.

1. Alt; 2. alt; 3. alt, uralt; 4. veraltet; 5. altmodisch; 6. veraltet, verbraucht.

Das erste bedeutet, was schon lange vorhanden gewesen, und noch da ist: im Gegensatz mit new; das zweite, was in einer entfernten Periode da war, aber nicht nothwendig noch jetzt vorhanden ist: gleich antique im Gegensatz mit modern; das dritte, was lange ancient war, und von dem nur noch wenige Spuren da sind; das vierte, fünfte und sechste, was nicht mehr gebraucht oder geachtet wird: sie sind im Gegensatz mit customary and established, fashionable und current.

A fashion is *old* when it has been long in use; some things are the worse for being *old*; other things are the better. A custom is *ancient* when its use has long been passed; all things are valued the more for being *ancient* or *antique*; hence we esteem the writings of the *ancients*, even above those of the moderns. A bust or statue is *antique* when the model of it only remains. A person is *antiquated* whose appearance is grown out of date. Manners which are gone quite out of fashion are *old-fashioned*; there is much in the *old-fashioned* to like and esteem, there is much that is ridiculous in the fashionable. A word or custom is *obsolete* which is grown out of use, the *obsolete* may be good, the current may be vulgar and mean.

The Venitians are tenacious of *old* laws und customs to their great prejudice. (*Addison.*)

To speak as of an animated substance, if Constantine could have regenerated his new metropolis, by transfusing into it the vivifying and vital principles of *old* Rome, — that brilliant spark no longer remained for Constantinople to borrow, or for Rome to lend.
(*W. Scott's Rob.*)

Their progress was checked by their want of arms and discipline, and their fury was diverted by the instestine divisions of *ancient* Germany. (*Gibbon's Hist.*)

But sev'n wise men the *ancient* world did know,
We scarce know seven who think themselves not so.
(*Denham.*)

Go! if your *ancient*, but ignoble blood
Has crept thro' scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go! and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.
(*Pope's Essay on Man.*)

With this view Lorenzo appropriated his gardens, adjacent to the monastery of St. Marco, to the establishment of a school or academy for the study of the *antique*, and furnished the different buildings and avenues with statues, busts and other pieces of *ancient* workmanship.
(*Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo.*)

But all this well-laboured system of German *antiquities*, is annihilated by a single fact, too well attested, to admit of any doubt, and of too decisive a nature, to leave room for any reply.
(*Gibbon's Hist.*)

Under an oak, whose *antique* root peeps out
Under the brook that brawls along this wood,
A poor sequester'd stag,
That from the hunters' aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish.

(*Shakspeare.*)

Whoever thinks it necessary to regulate his conversation by *antiquated* rules, will be rather despised for his futility than caressed for his politeness. (*Johnson.*)

The swords in the arsenal of Venice are *old-fashioned* and unwieldy (*Addison.*)

They tell me, that at Coleshill certain *antiquated* charities, and *obsolete* devotions, are yet subsisting: that a thing called Christian cheerfulness (not incompatible with Christmas pyes and plumbroth) whereof frequent is the mention in *old* sermons and almanacks, is really kept alive and in practice. (*Digby's Lett.*)

If there be, what I believe there is, in every nation, a style which never becomes *obsolete*, a certain mode of phraseology so consonant and congenial to the analogy and principles of its respective language, as to remain settled and unaltered; this style is probably to be sought in the common intercourse of life, among those who speak only to be understood, without ambition of elegance. (*Johnson's Pref.*)

1. *ONE*, 2. *SINGLE*, 3. *ONLY*.

1. Ein, eine, ein; 2. einzeln; 3. einzig.

Alle dieſe Ausdrücke bezeichnen den Begriff der Einheit, und zugleich die ganze Bedeutung von dem poſitiven one, das im Gegenſatze mit none ſteht; single iſt das one, welches von andern abgezogen iſt, und wird beſonders zwei, oder doppelt, die ein Paar bilden können, entgegengeſetzt; es bezeichnet den Nebenbegriff: es hätte mehr ſein können, daß mehr erwartet wurde, und daß einſt mehr da war; only wird von einer Sache gebraucht, von welcher nichts mehr, als dieſes eine vorhanden war und iſt.

A person has *one* child, a *single* child, an *only* child.

The Baron had but *one* child, a daughter; but nature, when she grants but *one* child, always compensates by making it a prodigy; and so it was with the daughter of the baron. (*Sketch Book.*)

His sketch-book was accordingly crowded with cottages, and landscapes, and obscure ruins; but he had neglected to paint St. Peter's, or the Coliseum; the cascade of Terni, or the bay of Naples; and hat not a *single* glacier or volcano in his whole collection. (*Sk. Book.*)

In a few days we set off together, accompanied *only* by a serugee and a *single* janizary. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

It must be confessed his competitor has imitated some *single* thoughts of the ancients well enough. (*Pope's Guardian.*)

For shame Rutilians, can you bear the sight
Of *one* exposed for all, in *single* fight?

(*Dryden.*)

This was an *only* child, and brought up entirely at home, in the simplicity of rural life. (*Sk. Book.*)

Homely, but wholesome roots
My daily food, and water from the nearest spring
My *only* drink.

(*Filmer.*)

1. *ONWARD*, 2. *FORWARD*, 3. *PROGRESSIVE*,

1. Vorwärts; 2. vorwärts; 3. fortschreitend, fortrückend.

Das erste bedeutet, einem Gegenstande näher gehen, und wird nur in Bezug auf Bewegung und Reisen gebraucht; das zweite, von einem Gegenstande weggehen, oder in einer Richtung fortschreiten, wird sowohl eigentlich als auch uneigentlich angewendet; das dritte, stufenweise vorrücken, wird nur in uneigentlicher Bedeutung auf das angewendet, so Zeit und Mühe erfordert, um es zu bewerkstelligen.

A person goes *onward* who does not stand still; he goes *forward* who does not recede; he goes *progressively*; who goes *forward* at certain intervals. The traveller who has lost his way feels it necessary to go *onward* with the hope of arriving at some point; he goes *forward* in order to reach his point of destination as quickly as possible; a learner uses his utmost endeavours in order to get *forward* in his learning; every man goes on *progressively* in his art, until he arrives at the point of perfection attainable by him.

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Or by the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po,
Or *onward* where the rude Corinthian boor,
Against the houseless stranger shuts the door,
Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravell'd fondly turns to thee.
(*Goldsmith's Trav.*)

We gain the top; a boundless plain
Spreads through the shadow of the night,
And *onward*, *onward*, *onward*, seems
Like precipices in our dreams,
To stretch beyond the sight.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Harbood the chairman was much blamed for his rashness; he said the duty of the chair was always to set things *forward*. (*Burnett.*)

Cool, cautious, calculating, he (Cromwell) stole on with slow and measured pace; and while with secret pleasure he toiled up the ascent to greatness, laboured to persuade the spectators that he was reluctantly borne *forward* by an exterior and resistless force, by the march of events, the necessities of the state, the will of the army, and even the decree of the Almighty. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

Reason *progressive*, instinct is complete. (*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *OPENING*, 2. *APERTURE*.

1. Oeffnung; 2. Oeffnung.

Das erste bedeutet im Allgemeinen jedes Offengelassene, ohne Bezeichnung der nähern Umstände; das zweite ist gewöhnlich eine besondere Art opening, wissenschaftlich betrachtet.

There are *openings* in a wood when the trees are partly cut away, *openings* in streets by the removal of houses; *openings* in a fence that has been broken down; but anatomists speak of *apertures* in the skull or in the heart, and the naturalist describes the *apertures* in the nests of bees, ants, beavers; the *opening* or *aperture* is the commencement of an inclosure; many animals make a cavity in the earth for their nest with only a small *aperture* for their egress and ingress.

The scented dew
Betrays her early labyrinth, and deep
In scattered sullen *openings*, far behind,
With every breeze she hears the coming storm.
(*Thomson.*)

In less than a minute he had thrust his little person through the *aperture*, and again perches upon his neighbour's cage. (*Cowper.*)

At the extremity of the hall, on either side to the right and left, if the house is large, there are two small recesses, rather than chambers, generally devoted to the ladies of the mansion; and in the centre of the tasselated pavement of the hall is invariably a square shallow reservoir for rain-water, which was admitted by a hole in the roof above; the said *aperture* being covered at will by an awning. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

To my amazement I saw the house bursting out into a blaze of fire, and every *aperture* red with conflagration. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

1. *OPINION*, 2. *SENTIMENT*, 3. *NOTION*.

1. Meinung; 2. Meinung; 3. Meinung.

Das erste Hauptwort, die Wirkung des Kopfes, wird von speculativen Gegenständen gebraucht, es ist das Resultat des Lesens, der Erfahrung und des Nachdenkens, und, von Erkenntniß abhängend, ist es mehr dem Irrthume unterworfen, als das zweite, die Wirkung des Herzens, das von praktischen Gegenständen gebraucht wird, und eine Folge der Gewohnheit und der Umstände ist: es hängt mehr von der Gemüthsstimmung ab; das dritte, eine einfache Wirkung der Denkkraft, von Gegenständen, welche in die Sinne fallen, entsteht aus zufälligem Hören und Sehen; es ist dem Irrthume noch mehr unterworfen, als die beiden frühern Hauptwörter: die unreife Entscheidung nach dem Scheine der Dinge.

We form *opinions*; we have *sentiments*; we get *notions*. We have *opinions* on religion, as respects its doctrines; we have *sentiments* on religion as respects is practice and its precepts. The unity of the Godhead in the general sense, and the doctrine of the Trinity in the particular sense, are *opinions*: honour and gratitude towards the Deity, the sense of our dependance upon him, and obligations to him, are *sentiments*. The difference of *opinion* amongst men, on the most important questions of human life, is a sufficient evidence that the mind of man is very easily led astray in matters of *opinion*: whatever difference of *opinion* there may be among Christians, there is but one *sentiment* of love and good-will among those who follow the example of Christ, rather than their own passions. The *notions* of a Deity are so imperfect among savages in general, that they seem to amount to little more than an indistinct idea of some superior invisible agent.

I am almost of *opinion* they (the Turks) have a right *notion* of life.
(*Montague's Lett.*)

To him (Ferdinand of Spain) is to be referred the introduction into Spain of the horrible tribunal of the inquisition, which was first intended to compel the Moors and the Jews to enter the pale of the Church, but was afterwards extended to all those who presumed to differ in *opinion* from the infallible doctrines of the holy see. (*Roscoe's Leo.*)

There are never great numbers in any nation who can raise a pleasing discourse from their own stocks of *sentiments* and images.
(*Johnson.*)

This letter comes to your lordship, accompanied with a small writing, entitled a *notion*; for such alone can that piece be called which aspires no higher than to the forming a project. (*Shaftesbury.*)

But I am told, to my great misfortune, that a very convenient offer happening, you waved the invitation pressed on you, alledging the fear you had of being killed here with eating and drinking. By which I find that you had given some credit to a *notion* of our great plenty and hospitality. (*Swift's Lett.*)

I fancy too some advantage might be taken of the common *notion*, that 'tis ominous or unlucky, to destroy some sorts of birds, as swallows and martins. This *opinion* might possibly arise from the confidence these birds seem to put in us, by building under our roofs, so that is a kind of violation of the laws of hospitality to murder them.
(*Pope's Guard.*)

To the *notion* that our Irish structures were intended for watch-towers or beacons, there are the most conclusive objections.
(*Th. Moore's Ireland.*)

He contracted more and more the circle of his society; and resolved to renounce the *notion* of friendship amongst men of similar pursuits.
(*Bulwer's Stud.*)

1. *To* OPPOSE, 2. RESIST, 3. WITHSTAND, 4. THWART.

1. Entgegenſetzen, — ſtellen, widerſtreiten, widerſetzen; 2. widerſtehen, — ſetzen, 3. widerſtreiten, — ſtehen, — ſetzen; 4. entgegenſein, widerſtehen, — ſtreiten.

Alle dieſe Ausdrücke bezeichnen deutlich, die Handlung des Entgegenſetzens einer Sache gegen die andere, weichen jedoch in Hinſicht auf Art und Umſtände ab. Das erſte Zeitwort iſt der allgemeinſte, uneingeſchränkteſte Ausdruck, und bedeutet bloß die beziehliche Stellung zweier Gegenſtände, und auf Perſonen angewendet, ſchließt es nicht nothwendig eine perſönliche Karakteriſtik in ſich: Widerſtand, opposition, kann unter jeder Geſtalt geleiſtet werden; das zweite iſt jederzeit eine Handlung, die mehr oder minder Gewalt begleitet, wenn es von Perſonen gebraucht wird, und ſtets eine ſtrafbare Handlung: dieſer Widerſtand, resistance, iſt immer in üblem Sinne, es ſei denn, wenn Selbſtvertheidigung ihn rechtfertigt; das dritte und vierte ſind Arten von resistance, nur auf Perſonen anwendbar; to withstand iſt negativ: einem fremden Wirken nicht nachgeben; to thwart poſitiv: dem Willen eines andern entgegen ſein.

We may *oppose* reason or force to force; or things may be opposed to each other which are in an *opposite* direction, as a house to a church. We *oppose* a person's admittance into our house by our personal efforts: or *oppose* his admission into a society by a declaration of our opinions. Habitual *opposition*, whether in act or in spirit, is equally senseless; and none but conceited or turbulent people are guilty of it. *Oppositionists* to government are dangerous members of society, and are ever preaching up *resistance* to constituted authorities. — It is a culpable action when men *resist* lawful authority; we *resist* an invading army by the sword; or *resist* the evidence of our senses by denying our assent; or, in relation to things, when wood or any hard substance *resists* the violent efforts of steel or iron to make an impression. — A person *withstands* the entreaties of another to comply with a request. It is a happy thing when a young man can *withstand* the allurements of pleasure. —

Humoursome people are perpetually *thwarting* the wishes of those with whom they are in connexion. It is a part of a Christian's duty to bear with patience the untoward events of life that *thwart* his purposes.

So hot th' assault, so high the tumult rose,
While ours defend, and while the Greeks *oppose*.
(*Dryden.*)

Particular instances of second-sight have been given with such evidence, as neither Bacon nor Boyle have been able to *resist*.
(*Johnson.*)

At length, he (Cromwell) yielded: but is was not till he had acquired by his *resistance* the praise of moderation, and the right of attributing his acquiescence to their importunity, rather than his own ambition.
(*Lingard's Hist.*)

Fall'n Cherub, to be weak is miserable
Doing or suffering: but of this be sure,
To do ought good never will be our task,
But ever to do ill our sole delight,
As being the contrary to his high will
Whom we *resist*.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

For twice five days the good old seer *withstood*
Th' intended treason, and was dumb to blood.
(*Dryden.*)

The understanding and will never disagreed (before the fall); for the proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other.
(*South.*)

In vain did I the godlike youth deplore:
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more.
(*Addison.*)

1. *OPTION*, 2. *CHOICE*.

1. 2. Wahl.

Der erste Ausdruck schließt eine unwiderstehliche Handlung des Geistes, der zweite ein bloßes Neigen des Willens in sich. Wir sprechen von Wahl, option, insofern wir in der Handlung des Wählens, choosing, von allem Zwange frei sind; von Wahl, choice, als der bloßen Handlung selbst. Option, oder die Freiheit zu wählen, choosing, ist gegeben; choice selbst wird getroffen.

We say a thing is at a person's *option*, or it is his own *option*, or the *option* is left to him, in order to designate his freedom of *choice* more strongly than is expressed by the word *choice* itself.

The Olympic Games do not happen every day, and he began to feel that he who is ambitious has no *option* between excitement and exhaustion.
(*Bulw. Stud.*)

And what an *option*, o Lorenzo! thine?
This world? and this, unrivall'd by the skies!
A world, where lust of pleasure, grandeur, gold,
Three daemons that divide its realms between them,
With strokes alternate buffet to and fro
Man's restless heart, their sport, their flying ball.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Whilst they talk we must make our *choice*, they or the jacobins. We have no other *option*.
(*Burke*)

Moreover, the government of Louis Philippe was, if not the strongest, perhaps the easiest and safest that could have been adopted; and I own that what most surprises me is, not that the French should have

chosen this government, but that, now they have chosen it, they should be so hostile to their *choice*. (*H. Bulwer's Fr.*)

To shew how fair the world, thy mistress, shines,
Take either part, sure ills attend the *choice*:
Sure, tho' not equal, detriment ensues.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *To OVERBALANCE*, 2. *OUTWEIGH*, 3. *PREPONDERATE*.

1. Ueberwiegen; 2. überwiegen; 3. überwiegen.

Obgleich dieſe Ausdrücke in ihrer urſprünglichen Bedeutung einander ſehr nahe kommen, ſo ſind ſie doch in ihrer jetzigen Anwendung verſchieden. Im eigentlichen Sinn wird overbalance von einer Perſon geſagt, die das Gleichgewicht verloren, outweigh, von einem ſchweren Körper, der einen leichtern überwiegt. Dieſe beiden Zeitwörter werden auch uneigentlich gebraucht; preponderate nie anders, als uneigentlich. Von Dingen ſagt man overbalance, wenn ſie ſich nach irgend einer Richtung neigen, outweigh, wenn ſie gegen einander abgewogen werden; preponderate, wenn eins alle andere überwiegt.

The evils which arise from innovations in society commonly *overbalance* the good; the will of a parent should *outweigh* every personal consideration in the mind; which will always be the case where the power of religion *preponderates*.

Whatever any man may have written or done, his precepts or his valour will scarcely *overbalance* the unimportant uniformity which runs through his time. (*Johnson.*)

If endless ages can *outweigh* an hour,
Let not the laurel but the palm inspire.
(*Young.*)

Looks which do not correspond with the heart cannot be assumed without labour, nor continued without pain; the motive to relinquish them must, therefore, soon *preponderate*. (*Hawkesworth.*)

1. *To OVERBEAR*, 2. *BEAR down*, 3. *OVERPOWER*, 4. *OVERWHELM*, 5. *SUBDUE*.

1. Ueberwältigen; 2. niederdrücken; 3. überwältigen; 4. überwältigen; 5. unterwerfen, beſiegen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet, bewirken, daß ein Anderer gleichſam unſere Laſt trage; es iſt die Folge der Aeußerungen von Individuen, die größern Einfluß haben, als wir; das zweite, eine Handlung von größerer Heftigkeit; das dritte, die Ausübung phyſiſcher oder moraliſcher Kraft, durch Ueberlegenheit, Bitten, Blicke, entſteht aus den thätigen Bemühungen Einzelner, oder aus der Macht der Umſtände; das vierte, überwältigen als eine Folge der Verhältniſſe oder der Dinge: ein Strom von Worten, ein ungeſtümer Angriff überwältigen, overwhelm. Das dritte und vierte Zeitwort deutet auf eine parzielle Ueberlegenheit; das fünfte, subdue, bezeichnet eine anhaltende und vollſtändige Ueberlegenheit. To overpower, overwhelm und subdue werden ſowohl auf moraliſche Gefühle, als auf die äußern Verhältniſſe von Dingen angewendet: Die beiden erſten ſind die Wirkung äußerer Umſtände, das letzte der Urtheilskraft.

A man *overbears* by carrying himself higher than others, and putting to silence those who might claim an equality with him; an *overbearing*

demeanour is most conspicuous in narrow circles where an individual, from certain casual advantages, affects a superiority over the members of the same community. — One *bears down* opposition. Mr. Pitt was often compelled to *bear down* a factious party which threatened to overrun the government. — One may be *overpowered* by another, who in a struggle gets one into his power; or one may be *overpowered* in an argument, when the argument of one's antagonist is such as to bring one to silence. Individuals or armies are *overpowered* or *overwhelmed*; we may be *overpowered* in one engagement, and *overpower* our opponent in another. We may be *overwhelmed* by the suddenness and impetuosity of an attack. The tender feelings are *overpowered*; the mind is *overwhelmed* with painful feelings. A person may be so *overpowered*, on seeing a dying friend, as to be unable to speak; a person may be so *overwhelmed* with grief, upon the death of a near and dear relative, as to be unable to attend to his ordinary avocations. — Individuals or armies are *overpowered* or *overwhelmed*; individuals or nations are *subdued*. The unruly passions are *subdued* by the force of religious contemplation. The passion of anger has been so completely *subdued* by the influence of religion on the heart, that instances have been known of the most irascible tempers being converted into the most mild and forbearing.

The duty of fear, like that of other passions, is not to *overbear* reason, but to assist it. (*Johnson.*)

An intelligent foreigner had described Elizabeth, while she was yet a subject, as haughty and *overbearing*: on the throne she was careful to display that notion of her own importance, that contempt of all beneath her, and that courage in the time of danger, which were characteristic of the Tudors. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

All colours that are more luminous (than green) *overpower* and dissipate the animal spirits which are employed in sight. (*Addison.*)

Such implements of mischief as shall dash
To pieces, and *overwhelm* whatever stands
Adverse.
(*Milton.*)

The scene of death is clos'd! the mournful strains
Dissolve in dying languor on the ear;
Yet Pity weeps, yet Sympathy complains,
And dumb Suspense awaits, *o'erwhelm'd* with fear.
(*The Shipwreck.*)

For what avails
Valour or strength, though matchless, quell'd with pain,
Which all *subdues*?
(*Milton.*)

1 *To OUTLIVE*, 2. *SURVIVE.*

1. und 2. Ueberleben.

Das erste Zeitwort bedeutet länger leben, das zweite nachher leben; to outlive wird bei einem Vergleich gebraucht, to survive bezeichnet ein über jede gegebene Dauer verlängertes Dasein: wer länger lebt als ein anderer, überlebt ihn, outlives; wenn wir von überlebenden Personen und Dingen auf eine unbestimmte Weise reden, wird survive gebraucht.

It is not a peculiar blessing to *outlive* all our nearest relatives and friends; no man can be happy in *surviving* his honour.

A man never *outlives* his conscience, and that for this cause only he cannot *outlive* himself. (*South.*)

Cumberland had the misfortune to *outlive* his lady and several of his family. His *surviving* offspring were Charles, who, we believe, held high rank in the army, and William, a post captain in the navy.
(*W. Scott's Lives.*)

Of so vast, so lasting, so *surviving* an extent is the malignity of a great guilt. (*South.*)

She seemed to have *survived* all love, all friendship, all society; and to have nothing left her but the hopes of heaven.
(*W. Irving's S. B.*)

Burns *survived* this degradation a year or more, but never held up his head again; he died in the summer of 1796 more of a broken heart, than of any other illness. (*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

And, even after I have joined you, this page, *surviving* both, shall preserve you amongst those whom the world does not willingly let perish.
(*Bulwer's Stud.*)

From Friendship, which *outlives* my former themes,
Glorious *surviver* of old Time and Death!
From Friendship thus, that flow'r of heav'nly seed.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

No! no! let me be guilty thought,
But, oh! in peril place not thou thy life!
Or let me prove myself my innocence
By ordeal of poison or of fire;
Or take from me, of unpolluted blood,
Lucrecia's proof of an unstained soul,
Unable to *survive* her body's shame.
(*Knowles' Wife.*)

Virtue sole *survives*,
Immortal never-failing friend of man,
His guide to happiness on high. —
(*Thomson's Winter.*)

1. *OUTWARD*, 2. *EXTERNAL*, 3. *EXTERIOR.*

1. Aeußer; 2. und 3. äußerlich.

Das erste Eigenschaftswort beschreibt auf eine unbestimmte Art; das zweite, die Außenseite ohne Bezug auf ein anderes Ding, ist bestimmter in seinem Sinne, indem es nur auf solche Gegenstände angewendet wird, die von dem Menschen, als einem denkenden Wesen, unabhängig sind; das dritte, noch bestimmter als outward und external, drückt einen höhern Grad dieser Eigenschaften aus und steht im vergleichenden Grade, während die zwei ersten Adjective im Positiv stehen. In moralischer Anwendung sind die beiden ersten das dem Blicke Sichtbare, das dritte, exterior, das Hervorragende.

The *outward* part of a building, of a board, of a table. A man may sometimes neglect the *outside*, who is altogether mindful of the in. — We speak of *external* objects acting on the mind, or of an *external* agency; the *external* surface of things. — The *exterior* coat of a walnut. A man with a pleasing *exterior* will sometimes gain more friends than he who has more solid merit.

A little ceremony is often necessary, a certain degree of firmness is absolutely so; and an *outward* modesty is extremely becoming: the knowledge of the world, and your own observations, must, and alone can tell you the proper quantities of each. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

We do not enough consider our physical state as the cause of much of our moral — we do not reflect enough upon our *outward* selves: — what changes have been produced in our minds by some *external* cause — an accident — an illness! (*Bulwer's Student.*)

And though my *outward* state misfortune hath
Depress'd thus low, it cannot reach my faith.
(*Denham.*)

The controversy about the reality of *external* evils is now at an end. (*Johnson.*)

But when a monarch sins, it should be secret,
To keep *exterior* show of sanctity,
Maintain respect, and cover bad example.
(*Dryden.*)

1. *PACE*, 2. *STEP*.

1. und 2. Tritt.

In Bezug auf die Handlung des Gehens bezeichnet pace die gewöhnliche Weise sich fortzubewegen, oder den Körper zu bewegen; step schließt die Art des Tretens in sich; pace ist entweder mehr oder minder leicht, langsam oder schnell; step unterscheidet sich durch lang oder kurz, rechts, links, vor- oder rückwärts, er ist anmuthig oder nicht, leicht oder schwer. In Bezug auf den Raum, welcher durchschritten wird, ist pace eine gemessene Entfernung durch einen langen step gebildet; step wird unbeschränkt von jedem durchschrittenen Raum, aber besonders von dem gewöhnlichen gesagt.

We may go a slow *pace* with long *steps*, or a quick *pace* with short *steps*. A slow *pace* is best suited to the solemnity of a funeral: a long *step* must be taken by soldiers in a slow march. A thousand *paces* was the Roman measurement for a mile: a *step* or two designates almost the shortest possible distance.

The Spanish muleteer has an inexhaustible stock of songs and ballads with which to beguile his incessant wayfaring. The airs are rude and simple, consisting of but few inflexions. These he chaunts forth with a loud voice, and long, drawling cadence, seated sideways on his mule, who seems to listen with infinite gravity, and to keep time, with his *paces*, to the tune. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

When he had entered the room three *paces*, he stood still.
(*Sent. Journ.*)

As we were thus engaged, we saw a stag bound nimbly by, within about twenty *paces* where we were sitting, and, by its panting, it seemed pressed by the hunters. (*Vicar of Wakef.*)

To-morrow, to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in a stealing *pace* from day to day.
(*Shakspeare.*)

They all affect a little soft lisp, and a pretty pitty-pat *step*.
(*Montague's Lett.*)

Something timid and cautious in her *step*, led you to suspect she was blind. (*Bulwer's Pomp.*)

»Their graves are green, they may be seen,«
The little maid replied,
»Twelve *steps* or more from my mother's door,
And they are side by side.« (*Wordsworth's Poems.*)

Grace was in all her *steps*, heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love.
(*Milton.*)

For here forlorn and lost I tread,
With fainting *steps* and slow;
Where wilds immeasurably spread,
Seem length'ning as I go.
(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

So saying, his proud *step* he scornful turn'd,
But with sly circumspection, and began
Through wood, through waste, o'er hill, o'er dale, his roam.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

In musing contemplation warm,
His *steps* misled him to a farm.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

1. *PAIN*, 2. *PANG*, 3. *AGONY*, 4. *ANGUISH*.

1. Pein; 2. Pein; 3. (Todeskampf), Pein; 4. Angſt.

Pain iſt hier der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck; pain und agony werden ohne Unterſchied auf körperliche und geiſtige Pein angewendet; pang und anguish größtentheils auf geiſtige Pein. Pain iſt entweder ein individuelles Gefühl, oder ein dauernder Zuſtand; die Urſachen ſind eben ſo verſchieden, als die Arten der Pein oder die Umſtände des Individuums, es iſt unbeſchränkt in Hinſicht auf den Grad der Pein, während die andern drei poſitiv hohe Grade von pain bezeichnen; pang iſt ein beſonderes Gefühl; agony iſt zuweilen individuelles Gefühl, gewöhnlicher ein Zuſtand; anguish jederzeit ein Zuſtand, aus moraliſchen Urſachen entſtehend.

Pain may rise to the highest, or sink to the lowest possible degree; *pain* attends disease and want in an infinite variety of forms. — *Pang* is a sharp *pain*. The *pangs* of conscience frequently trouble the man who is not yet hardened in guilt. — *Agony* is a severe and permanent *pain*; wounds and torments naturally produce corporeal *agony*; a guilty conscience that is awakened to a sense of guilt, will suffer mental *agony*. — *Anguish* is an overwhelming *pain*. The miseries and distresses of others, particularly of those who are nearly related, are most calculated to excite *anguish*; a mother suffers *anguish* when she sees her child labouring under severe *pain*, or in danger of losing its life, without having the power to relieve it.

We should pass on from crime to crime heedless and remorseless, if misery did not stand in our way, and our own *pains* admonish us of our folly. (*Johnson.*)

Arbaces gazed upon her a moment ere he advanced, she, too, lifted up her eyes; and when she saw who was the intruder, shut them with an expression of *pain*, but did not stir. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

If time past
And time possest both *pain* us, what can please?
(*Young's N. Th.*)

What *pangs* the tender breast of Dido tore. (*Dryden.*)

But yet through all,
Kinglike the monarch bore his fall,
And made, in this extreme of ill,
His *pangs* the vassals of his will.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Thou shalt behold him stretch'd in all the *agonies*
Of a tormenting and a shameful death.
(*Otway.*)

Are these the laurels and repose
For which the nation strain their strength?
They laid him by a savage tree,
In out-worn nature's *agony*.

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

O had I weigh'd it ere my fond embrace!
What darts of *agony* had miss'd my heart!

(*Young's N. Th.*)

She had lost her husband; he had died, she said, of *anguish*, for the loss of Maria's senses, about a month before. (*Sentim. Journey.*)

Are these the parting *pangs* which nature feels,
When *anguish* rends the heartstrings?

(*Rowe.*)

1. *To PAINT*, 2. *DEPICT*. (*PAINTING, PICTURE.*)

1. 2. Malen, ſchildern.

Als Zeitwort bedeutet to paint, entweder mit Farben abbilden, anſtreichen, oder Umſtände und Begebenheiten vermittelſt Worte darſtellen; ſowie to depict ſelten anders als im letzten Sinne gebraucht wird, während to paint einen größern Aufwand von Einbildung, als to depict, ausdrückt. Als Hauptwörter, beſchreibt painting eher die Handlung, und picture das Reſultat; das erſte wird nur in ſeinem eigentlichen Sinne, das zweite oft bildlich gebraucht. Wenn wir ein Gemälde a good *painting* nennen, denken wir beſonders an die Ausführung in Hinſicht auf Draperie, Farbenvertheilung u. ſ. w.; bezeichnen wir es a fine *picture*, dann geſchieht es in Bezug auf die Darſtellung des Gegenſtandes und den Eindruck, welchen es auf den Beſchauer hervorbringen kann.

Paintings are confined either to oil-*paintings* or *paintings* in colours: but every drawing, whether in pencil, in crayons, or in India ink, may produce a *picture*; and we have likewise *pictures* in embroidery, tapestry, and in Mosaic. — It is the art of the poet to *paint* nature in lively colours; it is the art of the historian or narrator to *depict* a real scene of misery in strong colours.

Every one knows that the Art of *Painting* cannot be said to have taken root amongst us before the last century; till then we believed ourselves to be deficient in the necessary imagination — we who had produced a Milton and a Shakspeare. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

I do not know of any *paintings*, bad or good, which produce the same effect as a poem. (*Burke.*)

The purity of the taste of the Pompeians in decoration is however questionable: they were fond of the gaudiest colours, of fantastic designs; they often *painted* the lower half of their columns a bright red, leaving the rest uncoloured. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Besides the gem of the room — the *painting* of Leda and Tyndareus, in the centre of each compartment of the walls were set other *pictures* of exquisite beauty. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

The *painting* is almost the natural man,
He is but outside.

(*Shakspeare.*)

A *picture* is a poem without words. (*Addison.*)

Rogers is the only affluent worshipper of the Muse — he is a banker, and as such bears an honest name; he lives in St. James's Palace, and has some choice *pictures* by his friend Reynolds.

(*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

His poems (Burns') abounded with passions and opinions fresh from nature; contained vivid *pictures* of domestic happiness, rustic gladness, and the raptures of innocent love. (*Cunningham's Lit.*)

Old *paintings* derive a value from the master by whom they were executed; a well-regulated family, bound together by the ties of affection presents the truest *picture* of human happiness.

In this room is the celebrated *picture* of which tradition says that he gave the design. Herein Voltaire is *depicted* as presenting the Henriade to Apollo. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

She ever *depicted* the sufferings which she had experienced; but concluded with saying, that she could not die in peace, until she had sent him her forgiveness and her blessing. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

In these lines — shrewd and worldly to the very marrow — are *depicted* the tricks which Chiefs have ever been taught to play, but which Literary Men (Chiefs of a different order) have not learned to perform. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

1. *PALATE*, 2. *TASTE*.

1. Geschmack; 2. Geschmack.

Das erste Hauptwort, der Gaumen, wird uneigentlich anstatt taste gebraucht, aber das zweite, der Sinn des Geschmacks, das Gefühl des Schönen nie für palate.

A person is said to have a nice *palate*, when he is nice in what he eats or drinks; but his *taste* extends to all matters of sense, as well as those which are intellectual. A man of *taste*, or of a nice *taste*, conveys much more of characteristic, than a man of a nice *palate*.

It may be the *palate* of the soul is indisposed by listlessness or sorrow. (*Taylor.*)

The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen. (*Baker.*)

No fruit our *palate* courts, or flow'r our smell. (*Jenyns.*)

Good native *taste*, tho' rude, is seldom wrong,
Be it in music, painting, or in song:
But this as well as other faculties
Improves with age, and ripens by degrees.
(*Armstrong's Taste.*)

Sated with Nature's boons, what thousands seek
With dishes tortur'd from their native *taste*
And mad variety, to spur beyond
Its wiser will the jaded appetite!
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

1. *PALE*, 2. *PALLID*, 3. *WAN*.

1. Blaß, bleich; 2. blaß, bleich; 3. bleich, blaß.

Pallid bezeichnet einen höhern Grad als pale, und wan einen größern Grad als pallid: der Mangel an Farben in jedem Grade, wo Farbe eine erforderliche Eigenschaft ist, macht paleness aus; aber pallidness ist ein Uebermaß von paleness, so wie wan ein ungewöhnlicher Grad von pallidness. Pale wird von Personen, Farben und leuchtenden Körpern gebraucht; pallid nur vom Gesicht; wan von grausigen Gegenständen, oder solchen, die durch ungewöhnlich mächtige Ursachen sehr bleich erscheinen.

Fear, or any sudden emotion, may produce *paleness*; protracted sickness, hunger and fatigue, bring on *pallidness*, and when these calamities

are combined and heightened by every aggravation, they may produce that which is peculiarity termed *wanness*. — A person is said to be *pale*, a colour *pale*, a light *pale*, the sun *pale*; the *paleness* of the moon is agreeable. Those who faint are most apt to look *pallid*. The effects of death on the human visage are fully expressed by the term *wan*.

Over even that *pale* countenance, beneath whose hues the lamp of life so faintly fluttered, a deep, a radiant flash passed one moment, lighting up the beautiful ruin with the glow of maiden youth, and impassioned hope, and then died rapidly away. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

Now morn, her lamp *pale* glimmering on the sight,
Scatter'd before her sun reluctant night.
(*Falconer.*)

Her spirits faint,
Her cheeks assume a *pallid* tint.
(*Addison.*)

My departed youth rises before me in more *wan* and melancholy hues, and the past saddens me more deeply with the present.
(*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Vast cliffs, covered with eternal snows, where the birds of prey lived, and sent, in screams and discordance, a grateful and meet music to the heavens, which seemed too cold and barren to wear even clouds upon their *wan*, grey, comfortless expanse. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

For to her cheek, in feverish flood,
One instant rushed the throbbing blood,
Then ebbing back, with sudden sway,
Left its domain as *wan* as clay.
(*W. Scott's Lady of the Lake.*)

And with them comes a third with regal pomp,
But faded splendour *wan*.
(*Milton.*)

Thine eyes' blue tenderness, thy long fair hair,
And the *wan* lustre of thy features — caught
From contemplation — where serenely wrought
Seems Sorrow's softness charm'd from its despair —
(*Byron's Sonnets.*)

1. *To PARTAKE*, 2. *PARTICIPATE*, 3. *SHARE*.

1. Theil nehmen; 2. Theil nehmen; 3. theilen, Theil haben.

Das erste Zeitwort wird eigentlich und uneigentlich gebraucht; das zweite nur uneigentlich. Das erste ist eine selbstische Handlung, wir nehmen an etwas Theil, das uns Freude macht; das zweite eine selbstsüchtige oder eine wohlwollende Handlung: wir nehmen an der Sache Theil, die einem Andern Freude gewährt. Das dritte bezeichnet: einen Anspruch auf einen Theil, share, haben, oder einen Theil empfangen. To partake bedeutet eine Theilnahme vermittelst der Sinne; to share eine solche, die uns Vortheil verspricht.

We may *partake* of a feast, or we may *partake* of pleasure, but we *participate* only in pleasure, or that which is pleasurable. We *partake* of a meal with a friend; we *participate* in the gifts of Providence, or in the enjoyments which another feels. We may *partake* of a thing without *sharing* it, and *share* it without *partaking*. We *partake* of an entertainment without *sharing* it, or we *partake* in a design. We *share* a sum of money which has been left to us in common with others.

All else of Nature's common gift *partake*,
Unhappy Dido was alone awake. (*Dryden.*)

By and by thy bosom shall *partake*
The secrets of my heart. (*Shaksp.*)

Our God, when heav'n and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who should of both *participate*. (*Denham.*)

Avoiding love, I had not found despair,
But *shar'd* with savage beasts the common air. (*Dryden.*)

Then turn to-night and freely *share*
Whate'er my cell bestows;
My rushy couch, and frugal fare,
My blessing and repose. (*Vicar of Wakef.*)

1. *PEACE*, 2. *QUIET*, 3. *CALM*, 4. *TRANQUILLITY*.

1. Friede, Ruhe; 2. Ruhe, Friede; 3. Stille, Ruhe; 4. Ruhe.

Peace hat eine allgemeinere Anwendung und eine umfassendere Bedeutung, als die andern Hauptwörter; es bezieht sich auf Staatsgesellschaften und Individuen, während quiet nur von Individuen und kleinern Gesellschaften gebraucht wird. Beide beziehen sich, wenn von Einzelwesen die Rede ist, auch auf den innern Gemüthszustand; peace bezeichnet dann einen dauernden, quiet einen vergänglichen Zustand. Calm, eine Art von quiet, auf die natürliche oder moralische Welt anwendbar, bezeichnet, daß jede heftige Bewegung und jedes heftige Geräusch fern ist. Peace, quiet und calm beziehen sich auf einen entgegengesetzten Zustand; tranquillity, unabhängiger, ist die augenblickliche Lage ohne Bezug auf Vergangenheit und Zukunft, und wird zuweilen auf Gesellschaft, auf natürliche Gegenstände, und zuweilen auf das Gemüth bezogen.

Nations are said to have *peace*, but not *quiet*; persons or families may have both *peace* and *quiet*. Every well-disposed family strives to be at *peace* with its neighbours: the *quiet* of neighbourhood is one of its first recommendations as a place of residence. Serious matters only can disturb our *peace*; trivial matters may disturb our *quiet*; a good man enjoys the *peace* of a good conscience, but he may have unavoidable cares and anxieties which disturb his *quiet*. As storms at sea are frequently preceded as well as succeeded, by a dead *calm*, so political storms have likewise their *calms*. The *tranquillity* of a state cannot be preserved unless the authority of the magistrate be upheld; the *tranquillity* of the air and of all the surrounding objects is one thing which gives the country its peculiar charms; the *tranquillity* of the mind in the season of devotion contributes essentially to produce a suitable degree of religious fervour. A town is *peaceable* as respects the disposition of the inhabitants; it is *quiet* as respects its external circumstances, or freedom from bustle and noise; an evening is *calm* when the air is lulled into a particular stillness; a scene is *tranquil* which combines every thing calculated to sooth the spirits to rest.

A false person ought to be looked upon as a public enemy, and a disturber of the *peace* of mankind. (*South.*)

Come, *peace* of mind, delightful guest!
Return, and make thy downy nest
Once more in this sad heart. (*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

The great charm, however, of English scenery is the moral feeling that seems to pervade it. It is associated in the mind with ideas of order, of *quiet*, of sober well-established principles, of hoary usage and reverend custom. Every thing seems to be the growth of ages, of regular and *peaceful* existence. (*Sk. Book.*)

A paltry tale-barer will discompose the *quiet* of a whole family. (*South.*)

Cheerfulness banishes all anxious care and discontent, soothes and composes the passions, and keeps the soul in a perpetual *calm*. (*Addison.*)

I delighted to loll over the quarter-railing, or climb to the main-top, on a *calm* day, and muse for hours together on the *tranquil* bosom of a summer's sea. (*W. Irving's Sk. B.*)

By a patient acquiescence under painful events for the present, we shall be sure to contract a *tranquillity* of temper. (*Cumberland.*)

His calm, his coldness, said Jone, evasively pursuing the subject, are perhaps but the exhaustion of past sufferings, as yonder mountain (and she pointed to Vesuvius), which we see, dark and *tranquil* in the distance, once nursed the fires for ever quenched. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

1. *PEACEABLE*, 2. *PEACEFUL*, 3. *PACIFIC*.

1. Friedlich, friedliebend; 2. friedevoll, friedlich; 3. friedlich.

Das erste wird in der eigentlichen Bedeutung des Wortes peace gebraucht, da es eine Entfernung allen Streites ausdrückt; das zweite wird in seinem uneigentlichen Sinne gebraucht, indem es eine Entfernung aller Unruhe bezeichnet. Personen oder Dinge sind peaceable; Dinge, besonders im höhern Styl, sind peaceful: eine Familie wird als peaceable bezeichnet in Bezug auf ihre Mitglieder; ein Haus erhält das Beiwort peaceful, wenn es fern von Getöse und Unruhe gelegen ist. Pacific bedeutet, entweder Friede machend, oder dazu geneigt, und wird besonders auf unser Betragen gegen Andere bezogen. Daher wird peaceable auf Privatangelegenheiten, pacific auf Nationalangelegenheiten angewendet.

We are *peaceable* when we do not engage in quarrels of our own; we are *pacific* if we wish to keep *peace*, or make *peace* between others. Subjects ought to be *peaceable*, and monarchs *pacific*.

I know that my *peaceable* disposition already gives me a very ill figure here. (*Montague's Lett.*)

But how faint, how cold is the sensation which a *peaceful* mind can receive from solitary study! (*Gibbon's Hist.*)

Still as the *peaceful* walks of ancient night,
Silent as are the lamps that burn in tombs.
(*Shakspeare.*)

The tragical and untimely death of the french monarch put an end to all *pacific* measures with regard to Scotland. (*Robertson.*)

1. *PECULIAR*, 2. *APPROPRIATE*, 3. *PARTICULAR*.

1. Eigen, besonder; 2. eigen; 3. besonder.

Peculiar wird von dem, Dingen oder Personen Angehörigen gesagt; es bezeichnet Eigenthum; appropriate bloß von dem Dingen Angehörigen: es bezeichnet Angemessenheit; particular beschränkt sich auf einen Gegenstand

von vielen. Peculiar und particular dienen zur Unterscheidung; das erste zeigt zugleich die Verbindung mit andern Gegenständen, das zweite unterscheidet mit Bezugnahme auf einen anerkannten Umstand.

The faculty of speech is *peculiar* to man, in distinction from all other animals; there are advantages and disadvantages *peculiar* to every situation. An address may be *appropriate* to the circumstances of the individual; the excellence of a discourse depends often on its being *appropriate* to the season. A person enjoys *peculiar* or *particular* privileges: *peculiar* signifies here such as are confined to him, and enjoyed by none else; *particular* such as are distinguished in degree and quality from others of the kind.

With only isolated exceptions, all that of later times France has *produced* truly national and promising duration, is reflected and furnished forth from the *peculiar* qualities of Voltaire. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Perhaps, in the intenseness of his zeal, he found in the severity of that *peculiar* priesthood its *peculiar* attraction. (*Bulwer's Pomp.*)

Great father Bacchus, to my song repair,
For clust'ring grapes are thy *peculiar* care.
(*Dryden.*)

Reason is man's *peculiar*: sense, the brute's.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Modesty and diffidence, gentleness and meekness, weere looked upon as the *appropriate* virtues of the sex. (*Johnson.*)

The first art of the Poet (the Creator) is to breathe the breath of life into his creatures — the next is to make their words and actions *appropriate* to the era in which they are to speak and act.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

When we trust to the picture that objects draw of themselves on the mind, we deceive ourselves, without accurate and *particular* observation. (*Gray.*)

1. *To PEEL*, 2. *PARE*.

1. und 2. Schälen.

Das erste Zeitwort bezeichnet ein natürliches, das zweite ein künstliches Verfahren; das erste ohne den Begriff einer gewaltsamen Trennung, das zweite mit demselben, vermittelst eines Messers oder scharfen Werkzeuges.

Potatoes and apples are *peeled* after they are boiled; they are *pared* before they are boiled: an orange and a walnut are always *peeled*, but not *pared*; a cucumber must be *pared* and not *peeled*: in like manner the skin may sometimes be *peeled* from the flesh, and the nails are *pared*.

The skilful shepherd *peeled* me certain wands,
And stuck them up before the fulsome ewes.
(*Shakspeare.*)

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin,
He *pares* his apple, that will cleanly feed.
(*Herbert.*)

'Twere well if she would *pare* her nails.
(*Pope.*)

1. *PEOPLE*. 2. *PERSONS*, 3. *FOLKS*.

1. Leute; 1. Personen; Leute.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet eine kleine Anzahl von Individuen, und wird immer als ein ganzer, ungetheilter Körper betrachtet, während das

zweite im Singular oder Plural gebraucht werden kann; man kann nicht sagen: one, two or three *people*, aber one, two, or three *persons*; jedoch ohne Unterschied such *people* or *persons*, many *people* or *persons*, some *people* or *persons*. People in allgemeinen Sätzen, und persons in solchen, die spezifisch sind, oder die sich auf ein besonderes Individuum beziehen: *people* are generally of that opinion; some *people* think so; some *people* attended: there were but few *persons* present at the entertainment; the whole company consisted of six *persons*. Da people gebraucht wird, um eine gemischte Menge zu bezeichnen, so wird persons vorgezogen, wenn von achtungswerthen Individuen die Rede ist. I do not know who those *persons* are; from *people* of that stamp, better is not to be expected; *persons* of their appearance do not frequent such places.

Folks wird zuweilen statt people gebraucht: good *folks*; es ist ferner scherzweise, unter Freunden, zulässlich, jedoch nie im ernsten Styl, es sei denn, wenn es Geringschätzung bezeichnen soll: such *folks* (speaking of gamesters) are often put to sorry shifts.

In short, I found that *people* do not care to give alms without some security for their money; a wooden leg or a withered arm is a sort of draught upon heaven for those who choose to have their money placed to account there; so I changed my plan, and of telling my own misfortunes, began to prophesy happiness to others. This I found by much the better way: *folks* will always listen when the tale is their own.

(*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

You may observe many honest, inoffensive *persons* strangely run down by an ugly word. (*South.*)

I paid some compliments to great *folks*, who like to be complimented. (*Herring.*)

But pleasanter to me, child as I was, was it to question the good old *folks* of their own past fortunes. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

When they were gone, Scott spoke of them in the most cordial manner. »I wished to show you«, said he, »some of our really excellent, plain Scotch *people*: not fine gentlemen and ladies, for such you can meet every where, and they are every where the same. The character of a nation is not to be learnt from its fine *folks*.«

(*Irving's Abbotsf.*)

1. *To PERCEIVE*, 2. *DISCERN*, 3. *DISTINGUISH.*

1. Wahrnehmen; 2. unterscheiden, wahrnehmen; 3. unterscheiden.

Das erste Zeitwort bezeichnet eine positive Handlung, wir nehmen wahr, perceive, was in die Augen springt, empfindbare, aber auch geistige Gegenstände; das zweite bedeutet, unter mehrern unterscheiden, das Entferntere oder viele Aufmerksamkeit Erfordernde, das Geistige. To discern und distinguish sind in ihrer Bedeutung am meisten verwandt; aber das erste bezeichnet, nur einen Gegenstand sehen, was in ihm liegt, unterscheiden; das zweite hingegen, zwei oder mehrere schnell nach einander sehen, unterscheiden und nach ihren äußern Eigenthümlichkeiten betrachten.

We *perceive* by a person's looks and words what he intends; we *discern* the drift of his actions. We *perceive* light, darkness, colours, or the truth or falsehood of any thing; we *discern* characters, motives the tendency and consequences of actions. It is the act of a child to *perceive* according to the quickness of its senses; it is the act of a man to *discern* according to the measure of his knowledge and understanding. — We *discern* things in order to understand their essences; we *distin-*

guish in order not to confound them together. Experienced and discreet people may *discern* the signs of the times; it is just to *distinguish* between an action done from inadvertence, and that which is done from design. The conduct of people is sometimes so veiled by art, that it is not easy to *discern* their object: it is necessary to *distinguish* between practice and profession.

And lastly, turning inwardly her eyes,
Perceives how all her own ideas rise.

(*Jenyns.*)

One who is actuated by party spirit, is almost under an incapacity of *discerning* either real blemishes or beauties. (*Addison.*)

I ask myself, then, whether the opinions of a friend, even if they are delivered with impartiality — of a friend, who, seeing, with foreign eyes, gazes as it were through a magnifying glass, on all around him, and *discerns* at once both beauties and blemishes which are imperceptible to persons, who, under the influence of long habit and custom, regard without observing — I ask, myself, whether the opinions of such a friend, even if they do not always contain praise, ought to be considered as any derogation from that amity which he is bound to feel, and very distant from forswearing. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

Mr. Boyle observes, that the mole be not totally blind, she has not sight enough to *distinguish* objects. (*Addison.*)

I would, however, *distinguish* between that knowledge of the world that fits us for intercourse with the better part of mankind, and that which we gain by associating with the worst.

(*Mackenzie's Man of the world.*)

In an hour's time we were drawing near, and could *discern* the opening of a narrow valley overhung by shaggy precipices, above which rose lofty peaks, covered to their very summits with wood. We could now *distinguish* the roar of torrents, and a confusion of strange sounds, issuing from dark forests of pine. (*Beckford's Sk.*)

1. *To PERISH*, 2. *DIE*, 3. *DECAY*.

1. Zu Grunde gehen, umkommen, verfallen; 2. ſterben, abſterben, verwelken; 3. verfallen, abſterben.

Das erſte Zeitwort drückt mehr aus, als das zweite, und iſt auf viele Gegenſtände anwendbar; es bezeichnet das Zerlöſen der Stoffe, ein Ende, auf eine zufällige Art, die faſt immer mehr oder minder eine gewaltſame iſt, ſein Leben verlieren. Das zweite bedeutet die Vernichtung des thieriſchen Lebens, und uneigentlich die Zerſtörung des Lebens oder des Geiſtes von Vegetabilien und andern Körpern; das dritte bezeichnet, daß Dinge ihre Vollkommenheit, Größe und Zuſammenſetzung verlieren und ſich ihrem Ende nähern.

What *perishes* does not always *die*, although whatever *dies*, by that very act *perishes* to a certain extent. Wood *perishes*; people are said either to *perish* or *die*; it is possible for the same thing to *die* and not *perish*; a plant may be said to *die* when is loses its vegetative power; but it is said to *perish* if its substance crumbles into dust. A thing may be long in *decaying*, but when it *perishes* it ceases at once to act or to exist; things may *perish* without *decaying*, and they may *decay* without *perishing*.

The best friend of my friend Hobhouse, Mathews, a man of the first talents, and also not the worst of my narrow circle, has *perished* mise-

rably in the muddy waves of the Cam, always fatal to genius: — my poor schoolfellow, Wiengfield, at Coimbra — within a month; and whilst I had heard from all three, but not seen one. (*Byron's Lett.*)

At present there have been about 350 or 400 skeletens discovered in Pompeii; but as a great part of the city is yet to be disinterred, we can scarcely calculate the number of those who *perished* in the destruction. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Beauty and youth about to *perish* finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds.
(*Waller.*)

The steer, who to the yoke was bred to bow,
(Studious of tillage and the crooked plough),
Falls down and *dies*.
(*Dryden.*)

Know'st thou, Lorenzo, what a friend contains?
As bees mix'd nectar draw from fragrant flow'rs,
So men from friendship, wisdom and delight;
Twins ty'd by Nature; if they part they *die*.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

His (Graham's) health *decayed*; he accepted the living of Sedgemore, near Durham, and performed his duties eloquently and well till within a short time of his death, which took place 14th Septb. 1814.
(*Cunningham's B. L.*)

The soul's dark cottage, batter'd and *decay'd*,
Lets in new light through chinks that time has made.
(*Waller.*)

1. *To PERPETRATE*, 2. *COMMIT*.

1. Ausüben, verüben; 2. thun, ausüben, begehen.

Beide Zeitwörter bezeichnen den Begriff des Begehens eines Unrechts, aber das erste bedeutet, gänzlich zu Stande bringen, und ein weit bestimmteres Verfahren, als das zweite. Vergehen verschiedener Art und Größe, mit commit; Vergehen, besonders abscheulicherer Art, mit perpetrate.

A lawless banditti, who spend their lives in the *perpetration* of the most horrid crimes, are not to be restrained by the ordinary course of justice: he who *commits* any offence against the good order of society exposes himself to the censure of others, who may be his inferiors in certain respects.

Then shows the forest which, in after times,
Fierce Romulus, for *perpetrated* crimes,
A refuge made.
(*Dryden.*)

Then, instead of our present prisons, which find or make men guilty, which encloses wretches for the *commission* of one crime, and return them, if returned alive, fitted for the *perpetration* of thousands — it were to be wished we had, as in other parts of Europe, places of penitence and solitude, where the accused might be attended by such as could give them repentance, if guilty, or new motives to virtue, if innocent. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

The miscarriages of the great designs of princes are of little use to the bulk of mankind, who seem very little interested in admonitions against errors which they cannot *commit*. (*Johnson.*)

1. *PILLAR*, 2. *COLUMN*.

1. und 2. Säule.

Pillar dient größtentheils als column oder Stütze, und column ist jederzeit ein pillar; aber zuweilen dient ein pillar nicht als Stütze, und dann wird diese Benennung vorgezogen, sowie column nur den Stützsäulen zukommt. Pillar wird jedoch häufiger in uneigentlicher Bedeutung gebraucht, als column, und bedeutet dann immer Stütze.

The Monument is a *pillar*, and not a *column*; the *pillar* on which the roofs of churches are made to rest, may with more propriety be termed *columns*. Government is the *pillar* on which all social order rests.

A simultaneous crash resounded through the city, as down toppled many a roof and *pillar!* — the lightning, as if caught by the metal, lingered an instant on the Imperial Statue (the tall *column* that supported the bronze statue of Augustus) — then shivered bronze and *column!*

(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Withdraw religion, and you shake all the *pillars* of morality.

(*Blair.*)

The *pillars* of the moral world seem shaken. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Ev'n the best must own,
Patience, and resignation, are the *pillars*
Of human peace on earth.

(*Young's N. Th.*)

We were shown by simple, smiling friars, into a small court with cloisters supported by low Tuscan *columns*. (*Beckford's Sk.*)

Whate'er adorns
The princely dome, the *column*, and the arch,
The breathing marbles, and the sculptur'd gold,
Beyond the proud possessor's narrow claim,
His tuneful breast enjoys.

(*Akenside.*)

1. *PITIABLE*, 2. *PITEOUS*, 3. *PITIFUL*.

1. Mitleid verdienend; 2. Mitleid erregend (armselig, erbärmlich); 3. Mitleid erregend (erbärmlich, elend.)

Diese drei Beiwörter, von einem Wort abgeleitet, sind nicht ohne zarte Abstufung in ihrer Bedeutung und Anwendung. Ein Zustand ist pitiable, wenn er so betrübend ist, daß er Mitleid erweckt; ein Schrei ist piteous, wenn er jene Noth anzeigt, die Mitleid erregen kann; ein Betragen ist pitiful, wenn es ein Recht auf Mitleid giebt. Pitiable wird in dem besten Sinne des Ausdrucks pity genommen; die beiden andern oft in nachtheiligem Sinne: piteous deutet Schwäche an, pitiful Unwürdigkeit.

What is *pitiable* in a person is independent of any thing in himself; circumstances have rendered him *pitiable;* what is *piteous* and *pitiful* in a man arises from the helplessness and imbecility or worthlessness of his character; the former respects that which is weak; the latter that which is worthless in him: when a poor creature makes *piteous* moans, it indicates his incapacity to help himself as he ought to do out of his troubles; when a man of rank has recourse to *pitiful* shifts to gain his ends, he betrays the innate meanness of his soul.

Is it then impossible that a man may be found who, without crimina ill intention, *or pitiable* absurdity, shall prefer a mixed government to either of the extremes?

(*Burke.*)

But the situation of the widowed bride was the most *pitiable.*
(*Irving's S. B.*)

So much dost thou possess, my dear Toby, of the milk of human nature, and so little of its asperities, — 'tis *piteous* the world is not peopled by creatures which resemble thee! (*Sterne's Shandy.*)

Be collected;
No more amazement: tell your *piteous* heart,
There's no harm done.
(*Shaksp. Tempest.*)

If yet too young, and easily deceiv'd,
A worthless prey scarce bends your pliant rod,
Him, *piteous* of his youth, and the short space
He has enjoy'd the vital light of Heaven,
Soft disengage, and back into the stream
The speckled captive throw.
(*Thomson's Spring.*)

I have in view, calling to mind with heed
Part of our sentence, that thy seed shall bruise
The serpent's head: *piteous* amends, unless
Be meant, whom I conjecture, our grand foe.
(*Milton.*)

Told the most *piteous* tale of Lear and him,
That ever ear receiv'd.
(*Shakspeare.*)

Bacon wrote a *pitiful* letter to king James I. not long before his death. (*Howel.*)

1. *PITY*, 2. *COMPASSION.*

1. 2. Mitleid.

Beide Hauptwörter bezeichnen den Begriff des Schmerzes, welchen die Leiden Anderer in uns erregen. Pity wird erregt durch die Schwäche oder den hülflosen Zustand einer Person. Personen höhern Standes haben Mitleid, pity, mit denen in dürftigen Verhältnissen; es ist oft eine bloße Empfindung, die nicht werkthätig ist und oft mit Verachtung verbunden; pity ist besonders thätig, wirklichem Elend abzuhelfen. Compassion, ein moralisches und thätiges Gefühl, wird erregt durch die unvermeidlichen Unglücksfälle einer Person, deren Leiden wir theilen, durch alle Arten von Leiden, und erstreckt sich auf Personen aller Stände: alle können sich dieser reinen, angenehmen Empfindung, dieses Mitgefühls erfreuen.

We *pity* a man of weak understanding who exposes his weakness: wo *compassionate* the man who is reduced to a state of beggary and want. God takes *pity* on us as entire dependants on him, he shows his *pity* by relieving our wants. The poor are at all times deserving of *pity* when their poverty is not the positive fruit of vice; the good Samaritan had *compassion* on the traveller who fell among thieves.

Others extended naked on the floor,
Exil'd from human *pity* here they lie,
And know no end of misery till they die.
(*Pomfret.*)

With honest warmth of heart, with some degree
Of *pity* that such wretched things should be,
You scorn the sordid knave.
(*Armstrong's Benev.*)

Yet I think
My tale will move each gentle heart to *pity*,
My life incline the virtuous to believe.
(*Home's Douglas.*)

Had you not been their father, these white flakes
Had challeng'd *pity* of them.
(*Shaksp. Lear.*)

O open the door, some *pity* to show,
Keen blows the nothern wind;
The glen is white with the drifted snow,
And the path is hard to find.

No Outlaw seeks your castle gate,
From chasing the king's deer,
Though even an Outlaw's wretched state
Might claim *compassion* here.
(*W. Scott's Poems.*)

You, that are skill'd so well in the sad story
Of my unhappy parents, and with tears
Bewail their desting, now have *compassion*
Upon the offspring of the friends you loved.
(*Home's Douglas.*)

His fate *compassion* in the victor bred;
Stern as he was, he yet rever'd the dead.
(*Pope.*)

Lucia, though sworn never to think of love,
Compassionates your pains, and *pities* you.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

1. *PLACE*, 2. *SPOT*, 3. *SITE*.

1. Platz, Stelle; 2. (Fleck), Stelle; 3. Lage.

Diese drei Ausdrücke bezeichnen den Begriff eines besondern Raumes; place ist allgemein, zu jeder Gelegenheit passend und auf keine Größe oder Umfang beschränkt; die beiden andern spezifisch: spot setzt einen sehr kleinen place voraus, wie seine tropische Bedeutung anzeigt, und wird nur bei besondern Fällen gebraucht; site ist die Stelle, spot, auf welcher etwas gelegen ist; es wird besonders von Städten, Gebäuden, oder irgend einem zu besonderm Zwecke bestimmten place gebraucht.

We may often know the *place* in a general way where a thing is, but it is not easy after a course of years to find out the exact *spot* on which it has happened. The *place* where our Saviour was buried is to be seen and pointed out, but not the very *spot* where he lay. The *site* on which a camp had been formed.

Many a troubadour, in later times, furnished forth in poetry the details which truth refused to supply; and the *place* where the hermit at sunrise and sunset ever came to gaze upon the convent, became, consecrated by song.
(*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells: hail horrors, hail
Infernal world, and thou profoundest hell,
Receive thy new possessor; one who brings
A mind not to be chang'd by *place* or time.
The mind is in its own *place*, and in itself
Can make a heav'n of hell, a hell of heav'n.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

It is a singularly pretty *spot* in which L. resides.
(*Bulw, Stud.*)

Gertrude turned, with tears starting to her eyes, and laying her hand on Trevylan's, whispered. — »In such a *spot*, so calm, so sequestered, yet in the neighbourhood of the house of God, would I wish this broken frame to be consigned to rest!« (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

This, the farther bank of the water, is my favourite *spot.*
(*Bulwer's Stud.*)

My fortune leads to traverse realms alone,
And find no *spot* of all the world my own.
(*Goldsmith.*)

I visited the Escurial, and admired the imposing *site* of that regal convent. (*Beckford's Sk.*)

Go from the Rue Royale to the *site* of the old Bastille. This is the *spot*, too, where you are sure to meet that smirking and happy gentleman.
(*H. Bulwer's Fr.*)

This tower, the Tour de Nesle, built in the 12th century, on the *site* now occupied by the college Mazarin, tall, round, and casting its gloomy shadow on the Seine, was the *spot* sacred to many of the old popular superstitions. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

Fair is proud Seville; let her country boast
Her strength, her wealth, her *site* of ancient days,
But Cadiz, rising on the distant coast,
Calls forth sweeter, though ignoble praise.
(*Byron's Harold.*)

1. *PLAY*, 2. *GAME*, 3. *SPORT.*

1. Spiel; 2. Spiel; 3. Spiel, Beluſtigung, Unterhaltung.

Play und game umfaſſen körperliche oder geiſtige Uebung, oder beides; das erſte iſt eine unſyſtematiſche, meiſtens körperliche Uebung, das zweite eine ſyſtematiſche und oft geiſtige; jedes game iſt ein play, aber nicht umgekehrt. Kinder ſpielen, play, wenn ſie einen Wettlauf halten; beluſtigen ſie ſich mit dem Ballſpiel nach irgend einer Regel, dann iſt es ein game. Zu einem play iſt eine Perſon hinreichend, ein game erfordert mehrere. Play iſt die nothwendige Erholung des Geiſtes, um dem Körper Bewegung zu verſchaffen; game, die Richtung des Geiſtes auf leichtere Gegenſtände des geiſtigen Strebens. Sport iſt eine körperliche Uebung, bei der man irgend einen Zweck verfolgt, inſoweit iſt es von play und game verſchieden: denn play kann bloß körperlich ſein, game vorzüglich geiſtig, während sport eine Miſchung von beiden iſt. Game bedeutet abgeſondert den Theil des Spiels, in welchem die Kunſt liegt, und sport das dadurch bezweckte Vergnügen.

Trundling a hoop is a *play*; cricket is both a *play* and *game*. *Play* is adapted to infants; *games* to those who are more advanced. An intemperate love of *play*, though, prejudicial to the improvement of young people, is not always the worst indication which they can give; it is often coupled with qualities of a better kind: when *games* are pursued with too much ardour, particularly for the purposes of gain, they are altogether prejudicial to the understanding and ruinous to the morals. Draughts, backgammon, cards and the like, are *games*; but hunting, shooting, racing, bowling, quoits etc., are termed more properly *sports*. Wrestling, boxing, chariot-racing were carried to such perfection by the ancients that they are always distinguished by the name of *games*; similar exercises, when practised by the rustics in England, have been commonly denominated rural *sports*. The *game* is won or lost; to be

clever or inexpert at a *game*; to have much *sport*, to enjoy the *sport*, or to spoil the *sport*.

Play is not unlawful merely as a contest. (*Hawkesworth.*)

War! that mad *game* the world so loves to play. (*Swift.*)

Walking out, drinking tea, country-dances, and forfeits, shortened the rest of the day, without the assistance of cards, as I hated all manner of *gaming*, except back gammon, at which my old friend and I sometimes took a two-penny hit. (*Vicar of Wakef.*)

Pleasure of pleasures! hot fever of hope and fear! inexpressible unjaded passion! how fiercely beautiful thou art, o *Gaming!* (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

All *gaming*, field-*sports*, and such sort of amusement, where neither the understanding nor the senses have the least share, I look upon as frivolous, and as the resources of little minds, who either do not think, or do not love to think. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

There is a *game*,
A frivolous and foolish *play*,
Wherewith we while away the day;
It is — I have forgot the name —
And we to this, it seems, were set,
By some strange chance, which I forget.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Why on that brow dwell sorrow and dismay,
Where loves were wont to *sport*, and smiles to *play*?
(*Swift.*)

But if the breathless chase o'er hill and dale
Exceed your strength, a *sport* of less fatigue,
Not less delightful, the prolific stream
Affords.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

Some seek diversion in the tented field,
And make the sorrows of mankind their *sport*.
But war's a *game*, which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not *play* at.
(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

1. *PLEASURE*, 2. *JOY*, 3. *DELIGHT*, 4. *CHARM*.

1. Vergnügen; 2. Freude; 3. Vergnügen, Freude; 4. Zauber, Reiz.

Pleasure iſt ein Ausdruck von ausgedehntem Gebrauche, der eine große Klaſſe von Empfindungen umfaßt, und nur im Gegenſatz mit pain, Leid, ſteht; **joy** und **delight** ſind Arten von pleasure, verſchieden im Grade und Gegenſtand. Pleasure iſt in ſeiner eigenthümlichen Bedeutung geringer, als joy und delight, aber in ſeinem allgemeinen Sinne beſtimmt es keinen Grad; es wird zur Bezeichnung des höchſten wie des geringſten Grades gebraucht, während joy und delight nur zu der eines poſitiv hohen Grades. Wir können Vergnügen, pleasure, empfinden an allem, das uns umgiebt, ſei es, daß es auf die Sinne wirkt, auf den Verſtand oder das Herz; aber das Herz iſt die Quelle der joy; das Herz oder der Verſtand die des delight: the *pleasures* of the table, social *pleasures*, intellectual *pleasures*; the *joy* of meeting an old friend; the *delight* of pursuing a favourite object.

Pleasures sind vergänglich oder nicht: all earthly *pleasure* is in its nature fleeting; and heavenly *pleasure*, on the contrary, lasting. *Joy*, gewöhnlich von kurzer Dauer; delight, aus äußern, dauernden Verhältnissen entstehend, ist weniger flüchtig, als joy, aber seltner zu erlangen, als pleasure. Those only are susceptible of *delight* who have acquired a certain degree of mental refinement; we must have a strong capacity for enjoyment before we can find *delight* in the pursuits of literature, or the cultivation of the arts.

Ein Rückblick in die Vergangenheit, oder ein Vorschmack der Zukunft kann uns pleasure gewähren; nur gegenwärtige Dinge verschaffen uns joy und delight. Pleasure und delight sind entweder individueller oder geselliger Art, joy eher geselliger Art. We have a *pleasure* in thinking on what we have once enjoyed, or what we may again enjoy; we experience *joy* on the receipt of particularly good news; one may experience *delight* from a musical instrument. We feel a *pleasure* in solitude when locked up only in our own contemplations; we experience *delight* in the prosecution of some great end; we feel *joy* in the presence of those whom we love, when we see them likewise happy.

Charm wird nur gebraucht in der Bedeutung, einen hohen Grad von Vergnügen, pleasure, gewähren, das indeß joy oder delight gleich kommt, obgleich in einem höhern Grade, als ein gewöhnliches Vergnügen, pleasure.

Pleasure intoxicates; the *joys* of heaven are objects of a Christian's pursuits; the *delights* of matrimony are lasting to those who are susceptible of true affection; the *charms* of rural scenery never fail of their effect whenever they offer themselves to the eye.

That every day has its pains and sorrows is universally experienced; but if we look impartially about us, we shall find that every day has likewise its *pleasures* and its *joys*. (*Johnson.*)

Give me again a faithful few,
In years and feelings still the same,
And I will fly the midnight crew,
Where boist'rous *joy* is but a name.
(*Byron's Poems.*)

But if life's better prospects to behold
So much *delight* the man of gen'rous mould,
How happy they, the great, the godlike few,
Who daily cultivate this pleasing view!
This is a *joy* possess'd by few indeed!
(*Armstrong's Benevol.*)

So lovely seem'd
That landscape, and of pure, now purer air
Meets his approach, and to the heart inspires
Vernal *delight* and *joy*, able to drive
All sadness but despair.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

I know not how far I have succeeded, but various reasons have conspired to make this the work, above all others that I have written, which has given me the most *delight* (though not unmixed with melancholy) in producing, and in which my mind, for the time, has been the most completely absorbed. But the ardour of composition is often disproportioned to the merit of the work; and the public sometimes, nor unjustly, avenges itself for that forgetfulness of its existence, which makes the chief *charm* of an author's solitude. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

When thus creation's *charms* around combine,
Amidst the store should thankless pride repine?
(*Goldsmith.*)

1. *PLENTIFUL*, 2. *PLENTEOUS*, 3. *ABUNDANT*, 4. *COPIOUS*, 5. *AMPLE*.

1. In Fülle; 2. voll; 3. überflüssig, reichlich; 4. reichlich; 5. weit, voll, reichlich.

Plentiful und **plenteous** sind bloß im Gebrauche verschieden, das erste meist in vertraulichem, das zweite in höherem Styl.

Plenty füllt; **abundance** bewirkt mehr, es läßt einen Ueberfluß zurück: beide werden indeß oft ohne Unterschied gebraucht, und man kann auf gleiche Weise sagen, a plentiful oder an *abundant* harvest; plenty ist jedoch in seinem buchstäblichen Sinne häufiger für das den Körper füllende, und abundance in Bezug auf den Geist, das Herz, oder die Wünsche des Herzens: a *plenty* of provisions is even more common than an *abundance*; a *plenty* of food; a *plenty* of corn, wine and oil: but an *abundance* of words; an *abundance* of riches, an *abundance* of wit or humour. In certain years fruit is *plentiful*, and at other times grain is *plentiful*; in all cases we have *abundant* cause for gratitude to the Giver of all good things.

Copious und **ample** sind Arten von plenty oder abundance: das erste wird gebraucht in Bezug auf das auf einem Punkt Gesammelte, Zusammengebrachte; das zweite wird von solchen Dingen gesagt, die nach Belieben vermehrt oder vermindert werden können: a *copious* stream of blood, or a *copious* flow of words; an *ample* provision, an *ample* stone, an *ample* share.

The rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in a show'r,
Which Mary to Anna conveyed,
The *plentiful* moisture encumber'd the flow'r,
An weigh'd down its beautiful head.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

There are *plenty* of Sir Paul Snarls in the London world; men of sense are both their fear and antipathy. (*Bulwer's England.*)

The resty knaves are overrun with ease,
As *plenty* ever is the nurse of faction.
(*Rowe.*)

Attemper'd suns arise,
Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleasing calm: while broad and brown, below,
Extensive harvests hang the heavy head:
Rich, silent, deep, they stand; for not a gale
Rolls its light billows o'er the blending plain:
A calm of *plenty!*
(*Thomson's Autumn.*)

Sancho produced his alforjas with an air of triumph. They contained the contributions of four days' journeying, but had been signally enriched by the foraging of the previous evening in a *plenteous* inn at Antequera.
(*W. Irving's Alhambra.*)

Those people of quality who cannot easily bear the expence of Vienna, chuse to reside here (Prague) where they have assemblies, musick, and other diversions (those of a court excepted) at very moderate rates, all things being here in great *abundance*, especially the best wild fowl I ever tasted. (*Montague's Lett.*)

'Tis (the Iliad) like a *copious* nursery which contains the seeds and first productions of every kind, out of which those who followed him (Homer) have but selected some particular plants, each according to his fancy, to cultivate and beautify. (*Pope's Pref.*)

I am constantly sensible, however, how far I fall short of his (W. Scott's) *copiousness* and richness. (*Irving's Abbotsf.*)

Smooth to the shelving brink a *copious* flood
Rolls fair and placid.
(*Thomson.*)

She had, it is true, no fortune, but that of my friend was *ample*; and he delighted in the anticipation of indulging her in every elegant pursuit. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

But who can hold the shade, while Heaven descends
In universal bounty, shedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on nature's *ample* lap?
(*Thomson's Spring.*)

1. *To PLUNGE*, 2. *DIVE.*

1. Tauchen (ſich ſtürzen); 2. tauchen, untertauchen, niedertauchen, (ergründen).

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet, mit dem ganzen Körper oder mit dem Kopf vorwärts geneigt ſich ganz in oder unter einen flüſſigen Körper begeben; das zweite, auf den Grund des Waſſers gehen, oder ſich demſelben nähern. Die bildliche Bedeutung dieſer Verba bietet eine noch größere Verſchiedenheit dar: to plunge iſt eine Handlung der Unbeſonnenheit; to dive eine abſichtliche Handlung.

One *plunges* sometimes in order to *dive*; but one may *plunge* without *diving*, and one may *dive* without *plunging*. It is a good practice for bathers to *plunge* into the water when they first go in, although it is not adviseable for them to *dive*; ducks frequently *dive* into the water without ever *plunging*. A young man hurried away by his passions will *plunge* into every extravagance when he comes into possession of his estate; people of a prying temper seek to *dive* into the secrets of others.

No change took place upon the nymph's outward form; but as soom as the lengthening shadows made her aware that the usual hour of the vesper chime was passed, she tore herself from her lover's arms with a shriek of despair, bid him adieu for ever, and *plunging* into the fountain, disappeared from his eyes. (*W. Scott's Bride.*)

They ran, and with a desperate leap
Together *plunged* into the deep,
Nor ever more were seen.
(*W. Wordsworth's Poem's.*)

The French *plunged* themselves into these calamities they suffer to prevent themselves from settling into a British constitution. (*Burke.*)

The truth, however, was that the foreign policy of the cabinet, had *plunged* the queen (Elizabeth) into a gulph of unfathomable expense. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

How he did seem to *dive* into their hearts
With humble and familiar courtesy.
(*Shakspeare.*)

In man the more we *dive*, the more we see
Heav'n's signet stamping an immortal make.
Dive to the bottom of his soul, the base
Sustaining all: what find we? knowledge, love.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

How wretched is the man who never mourned!
I *dive* for precious pearl in sorrow's stream.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *POISON*, 2. *VENOM*.

1. 2. Gift.

Poison ist ein allgemeiner Ausdruck; in seiner ursprünglichen Bedeutung bezeichnet es jeden zerstörend wirkenden Trank, es kann langsam oder schnell wirken, und muß innerlich gebraucht werden, wenn es wirken soll: viele Pflanzen enthalten Gift, poison. Venom ist eine Art von tödtlichem oder schädlichem poison, das äußerlich angewendet werden kann. Die moralische Anwendung dieser Wörter ist ihrer eigentlichen gleich: poison muß eingeflößt, eingegossen werden; venom wirkt äußerlich.

The juice of the hellebore is a *poison;* the tongue of the adder and the tooth of the viper contain *venom;* many plants are unfit to be eaten on account of the *poisonous* quality which is in them; the Indians are in the habit of dipping the tips of their arrows in a *venomous* juice, which renders the slightest wound mortal. Bad principles are justly compared to a *poison,* which some are so unhappy as to suck in with their mother's milk; the shafts of envy are peculiarly *venomous* when directed against those in elevated stations.

Chatterton drank *poison* for he could not find bread.
(*Cunningham's B. L.*)

In the mean time he (Socrates) kept walking to and fro; and when he found his legs grow weary, he lay down upon his back, as he had bee ndirected; the *poison* then operated more and more.
(*Goldsmith's Hist. of Greece.*)

The devil can convey the *poison* of his suggestions quicker than the agitation of thought, or the strictures of fancy. (*South.*)

Wounded myself in the early part of my life by the *envenomed* tongue of slander, I confess I have since known no pleasure equal to the reducing others to the level of my own injured reputation.
(*Sheridan's School for scandal.*)

As the *venom* spread,
Frightful convulsions writh'd his tortur'd limbs.
(*Fenton.*)

Such ease Alcides felt when, clog'd with gore,
Th' *envenom'd* mantle from his side he tore.
(*Falconer's Shipw.*)

But envy, calumny, and spite,
Bear stronger *venom* in their bite. (*Gay's Fables.*)

Bert. Wouldst thou be sovereign lord of Venice?
Doge. Ay,
If that the people shared that sovereignty,
So that nor they nor I were further slaves
To this o'ergrown aristocratic Hydra,
The *poisonous* heads of whose *envenom'd* body
Have breathed a pestilence upon us all.
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

Thro' reason's wounds alone thy faith can die;
Which dying, tenfold terror gives to death,
And dips in *venom* his twice — mortal sting.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *POLITE*, 2. *POLISHED*, 3. *REFINED*.

1. Fein, artig, höflich; 2. verfeinert; 3. veredelt, verfeinert.

Polite, eine Folge der Erziehung, Beobachtung des guten Betragens in guten Gesellschaften, ist eine Eigenschaft; polished, eine künstliche Verfeine-

rung, ein Zuſtand: a *polite* man iſt in Bezug auf ſein Betragen ein vollkommener gentleman; ein roher Mann kann mehr oder minder polished, oder von Rohheit befreit ſein. Politeness und polish betreffen bloß das Aeußere. Refinement erhebt ſich über polite und polished, und betrifft ſowohl Geiſt als Körper; es iſt die letzte Stufe der Civiliſation.

Rules of conduct, and good society, will make a man *polite*; lessons in dancing will serve to give a *polish; refined* manners or principles will naturally arise out of *refinement*. *Polish* is less liable to excess than *refinement:* when the language, the walk, and deportment of a man is *polished*, he is divested of all that can make him offensive in social intercourse; but if his temper be *refined* beyond a certain boundary, he loses the nerve of character. — What is honour but the heigt and flower of morality, and the utmost *refinement* of conversation?

A pedant among men of learning and sense is like an ignorant servant giving an account of *polite* conversation. (*Steele.*)

There is also a certain *politeness* due to your inferiors, of a different kind, 'tis true; but whoever is without it, is without good nature. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

A *polite* country squire shall make you as many bows in half an hour as would serve a courtier for a week. (*Addison.*)

That manner is gone; the French, so far from being a *polite* people at the present day, want that easiness of behaviour which is the first essential to *politeness.* (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

In rude nations the dependance of children on their parents is of shorter continuance than in *polished* societies. (*Robertson.*)

But Europe held forth all the charms of storied and poetical association. There were to be seen the masterpieces of art, the *refinement* of high-cultivated society, the quaint pecularities of ancient and local custom. (*W. Irving's Sk. B.*)

1. *POLITICAL*, 2. *POLITIC.*

1. Staatswiſſenſchaftlich, ſtaatskundig, politiſch; 2. weltklug, politiſch.

Political hat die eigentliche Bedeutung des Wortes polity: Regierung, Verfaſſung einer Stadt oder eines Landes; politic, gleich policy, im uneigentlichen Sinn des Wortes polity, nämlich: Weltklugheit, Politik, geſchickte Führung der Geſchäfte, daher ſagt man *political* government im Gegenſatz mit *ecclesiastie,* kirchlich, geiſtlich; und *politic* conduct mit *unwise.*

In *political* questions it is not *politie* for individuals to set themselves up in opposition to those who are in power; the study of *politics* (Staatswiſſenſchaft), as a science, may make a man a clever statesman; but it may not always enable him to discern true *policy* in his private concerns.

Machiavel laid down this for a master rule in his *political* scheme, that the show of religion was helpful to the politician. (*South.*)

Uniformly employed in securing the peace and promoting the happiness of his country by just regulations at home, and wise precautions abroad, and teaching to the surrounding governments those important lessons of *political* science, on which the civilisation and tranquillity of nations have since been found to depend. (*Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medici.*)

I inscribe to you (the English people), this, my fifth book, which comprehends a survey of our *political* state, because, between you and me, I shrewdly suspect that the condition of the country is more your concern than that of any one else. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

A *politic* caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers. (*Burke.*)

Her *politic*, wary, and worldly father, felt for her an affection, the strength of which sometimes surprised him into an unusual emotion. (*W. Scott's Bride.*)

1. *POOR*, 2. *PAUPER*.

1. 2. Arm, der Arme.

Poor iſt ein Ausdruck von allgemeinem; pauper von beſonderm Gebrauche: a *pauper* iſt ein *poor* man, der von Almoſen oder von Pfarrunterſtützung lebt: pauper hat daher eine unbeſchränkte Bedeutung, während poor nicht ohne den Nebenbegriff eines Vorwurfs iſt. Poor wird nur im Plural als Subſtantiv gebraucht; pauper im Singular und Plural.

The *poor* of the parish are, in general, a heavy burden upon the inhabitants; there are some persons who are not ashamed to live and die as *paupers*.

The effects of the *Poor*-Laws on the social system are then briefly these: — they incourage improvidence, for they provide for its wants; they engender sexual intemperance, for they rear its offspring; by a necessary reaction, the benefits conferred on the vicious *pauper*, become curse on the honest labourer. They widen the breach between the wealthy and the *poor*, for compulsory benevolence is received with discontent. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

He dies a parish *pauper*, and, at the expense of the parish, he is provided with shrowd, coffin, pall, and burial-ground, a party of *paupers* from the workhouse bear his body to the grave, and a party of *paupers* are his mourners. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

1. *POSITION*, 2. *POSTURE*.

1. 2. Stellung.

Position iſt in Bezug auf Perſonen mit posture verwandt, welches eine Art von künſtlicher oder nicht gewöhnlicher Stellung iſt, während position eine natürliche oder eine gewöhnlichen Zwecken entſprechende bezeichnet.

If a person stands tiptoe, in order to see to a greater distance, he may be said to put himself into that *position;* when one leans against a wall it is a leaning *position;* one may sit in an erect *position.* If a dancer stand tiptoe, as a part for his performance, it becomes a *posture;* when one theatrically bends his body backward or forward, it is a *posture;* one may sit in a reclining *posture.*

Every step in the progression of existence, changes our *position* with respect to the things about us. (*Johnson.*)

When I entered his room, he was sitting in a contemplative *posture*, with his eyes fixed on the ground. (*Hawkesworth.*)

1. *POSSESSOR*, 2. *PROPRIETOR*, 3. *OWNER*, 4. *MASTER*.

1. Beſitzer, Eigenthümer; 2. Eigenthümer; 3. Eigner, Eigenthümer; 4. Herr, Beſitzer.

Ein Beſitzer, possessor, hat volle Macht, wenn nicht volles Recht, über ſein Beſitzthum zu verfügen; ein proprietor und owner hat unbeſchränktes Recht, zu übertragen, aber nicht immer das einer unmittelbaren Verfügung; beide, in Hinſicht auf Bedeutung gleich, ſind es nicht in der Anwendung: proprietor wird vorzüglich von wichtigen, owner von gewöhnlichen Dingen

gebraucht; possessor und master sind gewöhnlich eine Person, wenn von Dingen in Bezug auf Besitz die Rede ist, in anderer Beziehung nicht, denn man kann bloß das Besitzrecht haben, und in diesem Fall dem Namen nach possessor, aber nicht wirklich master sein.

The *proprietor* of an estate is a more suitable expression than the *owner* of an estate: the *owner* of a book is more becoming than the *proprietor*. Landed *proprietors*. The *possessor* of a house is naturally the *master* of a house; and in general whatever a man *possesses*, that he has in his power, and is consequently *master* of; but we may have, legally, the right of *possessing* a thing, over which we have actually no control. A minor, or insane person, may be both *possessor* and *proprietor* of that over which he has no control; a man is, therefore, on the other hand, appropriately denominated *master*, not *possessor* of his actions.

I am convinced that a poetic talent is a blessing to its *possessor*.
(*Seward.*)

The *proprietors* of forest lands are not included in this calculation.
(*H. Bulwer's Fr.*)

Death! great *proprietor* of all! 'Tis thine
To tread out empire and to quench the stars.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

One cause of the insufficiency of riches (to produce happiness) is, that they very seldom make their *owner* rich. (*Johnson.*)

And if the *owner* (of the house) affected letters, there was a cabinet, dignified by the name of library, — for a very small room was sufficient to contain the few rolls of papyrus which the ancients deemed a notable collection of books. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

This chest was supposed to be the money-box, or coffer of the *master* of the house. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Nought is seen
But the wild herds that *own* no *master's* stall.
(*Thomson.*)

1. *POVERTY*, 2. *INDIGENCE*. 3. *WANT*, 4. *NEED*.

1. Armuth; 2. Dürftigkeit; 3. Mangel; 4. Bedürfniß, Noth.

Poverty ist ein allgemeiner Zustand, im Gegensatz mit Reichthum; ein Zustand, in welchem man der zum Lebensunterhalte nothwendigen Dinge, oder der Bequemlichkeiten des Lebens beraubt ist; indigence ein besonderer Zustand von poverty, wenn uns sowohl das Nothwendigste zum Lebensunterhalt, als die Lebensannehmlichkeiten mangeln; want und need beziehen sich bloß auf individuelle Dinge, die Jemandem fehlen, are *wanting*. Poverty und indigence fassen alle äußern Verhältnisse in sich und bezeichnen dauernde Zustände; want allein betrachtet, steht im Gegensatz mit Ueberfluß, und deutet Mangel an Nahrung und Bekleidung an; need, allein genommen, schließt einen Mangel an Geld oder an einem andern nothwendigen Artikel in sich; doch werden beide am häufigsten mit dem mangelnden Gegenstande verbunden, und in diesem Sinne verhalten sie sich gegen poverty und indigence wie Gattung gegen Art.

Poverty is that which one should learn to bear, so as to lessen its pains; *indigence* is a calamity which the compassion of others may in some measure alleviate, if they cannot entirely obviate; *want* when it

results from intemperance or extravagance, is not altogether entitled to any relief; but *need* when it arises from casualties that are independant of our demerits, will always find friends.

An unlucky fluctuation of stock, in which he was engaged to an immense extent, reduced him at once to *poverty* and madness.

(*Man of feeling.*)

She has no idea of *poverty* but in the abstract; she has only read of it in poetry, where it is allied to love. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

Oh, but, my friend! to think what a blow I am to give to all her future prospects — how I am to strike her very soul to the earth, by telling her that her husband is a beggar! that she is to forego all the elegancies of life — all the pleasures of society — to shrink with me into *indigence* and obscurity. (*Irving's S. B.*)

When we come practically to experience the sordid cares, the paltry *wants*, the petty humiliations — then will be the real trial.

(*Sk. Book.*)

Want is a bitter and a hateful good,
Because its virtues are not understood,
Yet many things impossible to thought,
Have been by *need* to full perfection brought.

(*Dryden.*)

1. *To POUR*, 2. *SPILL*, 3. *SHED*.

1 Gießen; 2. vergießen; 3. vergießen, ausgießen (verbreiten, verlieren).

To pour geſchieht abſichtlich und iſt eine Handlung der Paßlichkeit; to spill, zufällig und in kleiner Quantität, iſt oft, gleich to shed (in größern Quantitäten) eine mehr oder minder ſchädliche Handlung; was ausgegoſſen wird, poured, iſt gewöhnlich kein Theil des Körpers, aus dem es gegoſſen wird; aber was vergoſſen wird, shed, iſt ein Beſtandtheil deſſelben.

We *pour* water over a plant or a bed; we *pour* wine out of a bottle into a glass; we *spill* water on the ground; the blood of a person is said to be *spilt* or *shed* when his life is violently taken away; human beings *shed* tears; trees are said to *shed* their leaves, animals their hair.

Raising one hand in sign of silence to the people, for the rites of Iris enjoined what to the lively Pompeians was an impossible suspense from the use of the vocal organs; the chief priest *poured* his libation on the altar. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Often, when dining, Byron would *pour* out a bumper of choice Madeira, and hand it to Joe as he stood behind his chair.

(*Irving's Newst. Abbey.*)

Ye men, who *pour* your blood for kings as water,
What have they given your children in return?

(*Byron's Poems.*)

Adieu, poor luckless maiden! — Imbibe the oil and wine which the compassion of a stranger, as he journeyeth on his way, now *pours* into thy wounds; — the Being who has twice bruised thee can only bind them up for ever. (*Sent. Journey.*)

Poesy is of so subtle a spirit, that in the *pouring* out of one language into another, it will evaporate. (*Denham.*)

Colonel Napier does not look upon war as a wondrous development of science alone, in which the blood of thousands is *spilled*, to vindicate a mathematical manoeuvre or support a scientific demonstration; men, he regards as something better than food for the cannon.

(*Cunningham's B. L.*)

Soft as the dews of wine
Shed in this banquet-hour,
The bright libation of Sound's stream divine,
O reverent harp, to Aphrodite *pour!*
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Doge: There's blood upon thy face — how came it there?
Bert: 'Tis mine, and not the first I've *shed* for Venice;
But the first *shed* by a Venitian hand.
(*Byron's Faliero.*)

But Thou! who own'st that earthly bed,
Ah! what will every dirge avail!
Our tears, which love and pity *shed*,
That mourn beneath the gliding sail.
(*Collins' Ode on Thomson.*)

Some feelings are to mortals given,
With less of earth in them than heaven;
And if there be a human tear
From passions dross refined and clear;
A tear so limpid and so meek,
It would not stain an angel's cheek.
'Tis that which pious fathers *shed*
Upon a duteous daughter's head!
(*W. Scott's L. of the lake.*)

Far between
Set thick with shrubs more young and green,
Luxuriant with their annual leaves,
Ere strown by those autumnal eves
That nip the forest's foliage dead,
Discolour'd with a lifeless red,
Which stands thereon like stiffen'd gore
Upon the slain when battle's o'er,
And some long winter's night has *shed*
Its frost o'er every tombless head.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Permit my verse, ye blest Pierian train!
To call Arion this ill-fated swain;
For, like that bard unhappy, on his head
Malignant stars their hostile influence *shed.*
(*Falconer's Shipw.*)

1. *POWERFUL*, 2. *POTENT*, 3. *MIGHTY.*

1. 2. 3. Mächtig.

Das erste Eigenschaftswort wird sowohl zur Bezeichnung der physischen (strength), als der geistigen Kraft (power) gebraucht: a *powerful* man is one who by his size and make can easily overpower another: and a *powerful* person is one who has much in his *power;* das zweite wird bloß in diesem letzten Sinne gebraucht, und bedeutet eine größere Ausdehnung der Gewalt, power: a *potent* monarch is much more than a *powerful* prince; das dritte bezeichnet einen höhern Grad von power; might ist power unumschränkt; a giant is called *mighty* in the physical sense, and genius is said to be *mighty* which takes every thing within its grasp; the Supreme Being is entitled either *Omnipotent* or *Almighty.*

His (Ferdinand of Spain) marriage with Isabella eventually united the people of Castile and of Aragon under one sovereign, and formed them into one *powerful* nation. (*Roscoe's Leo X.*)

It is certain that the senses are more *powerful* as the reason is weaker. (*Johnson.*)

Now, flaming up the heavens the *potent* sun
Melts into limpid air the high-raised clouds.
(*Thomson.*)

Yet not for those,
For what the *potent* victor in his rage
Can else inflict, do I repent or change,
Though chang'd in outward lustre, that fix'd mind
An high disdain from sense of injur'd merit,
That with the *mightiest* rais'd me to contend.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

And Moscow's wall were safe again,
Until a day more dark and drear,
And a more memorable year
Should give to slaughter and to shame
A *mightier* host and haughtier name.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Where Blake and *mighty* Nelson fell,
Your manly hearts shall glow
As ye sweep through the deep,
While the stormy tempests blow.
(*Th. Campbell's Odes.*)

He who lives by a *mighty* principle within, which the world about him neither sees nor understands, he only ought to pass for godly. (*South.*)

1. *To PRAISE*, 2. *COMMEND*, 3. *APPLAUD*, 4. *EXTOL.*

1. Preiſen, loben; 2. loben, rühmen, preiſen; 3. loben, preiſen; 4. erheben, preiſen.

Alle dieſe Zeitwörter bedeuten, Beifall ausdrücken; to praise iſt am allgemeinſten und unbeſtimmteſten; das Lob kann ſich zu einem hohen Grade erheben, iſt jedoch gewöhnlich in einem niedrigen Grade zu verſtehen, und wenn auch auf keinen Stand beſchränkt, ſo wird es doch in der Regel von höheren oder gleichen Perſonen ertheilt; to commend heißt, die einzelnen, Lob verdienenden Handlungen erwähnen; commendation geht von einem Höhern aus; to applaud auf eine eifrige Art laut loben, praise: applause kann ſowohl die Handlung vieler Perſonen, als einer einzigen ſein; to extol, auf eine ehrerbietige Art loben; praise: es iſt die Handlung Untergeordneter, die dadurch auf eine entſchiedene Weiſe die Ueberlegenheit Anderer anerkennen. In ſtufenweiſer Bedeutung ſteht commend am niedrigſten und extol am höchſten: wir loben, praise, in ſtärkern Ausdrücken, als es durch commend geſchieht.

We *praise* a person for his diligence, sobriety; he who expects *praise* will not be contented with simple *commendation; praise*, when sincere, and bestowed by one whom we esteem, is truly gratifying. We *commend* a person for his performances, or for any particular instance of prudence or good conduct; a parent *commends* his child for an act of charity; *commendation* is always sincere, and may be very beneficial by giving encouragement. We *applaud* a person for his nobleness of spirit; theatrical performances are the frequent subjects of public *applause.* We *extol* a man for his heroic exploits.

Neither was her Elizabeth appetite for *praise* cloyed, it seemed rather to become more craving by enjoyment. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

For neither various style
Nor holy rapture wanted they to *praise*
Their Maker.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

To win me from his tender arms,
Unnumber'd suitors came;
Who *prais'd* me for imputed charms
And felt or feign'd a flame,
(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

He played but very indifferently; however, my eldest daughter repaid his former *applause* with interest, and assured him that his tones were louder than even those of her master. At this compliment he bowed, which she returned with a curtesy. He *praised* her taste, and she *commended* his understanding. (*The Vicar.*)

Mr. Fitzgerald was with me yesterday, and *commended* you much. Go on to deserve *commendations*, and you will certainly meet with them.
(*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

Of the contemporary artists of Michelagnolo, such only are entitled to high *commendation*, as accompanied his studies, or availed themselves of his example. (*Roscoe's L. of Lorenzo.*)

You, my dear boy, will not only be acquitted, but *applauded* and dignified at all these respectable and awful bars. (*Chatham's Lett.*)

No species of reputation is so cheaply acquired as that derived from death-bed fortitude. When it is fruitless to contend, and impossible to fly, little *applause* is due to that resignation which patiently awaits its doom. (*Roscoe's L. of Lorenzo.*)

The guests *applauded* loudly: when the poet is your host, his verses are sure to charm. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

The women *extolled* him (Charles X of France), the young men imitated him, and *applauded* the frankness of his follies — in opposition to the more reserved carriage and the more serious pursuits of the Comte de Provence (Lewis XVIII.) (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

As I was generally reckoned handsome, and the quickness of my parts *extolled* by all our visitors, my father had a pride in showing me to the world. (*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

Ye in heav'n,
On earth join all ye creatures to *extol*
Him first, him last, him midst, and without end.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

The servile rout their careful Caesar *praise*,
Him they *extol*; they worship him alone.
(*Dryden.*)

1. *PRESUMPTUOUS*, 2. *PRESUMING*.

1. Dünkelhaft, anmaßend; 2. anmaßend.

Das erste iſt ein ſtärkerer Ausdruck, als der zweite; es bezeichnet ausdrücklich die Eigenſchaft ſelbſt, während das zweite nur die Neigung dazu angiebt.

A man is *presumptuous* when his conduct partakes of the nature of *presumption*; he is *presuming* inasmuch as he shows himself disposed to *presume*: hence we speak of *presumptuous* (not presuming) language; a *presuming* temper (not presumptuous). It would be *presumptuous* in a man to address a monarch in a language of familiarity and disrespect; it is *presuming* in a common person to address any one who is superior in station, with familiarity and disrespect.

See what is got by those *presumptuous* principles which have brought your leaders of the revolution to despise all their predecessors. (*Burke.*)

Presuming of his force with sparkling eyes,
Already he devours the promis'd prize. (*Dryden.*)

1. *PRETENCE*, 2. *PRETEXT*.

1. Vorwand; 2. Vorwand.

Pretence iſt gewöhnlich eine falſche Darſtellung, um etwas an ſich Schlechtes zu verbergen oder zu beſchönigen, und kann nie in einem guten Sinne gebraucht werden. Pretext beſteht, gleich pretence, aus etwas, das nicht in der Wirklichkeit vorhanden aber eine größere Verletzung der Wahrheit, indem man etwas höchſt Strafbares verbergen will, das ganz aus Unwahrheit zuſammengeſetzt iſt, während bei pretence Wahrheit und Falſchheit vermengt ſein kann, und oft nur zur Beſchönigung eines Fehlers gebraucht wird.

A man of bad character may make a *pretence* of religion by adopting an outward profession; a child may make indisposition a *pretence* for idleness. A thief makes his acquaintance with the servants a *pretext* for getting admittance into a house.

For this purpose, though under *pretence* of renewing the war against Persia, he ordered Rustan to march towards Diarbequir at the head of a numerous army, and to rid him of a son whose life he deemed inconsistent with his own safety. (*Robertson's Charles V.*)

To which can be only returned, that he is absolutely mistaken in all his conjectures; and surely conjectures are at best too light a *pretence* to allow a man to assign a name in public. (*Swift's Tale.*)

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,
Under *pretence* of taking air,
To pick up sublunary ladies. (*Swift.*)

Justifying perfidy and murder for public benefit, public benefit would soon become the *pretext*, and perfidy and murder the end. (*Burke.*)

Though liberal of his confidence, he (Henry VIII.) soon grew suspicious of those whom he had ever trusted; and, as if he possessed no other right to the crown than that which he derived from the very questionable claim of his father, he viewed with an evil eye every remote descendant of the Plantagenets; and eagerly embraced the slightest *pretexts* to remove those whom his jealousy represented as future rivals to himself or his posterity. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

1. *PRETENSION*, 2. *CLAIM*.

1. 2. Anſpruch.

Beide Hauptwörter bedeuten; Rechte behaupten, weichen jedoch in der Art der Rechte ab. Das erſte bezieht ſich nur auf ſolche Rechte, die ein Individuum für begründete hält; das zweite auf ſolche hingegen, die unabhängig von dem Dafürhalten des Individuums beſtehen. Pretension wird gewöhnlich auf perſönliche Verdienſte erhoben; claim beruht auf den Geſetzen der bürgerlichen Geſellſchaft.

A person rests his *pretension* to the crown upon the ground of being descended from the former king; in hereditary monarchies there is no one who has any *claim* to the crown except the next heir in succession. A person makes high *pretensions* who estimates his merits and consequent deserts at a high rate; he judges of his *claims* according as they are supported by the laws of his country, or the circumstances of the case. Those who make a *pretension* to the greatest learning are commonly men of shallow information; those who have the most substantial *claims* to the gratitude and respect of mankind are commonly found to be men of the fewest *pretensions*.

It is often charged upon writers, that with all their *pretensions* to genius and discoveries, they do little more than copy one another. (*Johnson.*)

Of the »Vathek« of Beckford, England cannot well *claim* the inspiration: for, though its words are hers, all that renders those words touching or expressive is of another land. (*Cunningham's B. L.*)

This night our minister we name,
Let every servant speak his *claim*.
(*Gay.*)

1. *PREVAILING*, 2. *PREVALENT*, 3. *RULING*, 4. *OVERRULING*, 5. *PREDOMINANT*.

1. Herrſchend; 2. herrſchend; 3. herrſchend; 4. beherrſchend; 5. vorherrſchend.

Das erſte bezeichnet den wirklichen Zuſtand oder die Eigenſchaft eines beſondern Gegenſtandes; das zweite die Eigenſchaft des Herrſchens, prevailing, ſo wie es auf Gegenſtände im Allgemeinen einwirkt. Derſelbe Unterſchied findet zwiſchen overruling und predominant Statt. Das erſte und zweite beſchreiben nur den vorhandenen Zuſtand des Uebergewichts, während ruling und predominant dieſen Zuſtand in Bezug auf einen andern, dadurch in einen untergeordneten verſetzten, darſtellen.

A person has a *prevailing* sense of religion; religious feeling is *prevalent* in a country or a community. The *prevailing* idea at present is in favour of the legitimate rights of the sovereign: a contrary principle has been very *prevalent* for many years. An Opinion is said to be *prevailing* as respects the number of persons by whom it is maintained: a principle is said to be *ruling* as respects the superior influence which it has over the conduct of men more than any other. Particular disorders are *prevalent* at certain seasons of the year, when they affect the generality of persons: a particular taste or fashion is *predominant* which supersedes all other tastes or fashions. Excessive drinking is too *prevalent* a practice in England: virtue is certainly *predominant* over vice.

The evils naturally consequent upon a *prevailing* temptation are intolerable. (*South.*)

In short, a family likeness *prevailed* through all; and properly speaking, they had but one character — that of being all equally generous, credulous, simple, and inoffensive. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

But the great *prevailing* characteristic of the present intellectual spirit is one most encouraging to human hopes; it is Benevolence. (*Bulwer's England.*)

But as I consider that the architecture of a nation is one of the most visible types of its *prevalent* character, so in that department all with us is comfortable and nothing vast. (*Bulwer's England.*)

Whate'er thou shalt ordain, thou *ruling* pow'r
Unknown and sudden be the dreadful hour.
(*Rowe.*)

Nor can a man independently of the *overruling* influence of God's blessing and care, call himself one penny richer. (*South.*)

The doctrine of not owning a foreigner to be a king was held and taught by the Pharisees, a *predominant* sect of the Jews.
(*Prideaux.*)

1. *TO PREVENT*, 2. *OBVIATE.*

1. Hindern, verhindern; 2. verhindern, vorbeugen.

Was wir verhindern, prevent, findet gar nicht Statt: wir verhindern, prevent, Uebel, die geschehen würden, wenn wir sie nicht verhinderten; was wir verhindern, obviate, findet in Zukunft nicht Statt: wir verhindern, obviate, ein Uebel, das wir bereits empfunden haben; d. h. wir verhindern, prevent, seine Wiederholung.

Crimes and calamities are *prevented*. When crowds collect in vast numbers in any small spot, it is not easy to *prevent* mischief; a person *prevents* another from coming, or illness *prevents* him from writing. Ill health *prevents* a person from pursuing his business; employment *prevents* a young person from falling into bad practices. Difficulties, objections, inconveniences, and troubles, are *obviated;* wise precautions may be adopted to *obviate* the inconvenience which necessarily attends a great crowd. A person *obviates* a difficulty by a contrivance; a certain arrangement or charge *obviates* every difficulty. Admonition often *obviates* the necessity of punishment.

Ev'ry disease of age we may *prevent*,
Like those of youth, by being diligent.
(*Denham.*)

Some to extinguish, others to *prevent*
A mad devotion to one dangerous fair
Court all they meet, in hopes to dissipate
The cares of love amongst an hundred brides.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

The imputation of folly, if it is true, must be suffered without hope; but that of immortality may be *obviated* by removing the cause.
(*Hawkesworth.*)

1. *PRIDE*, 2. *HAUGHTINESS*, 3. *LOFTINESS.*

1. Stolz; 2. Stolz, Uebermuth; 3. Stolz.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet hier einen Gemüthszustand, Selbstachtung, das Gefühl unserer wirklichen Vorzüge, das uns über alles Schlechte, Gemeine und Niedrige erhebt; das zweite, entweder Gemüthszustand oder äußeres Betragen, ist jene Art pride, welcher aus einem Vergleich unserer selbst mit Andern entsteht, und uns eine hohe Meinung von uns selbst giebt, indem wir Andere zu einer Achtungsbezeugung zwingen wollen, die wir zu fordern uns berechtigt glauben; das dritte, ebenfalls entweder Gemüthszustand, oder äußeres Betragen, ist eine Art pride, welcher den Geist über Gegenstände erhebt, die wir für gering halten, und ist oft, gleich haughty, unliebenswürdig.

Pride, inasmuch as it consists purely of self-esteem, is a positive sentiment which one may entertain independently of other persons; the *proud* man in the strict sense dwells on his own perfections. The *haughty* man dwells on the inferiority of others; a *haughty* carriage is mostly unbecoming. *Loftiness* does not set man so much above others as above himself, or that which concerns himself. A *lofty* spirit preserves a man from yielding to the contamination of outward objects, but leaves his judgment and feeling entirely free and unbiassed with respect to others. A *lofty* tone is mostly justifiable, particularly as circumstances may require.

Every demonstration of an implacable rancour and an untameable *pride* were the only encouragements we received from the regicides to the renewal of our supplications. (*Burke.*)

Provoked by Edward's *haughtiness*, even the passive Baliol began to mutiny. (*Robertson.*)

The same *haughtiness* that prompts the act of injustice will more strongly incite its justification. (*Johnson.*)

At the shout »Arbaces to the lion!« he had indeed trembled, and the dark bronze of his cheek had taken a paler hue. But he soon recovered his *haughtiness* and self-control. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Burns imputed his first inspiration to love: the loveliness and simplicity of a young girl, who reaped in harvest by his side, drew forth his first song; and his latest was adressed to a *haughtier* and higher beauty, to whom he had once in vain poured out the richest incense the muse had to offer. (*Cunningham's B. L.*)

Waller describes Sacharissa as a predominating beauty of *lofty* charms and imperious influence. (*Johnson.*)

1. *PRIMARY*, 2. *PRIMITIVE*, 3. *PRISTINE*, 4. *ORIGINAL*.

1. Erſt, urſprünglich; 2. erſt, urſprünglich; 3. vorig, vormalig; 4. urſprünglich.

Primary bezeichnet bloß die Folgeordnung, und iſt daher der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck; primitive, pristine und original bezeichnen auch den Nebenbegriff anderer Beziehlichkeit auf die folgende Sache, und ſind Arten von primary. Primary geht nichts vorher: *primary* cause geht vor secondary causes; *primitive* dient zur Nachbildung anderer Dinge: a *primitive* word is that after which, or from which, the derivatives are formed; *pristine* folgt *primitive*, ſo daß es gebräuchlich wird: there are but few specimens of the *pristine* purity of life among the professors of Christianity; *original* bedeutet entweder, den Urſprung eines Dinges enthaltend, oder, bei dem erſten Urſprunge: the *original* meaning of a word is that which was given to it by the makers of the word.

The *primary* subject of consideration is that which should precede all others; the *primitive* state of society is that which was formed without a model, but might serve as a model; the *pristine* simplicity of manners may serve as a just pattern for the imitation of present times; the *original* state of things is that which is coeval with the things themselves.

Memory is the *primary* and fundemental power, without which there could be no other intellectual operation. (*Johnson.*)

In their *primitive* state of simplicity and independance, the Germans were surveyed by the discerning eye, and delineated by the masterly pencil of Tacitus, the first of historians, who applied the science of philosophy to the study of facts. (*Gibbon's Hist.*)

This *primitive* occupant of the See of Rome was St. Clement, one of those fellow-labourers of St. Paul, whose »names are written in the Book of Life«; and it was by St. Peter himself, as Tertullian tells us, that he had been ordained to be his successor. (*Th. Moor's Trav.*)

One end was fortified by a castellated tower, bespeaking the baronial and warlike days of the edifice; the other end retained its *primitive* monastic character. (*Irving's Newstead Abbey.*)

Meanwhile our *primitive* great sire to meet
His godlike guest walks forth.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

The groves and forests have been replanted, the lakes and fish-ponds cleared out, and the gardens rescued from the hemlock and thistle, and restored to their *pristine* and dignified formality. (*Irving's N. Abbey.*)

While with her friendly clay he deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with safety reach her *pristine* seat.
(*Prior.*)

The *original* seat, therefore, of the Cymry in Britain, must be sought for, it is clear, elsewhere; and if there be any region where similar traces of ancient inhabitancy are found, where the rivers and hills, the harbours and promontories, are all invested with Welsh names, we may there fix, without hesitation, the site of their *primitive* above.
(*Th. Moor's Ireland.*)

As to the share of power, each individual ought to have in the state, that I must deny to be amongst the direct *original* rights of man.
(*Burke.*)

The most civilized nations of modern Europe issued from the woods of Germany, and in the rude institutions of those barbarians we may still distinguish the *original* principles of our present laws and manners.
(*Gibbon's Hist.*)

1. *PRIORITY*, 2. *PRECEDENCE*, 3. *PRE-EMINENCE*, 4. *PREFERENCE*.

1. Vorrang, Vorzug; 2. Vortritt, Vorzug, Vorrang; 3. Vorrang, Vorzug; 4. Vorzug.

Das erste betrifft nur die Folgeordnung, und wird von Gegenständen sowohl im Zustand der Bewegung, als der Ruhe gebraucht, es wird eher auf die Sache, als auf die Person bezogen; das zweite bezeichnet priority des Vortritts, in Bezug auf ein Recht oder Vorrecht; das dritte, priority des Zustandes, und hängt vom Verdienst ab; das vierte ist priority der Stelle, oft von Gunst abhängend.

Age frequently gives *priority* where every other claim is wanting. The immoderate desire for *precedence* is often nothing but a childish vanity; it is a distinction that flows out of rank or power: a nobleman claims a *precedence* on all occasions of ceremony. The love of *pre-eminence* is laudable, inasmuch as it requires a degree of moral worth which exceeds that of others; a general aims at *pre-eminence* in his profession. Those who are anxious to obtain the best for themselves, are eager to have the *preference*: we seek for the *preference* in matters of choice.

A better place, a more commodious seat, *priority* in being helped at table, what is it but sacrificing ourselves in such trifles to the convenience and pleasures of others? (*Chatham.*)

Ranks will in the next world be adjusted, and *precedency* set aright.
(*Addison.*)

From this very reason it was, that Miss Walton frequently took more particular notice of him than of other visitors, who by the laws of *precedency*, were better entitled to it. (*Man of feeling.*)

It is the concern of mankind, that the destruction of order should not be a claim to rank; that crimes should not be the only title to *pre-eminence* and honour. (*Burke.*)

It has been allowed, I believe, by all men of taste, many of whom have been late visitants of Constantinople, that if it were possible to survey the whole globe with a view to fixing a seat of universal empire, all who are capable of making such a choice, would give their *preference* to the city of Constantine, as including the great recommendations of beauty, wealth, security, and eminence. (*W. Scott's Rob.*)

PRIVACY, 2. *RETIREMENT*, 3. *SECLUSION.*

1. Einsamkeit, Abgeschiedenheit; 2. Zurückgezogenheit; 3. Abgeschiedenheit.

Das erste steht im Gegensatz mit Oeffentlichkeit, geziemt besonders Personen in demüthigenden Verhältnissen, welche entweder durch ihr Mißgeschick oder durch ihre Schuld herbeigeführt worden; das zweite, im Gegensatz mit Zugänglichkeit, ist besonders nachdenkenden Gemüthern angenehm; das dritte, ein Uebermaß von retirement, wird meistens von denen gesucht, die gemüthskrank sind.

He who lives in *privacy*, is one who follows no public line, who lives so as to be little known; he who lives in *retirement* withdraws from the society of others, he lives by himself; he who lives in *seclusion* bars all access to himself; he shuts himself from the world.

Fly with me to some safe, some secret *privacy*. (*Rowe.*)

In our *retirements* every thing disposes us to be serious. (*Addison.*)

Besides, your Lordship knows that my scheme of *retirement* excludes none of those pleasures that can be taken with decency and conveniency; and to say the truth, I believe that I allow myself more in speculation, than I shall find I want in practice. (*Bolingbroke's Lett.*)

Thus some retire to nourish hopeless woe;
Some seeking happiness not found below;
Some to comply with humour, and a mind
To social scenes by nature disinclin'd;
Some sway'd by fashion, some with deep disgust,
Some self-impov'rish'd, and because they must;
But few, that court *retirement*, are aware
Of half the toils they must encounter there.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

We are in one of the many places along the Neckar, which your favourite traditions serve to consecrate; amidst yonder copses, in the early ages of Christianity, there dwelt a hermit, who, though young in years, was renowned for the sanctity of his life. None knew whence he came, or for what cause he had limited the circle of his life to the *seclusion* of his cell. (*Bulwer's Pilg.*)

1. *PROCESSION*, 2. *TRAIN*, 3. *RETINUE.*

1. Aufzug; 2. Zug, Aufzug; 3. Gefolge.

Alle diese Ausdrücke werden gebraucht, um eine Zahl von Personen, die in einer gewissen Ordnung begleiten, zu bezeichnen; aber der Hauptbegriff in

dem Worte procession ist nur Nebenbegriff in train und retinue: andrerseits kann procession aus Personen jeden Ranges und Standes bestehen, während train und retinue nur auf solche Anwendung findet, die in untergeordneter Eigenschaft begleiten: train schließt gewöhnlich einen Aufzug, procession; retinue wird nur in Bezug auf die Dienerschaft und Begleiter der Großen gebraucht.

At funerals there is frequently a long *train* of coaches belonging to the friends of the deceased, which close the *procession;* princes and nobles never go out on state or public occasions, without a numerous *retinue:* the beauty of every *procession* consists in the order with which every one keeps his place, and the regularity with which the whole goes forward; the length of a *train* is what renders it most worthy of notice; the number of a *retinue* in eastern nations is one criterion by which the wealth of the individual is estimated.

Onward came the cavalcade, illuminated by two hundred thick waxen torches, in the hands of as many horsemen, which cast a light like that of broad day all around the *procession,* but especially on the principal groupe, of which the Queen (Elizabeth) herself, arrayed in the most splendid manner, and blazing with jewels, formed the central figure. — The *train* male and female, who attended immediately upon the Queen's person, were of course of the bravest and the fairest, — the highest born nobles, and the wisest counsellors, of that distinguished reign, to repeat whose names were but to weary the reader.

(*W. Scott's Kenilworth.*)

As the funeral *train* approached the grave, the parson issued from the church porch, arrayed in the surplice, with prayer-book in hand, and attended by the clerk. (*W. Irving's Sk. B.*)

On occasions of ceremony, she (Elizabeth) appeared in all her splendour, accompanied by the great officers of state, and with a numerous *retinue* of lords and ladys, dressed in their most gorgeous apparel.

(*Lingard's Hist.*)

1. *PRODUCTION*, 2. *PRODUCE*, 3. *PRODUCT.*

1. Hervorbringung, Erzeugniß; 2. Erzeugniß, Ertrag; 3. Erzeugniß, Ergebniß.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet entweder die Hervorbringung oder das Hervorgebrachte; das zweite und dritte nur das Hervorgebrachte: the *production* of a tree from a seed, is one of the wonders of nature; the *produce* will not be considerable. In der Bedeutung des Hervorgebrachten wird production auf jedes Erzeugniß angewendet: a tree is a *production;* produce und product nur auf jene productions, welche zu einer Absicht dienen können: produce collectivisch und in Bezug auf einen besondern Gegenstand; product in einem abstracten und allgemeinen Sinne. The aggregate quantity of grain drawn from a field is termed the *produce* of a field; but corn, hay, vegetables, and fruits in general, are termed *products* of the earth: the naturalist examines all the *productions* of nature; the husbandman looks to the *produce* of his lands; the topographer and traveller inquire about the *products* of different countries. In uneigentlicher Bedeutung behalten sie denselben Unterschied: production ist das Ergebniß physischer oder geistiger Bemühungen: a *production* of genius, a *production* of art; produce ist das Gesammtergebniß körperlicher oder geistiger Arbeit: whatever results from any public subscription or collection is, the *produce;* product

wird nur in dem Sinne des Ergebnisses addirter Summen, oder sonstiger Operationen mit Ziffern, gebraucht: the *product* from multiplication.

Nature also, as if desirous that so bright a *production* of her skill should be set in the fairest light, had bestowed on king Alfred every bodily accomplishment. (*Hume.*)

In placing Isaac d'Israeli among historians, I know not that I am right; he is, however, a great writer of some kind, and all his *productions* are of a historic character. (*Cunningham's B. L.*)

But this superiority of *produce* is seldom much more than in proportion to the superiority of labor and expense. (*A. Smith's Inq.*)

I think the »Night Thoughts« a more sustained, solemn, and mighty poem than the »Childe Harold«; but when I recall all the works that accompany the latter — *produce* of the same fiery and teeming mind — I willingly allow Byron to be a greater genius, and a greater poet, than Young. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

I cannot help thinking the Arabian tales the *product* of some woman's imagination. (*Atterbury.*)

1. (*Production*) *PERFORMANCE*, 2. *WORK*.

1. Verrichtung, Werk, Arbeit; 2. Werk, Arbeit.

Das erste Hauptwort kann nicht ohne Bezug auf das Individuum, welches dasselbe zu Stande gebracht hat, gebraucht werden; es bezeichnet eine einfache, besondere Handlung; das zweite ist das Ergebniß der Arbeit, der thätigen Bemühung.

Shakspeare's plays might be called his *performances*, as far as respected the *performance* or completion of some task or specific undertaking. The sketching of a landscape, or drawing a plan, is a *performance*. The *performance* of an artist. The *work* of one's hands, a *work* of the imagination, a *work* of time, a *work* of magnitude. Shakspeare's plays would be called his *works*, as far as respected the labour which he bestowed upon them. The compilation of a history is a *work*.

Can I say any thing more effectually to prove, that an author never shows half so much ingenuity as in making out the best possible case for his own *performance*? (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

The *performances* of Pope were burnt by those whom he had, perhaps, selected as most likely to publish them. (*Johnson.*)

Yet these are some *works* which the author must consign unpublished to posterity. (*Johnson.*)

In unity, diversity, and originality, the »History of Brazil« is the noblest of all the prose *works* of Southey. (*Cunningham's B. L.*)

1. *To PROFESS*, 2. *DECLARE*.

1. Bekennen, erklären; 2. erklären, bekannt machen.

Beide Zeitwörter bezeichnen die Darlegung unserer Gedanken oder Meinungen, weichen jedoch in der Art der Handlung und des Gegenstandes ab: man erklärt, professes, durch Worte oder Handlungen: man erklärt, declares, nur durch Worte, mündlich oder schriftlich. Eine Erklärung, Bekenntniß, profession, kann allgemein und parziell, ja oft nur eine Andeutung sein; eine Erklärung, declaration, ist positiv und deutlich, so daß kein Zweifel Statt finden kann; to profess wird nur gebraucht bei Gegenständen, die uns selbst angehen; to declare auch bei solchen, die Andere betreffen.

A man *professes* to believe that on which he acts; but he *declares* his belief of it either with his lips or his writings. He who *professes* may wish to imply that which is not real: a *declaration* must be either directly true or false. A person *professes* to have walked to a certain distance; to have taken a certain route; a Christian *professes* to follow the doctrine and precepts of Christianity; a person *declares* that a thing is true or false, or he *declares* his firm belief in a thing. One *professes* the motives and principles by which one is guided: one *declares* facts and circumstances with which one is acquainted.

As we lived near the road, we often had the traveller or stranger visit us, to taste our gooseberry-wine, for which we had great reputation; and I *profess*, with the veracity of an historian, that I never knew one of them, find fault with it. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

Pretending first
Wise to fly pain, *professing* next the spy,
Argues no leader.
(*Milton.*)

It is too common to find the aged at *declared* enmity with the whole system of present customs and manners. (*Blair.*)

But when Soliman, on his return to Constantinople, sent an eunuch, according to the custom of the seraglio, to bring her to partake of his bed, she, seemingly with deep regret, but in the most peremtory manner, declined to follow the eunuch, *declaring* that what had been an honour to her while a slave, became a crime as she was now a free woman. (*Robertson's Charles V.*)

Out of the billiard-room, the largest room of the suite, is the room where Mme. de Stael usually slept, and frequently wrote, though the good woman who did the honours, *declared*, »she wrote in all the rooms.« (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

1. *PROFUSION*, 2. *PROFUSENESS*.

1. Ueberfluß (Verſchwendung); 2. Verſchwendung.

Profusion wird in Bezug auf Dinge gebraucht, die ſich in Fülle darbieten, und ſteht ſtatt plenty, Ueberfluß, ſelbſt; profuseness in Bezug auf Perſonen, welche dieſe Fülle, plenty, darbieten, indem ſie dadurch als extravagant, verſchwenderiſch, bezeichnet werden; doch wird profusion oft in der Bedeutung von profuseness gebraucht.

At the hospitable board of the rich there will naturally be a *profusion* of every thing which can gratify the appetite; when men see an unusual degree of *profusion*, they are apt to indulge themselves in *profuseness*.

Thus disposed to relieve, it will be easily conjectured, he found numbers disposed to solicit: his *profusions* began to impair his fortune, but not his good-nature; that, indeed, was seen to increase as the other seemed to decay; he grew improvident as he grew poor; and though he talked like a man of sense, his actions were those of a fool.
(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

There were others who, by the sale of places and patronage, and monopolies, were able to amass considerable wealth, or to spend with a *profusion* almost unexampled among subjects. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

The extent of it is prodigious; the guardian assured me there are eight hundred rooms in it: I will not however answer for that number, since I did not count them; but 'tis certain the number is very large, and the whole adorned with a *profusion* of marble, gilding, and the most exquisite painting of fruit and flowers. (*Montague's Lett.*)

As prudence may sometimes sink to suspicion, so may a great judgment decline to coldness; and as magnanimity may run up to *profusion* or extravagance, so may a great invention to redundancy or wildness. (*Pope's Pref.*)

Ye glitt'ring towns with wealth and splendour crown'd,
Ye fields where summer spreads *profusion* round,
For me your tributary stores combine. (*Goldsmith.*)

I was convinced that the liberality of my young companions was only *profuseness.* (*Johnson.*)

1. *PROGRESS*, 2. *PROFICIENCY*, 3. *IMPROVEMENT.*

1. Fortschritt; 2. Zunahme, Fortschritt; 3. Vervollkommnung, Fortschritt.

Das erste Hauptwort ist geschlechtlicher Ausdruck, die andern sind spezifisch. Das erste bezeichnet einen Schritt oder eine Bewegung vorwärts, die andern bezeichnen den bereits erreichten Punkt. Progress, Zunahme in einer Fertigkeit, wird eigentlich und uneigentlich gebraucht; proficiency, ein Vorrücken, schon gemachte Fortschritte in Bezug auf Künste und Wissenschaften; improvement, Fortschreiten in der Vervollkommnung, in Bezug auf Geist, Wissenschaften oder Künste.

When idle people set about any work, it is difficult to perceive that they make any *progress* in it from time to time; those who have a thorough taste for either music or drawing will make a *proficiency* in it which is astonishing to those who are unacquainted with the circumstances; the *improvement* of the mind can never be so effectually and easily obtained as in the period of childhood.

Pray, give me the pleasure of a letter soon, and be so good to let me know what *progress* is made in our plan of reading. (*Chatham's Lett.*)

To the latter he not only allowed competent stipends, whilst they attended to their studies, but appointed considerable premiums as the rewards of their *proficiency.* (*Roscoe's Lorenzo.*)

Availing himself of the leisure which his period of banishment afforded, this intelligent prince (Alfrid) had become a *proficient* in all the studies of his age. (*Th. Moore's Irel.*)

The world's a school
Of wrong, and what *proficients* swarm around!
We must or imitate or disapprove;
Must list as their accomplices or foes:
That stains our innocence, this wounds our peace.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

But we, as if good qualities would grow
Spontaneous, take but little pains to sow;
We give some Latin and a smatch of Greek;
Teach him to fence and figure twice a-week;
And having done, we think the best we can,
Praise his *proficiency*, and dub him man.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

But the chief merit of this great man (Michelagnolo) is not to be sought for in the remains of his pencil, nor even in his sculptures, but in the general *improvement* of the public taste which followed his astonishing productions. (*Roscoe's Lorenzo.*)

The metrical part of our poetry, in the time of Chaucer, was capable of more *improvement*. (*Tyrwhitt.*)

I know the rightness of your own mind, and leave you to all the generous and animating motives you find there, for pursuing *improvements* in literature, and useful knowledge. (*Chatham's Lett.*)

1. *PROMISCUOUS*, 2. *INDISCRIMINATE*.

1. Gemiſcht, vermengt, ohne Unterſchied; 2. nicht unterſchieden, ohne Unterſchied.

Das erſte wird auf jede Zahl verſchiedener, zuſammengemengter Gegenſtände angewendet, und bezeichnet die Sache; das zweite nur auf die Handlung des nicht Unterſcheidens verſchiedener Gegenſtände, und bezeichnet die Perſon: Mangel an Plan verurſacht oft das erſte, ein Fehler das zweite.

A multitude is termed *promiscuous*; the use of different things for the same purpose, or of the same things for different purposes, is termed *indiscriminate*; plants of all descriptions are to be found *promiscuously* situated in the beds of a garden: it is folly to level any charge *indiscriminately* against all the members of any community or profession.

Victors and vanquished join *promiscuous* cries. (*Pope.*)

Say, Muse, their names then known, who first, who last,
Rous'd from the slumber, on that fiery couch,
At their great emp'ror's call, as next in worth
Came singly where he stood on the bare strand,
While the *promiscuous* crowd stood yet aloof.
(*Par. Lost.*)

From this *indiscriminate* distribution of misery, the moralists have always derived one of their strongest moral arguments for a future state. (*Johnson.*)

1. *PROPOSAL*, 2. *PROPOSITION*.

1. Vorſchlag, Antrag; 2. Vorſchlag, Satz.

Proposal, in dem Sinne von anbieten, bezieht ſich gänzlich auf Gegenſtände perſönlichen und Privat-Intereſſes; proposition, in der Bedeutung: etwas mit deutlichen Worten aufſetzen, ein Urtheil geben, iſt zuweilen abſtracter Art. Proposal wird angenommen oder nicht; proposition zugelaſſen oder nicht.

We make a *proposal* to a person to enter into partnership with him; *proposals* are made for the sale or purchase of particular articles, for the establishment of any mercantile concern, for the erection of any place or institution. We make a *proposition* to one who is at variance with us to settle the difference by arbitration; *propositions* are advanced either for or against certain matters of opinion.

I have *proposed* a visit to her friend, and my Anna seemed to receive the *proposal* with pleasure. (*Jones.*)

Since we are here, said he, we shall not lose our walk, if we add a little to it by a turn or two in Hyde-park. He accompanied this *proposal* with a second bow, and Harley accepted of it by another in return. (*Man of feeling.*)

The Protestants, averse from proceeding to any act of violence, listened with pleasure to the pacific *proposition* of the queen regent. (*Robertson.*)

On the 6th, M. C. Périer was named President of the Lower Chamber, and a commission was appointed to consider M. Bérard's *proposition* for a modification of the Charta. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

1. *To* PROROGUE, 2. ADJOURN.

1. Prorogiren, verſchieben; 2. vertagen, verſchieben, ausſetzen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet gewöhnlich, auf eine unbeſtimmte Zeit verſchieben, und wird nur auf Nationalverſammlungen angewendet; das zweite bedeutet, nur auf einen Tag oder eine kurze Zeit verſchieben, und wird von jeder Verſammlung gebraucht.

A *prorogation* is the continuance of Parliament from one session to another; an *adjournment* is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another. (*Blackstone.*)

When all these had thus resigned their right in favour of ministers, what did the House do? — proceed with the ministerial business? No, it *adjourned* till the next day! (*Bulwer's England.*)

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness
That we *adjourn* this court to further day.
(*Shakespeare.*)

1. *To* PROVIDE, 2. PROCURE, 3. FURNISH, 4. SUPPLY.

1. Verſehen, anſchaffen, bereit halten; 2. verſchaffen; 3. verſehen, verſorgen, verſchaffen, darbieten; 4. erſetzen, ergänzen, verſchaffen, verſehen.

Provide und procure bezeichnen Handlungen von Perſonen, die ſpeziellen Bezug auf die Zukunft haben; furnish und supply beziehen ſich auf augenblickliche Wichtigkeit, und ſind nicht immer Handlungen von Perſonen. Providing erfordert Berechnung; procuring, Mühe und Klugheit; furnishing, Beurtheilungskraft; supplying, Sorge und Aufmerkſamkeit. Man hält bereit oder ſchafft an, provides, auf alle mögliche Ereigniſſe; man verſchafft, procures, alles Nothwendige; man verſieht, furnishes, mit Gemächlichkeiten, mit gewünſchten Dingen; man ergänzt, supplies, jeden Mangel.

One *provides* a dinner in the contemplation that some persons are coming to partake of it; one does not wish to *provide* too much or too little. One *procures* help in the contemplation that it may be wanted; when a thing is not always at hand, or not easily come at, one must exercise one's strength or ingenuity to *procure* it. We *furnish* a room, as we find it necessary for the present purpose; what one *furnishes* ought to be selected with concern to the circumstances of the individual who *furnishes*; one's garden and orchard may be said to *furnish* him with delicacies; the daily occurrences of a great city *furnish* materials for a newspaper. One *supplies* a family with any article of domestic use; we must be careful to know what a person really wants, in order to *supply* him to his satisfaction; the earth *supplies* us with food; a newspaper to an Englishman, *supplies* almost every other want.

Sons, because I have purchased no estate, nor was born to any, I have long considered of some good legacies to bequeath you; and at last, with much care as well as expense, have *provided* each of you a new coat. (*Swift's Tale.*)

A rude hand may build walls, form roofs, and lay floors, and *provide* all that warmth and security require. (*Johnson.*)

Such dress as may enable the body to endure the different seasons, the most unenlightened nations have been able to *procure.* (*Johnson.*)

I had hoped, said Glaucus in a melancholy tone, to have *procured* you some oysters from Britain; but the winds that were so cruel to Caesar, have forbid us the oysters. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

He told him, that though he had long been a stranger to courtiers, yet he believed there where some of them who might pay regard to his recommendation; and that, if he thought it worth the while to take a London journey upon the business, he would *furnish* him with a letter of introduction to a baronet of his acquaintance, who had a great deal to say with the first lord of the treasury. (*Man of feeling.*)

On the other side (of the farm-house) was a little wood; which *furnished* wherewithal to dress it. (*Sent. Journ.*)

Your ideas are new, and borrowed from a mountainous country, the only one that can *furnish* truly picturesque scenery. (*Gray.*)

As far as the materials with which those researches *furnished* me are concerned, I feel almost convinced that I obtained what in the hands of most writers must have imparted entertainment and information. (*H. Bulwer's Fr.*)

Her (Elizabeth) connexion with the insurgents in so many different countries, the support of a standing army in Holland, her long war with Spain, and the repeated attempts to suppress the rebellion of Tyrone, were continual drains upon the treasury, which the revenue of the crown, with every adventitious aid of subsidies, loans, fines, and forfeitures, were unable to *supply.* (*Lingard's Hist.*)

That vanity (of the French) is not only ridiculous; it contains a power which many more lofty and serious qualities would fail to *supply.* (*Bulwer's Fr.*)

And Arbaces sought to *supply* the place of our parent. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

For you must know, we have with special soul
Elected him our absence to *supply.*
(*Shaksp. Measure.*)

1. *PRUDENT,* 2. *PRUDENTIAL.*

1. Klug; 2. klüglich.

Das erste bezeichnet die Person oder die Sache, und bedeutet Klugheit, prudence, besitzen, mit Klugheit übereinstimmen; das zweite bezeichnet nur die Sache, und heißt: den Regeln der Klugheit gemäß, oder sich darauf beziehend. Prudent steht im Gegensatz mit imprudent und inconsiderate, unklug, unbedachtsam; prudential mit voluntary, willkührlich.

The counsel is *prudent* which accords with the principles of *prudence;* the reason or motive is *prudential,* as flowing out of circumstances of *prudence* or necessity. Every one is called upon at certain times to adopt *prudent* measures; those who are obliged to consult their means in the management of their expenses, must act upon *prudential* motives.

Ulysses first in public care she found,
For *prudent* counsel like the gods renown'd.
(*Pope.*)

But were Death frightful, what has age to fear
If *prudent*, age should meet the friendly foe,
And shelter in his hospitable gloom.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Those who possess elevated understandings, are naturally apt to consider all *prudential* maxims as below their regard. (*Johnson.*)

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstrative. (*Tillotson.*)

1. *To PRY*, 2. *SCRUTINIZE*, 3. *DIVE into.*

1. Spähen, gucken, zu erlauschen suchen, nachforschen; 2. untersuchen, prüfen; 3. ergründen.

Pry wird am häufigsten in dem üblen Sinn genommen, Dinge genauer, aufmerksamer betrachten, als es uns geziemt; dagegen scrutinize und dive into in der vortheilhaften Bedeutung, eine Sache gründlich untersuchen: es ist eine Pflicht, welche unsere Stellung uns auferlegt, oder wir werden von einem Durste nach Kenntnissen und von lobenswerther Neugierde angetrieben.

A person who *pries* looks into that which does not belong to him: and too narrowly also into that which may belong to him; a person who *scrutinizes* looks into that which is intentionally concealed from him; a person who *dives* penetrates into that which lies hidden very deep. — A ove of *prying* into the private affairs of families makes a person a troublesome neighbour; it is the business of the magistrate to *scrutinize* all matters which affect the good order of society; there are some minds so imbued with a love of science that they delight to *dive into* the secrets of nature.

The peaceable man never officiously seeks to *pry* into the secrets of others. (*Blair.*)

Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state.
(*Shakespeare.*)

— Ever and anon she threw
A *prying*, pitying glance on me
With her black eyes so wild and free.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

He who enters upon this *scrutiny* (into the dephts of the mind) enters into a labyrinth. (*South.*)

'Tis hard, indeed, if nothing will defend
Mankind from quarrels but their fatal end;
That now and then a hero must decease,
That the surviving world may live in peace.
Perhaps at last close *scrutiny* may show
The practice dastardly, and mean, and low;
That men engage in it compell'd by force,
And fear, not courage, is its proper source;
The fear of tyrant custom, and the fear
Lest fops should censure us, and fools should sneer.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

In man the more we *dive*, the more we see,
Heav'ns signet stamping an immortal make.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *To PUBLISH*, 2. *PROMULGATE*, 3. *DIVULGE*, 4. *REVEAL*, 5. *DISCLOSE*.

1. Bekannt machen; 2. verkündigen, bekannt machen; 3. verbreiten, bekannt machen; 4. entdecken, offenbaren; 5. entdecken, enthüllen.

To publish ist am allgemeinsten unter diesen Ausdrücken, ist jedoch in mancher Hinsicht unbestimmt: wir können eine Sache Vielen oder Wenigen bekannt machen, promulgate hingegen bedeutet immer, Vielen bekannt machen. Wir können häusliche oder öffentliche Angelegenheiten bekannt machen, publish; wir machen eigentlich nur das bekannt, promulgate, welches das allgemeine Interesse bezweckt. Wir können Dinge bekannt machen, publish, die veröffentlicht werden dürfen oder nicht, aber wir machen gewöhnlich Dinge bekannt, divulge, die nicht verbreitet werden sollten. Während publish sich auf Dinge bezieht, die vorher nie bekannt oder vorhanden waren, wird reveal und disclose nur von solchen gebraucht, die verborgen und nie recht bekannt waren.

The affairs of a family or a nation are *published* in the newspapers: we may *publish* our own shame, or the shame of another; we *publish* the events of the day. Doctrines, principles, precepts, are *promulgated*. We commonly *divulge* the secrets or the crimes of another. We *reveal* the secret or the mystery of a transaction. We *disclose* the whole of an affair from beginning to end, which has never been properly known or accounted for.

By the execution of several of his benefactors, Maximin *published* in characters of blood the indelible history of his baseness and ingratitude. (*Gibbon.*)

An absurd theory on one side of a question forms no justification for alledging a false fact or *promulgating* mischievous maxims on the other. (*Burke.*)

How little of what the sage knows does the sage *promulgate!* (*Bulwer's Student.*)

For the same reason, trust not a secret of this kind to a married woman; at least to one who lives happily with her husband, lest she unguardedly *divulge* it to him, and he should tell it again. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

Tremble thou wretch
That has within thee *undivulged* crimes (*Shakspeare.*)

In confession, the *revealing* is not for worldly use, but for the ease of a man's heart. (*Bacon.*)

In a word, he increased rapidly in wealth, to the admiration of all his neighbours, and became one of the richest men in Granada: he gave large sums to the Church, by way, no doubt, of satisfying his conscience, and never *revealed* the secret of the vault until on his death-bed to his son and heir. (*Alhambra.*)

From motives of delicacy, then, she will be cautious of unbosoming herself; and, from motives of prudence, she will be doubly on her guard; for secrets of this kind, however important in your own estimation, may be very trifling to the friend you wish to *disclose* them to, and may possibly, by that friend, he turned into ridicule. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

1. *PUN*, 2. *QUIBBLE*, 3. *CONUNDRUM*.

1. Wortspiel, Zweideutigkeit; 2. Wortspiel; 3. Schnurre, Wortspiel.

Wortspiele sind harmlose Spiele des Geistes, der, bei einer Menge Wärmestoffes, gleich dem Wetterleuchten an schönen Sommernächten, sich ohne

Donner entladet und die Atmosphäre mildert. Es ist fast keine der ausgebildeten Sprachen so arm, daß derjenige, welcher mit ihr innig vertraut ist, nicht im Stande sein sollte, durch passende Verbindungen solch heitern, oft nicht geistlosen Scherz zu entfalten; am besten bewirken es Köpfe, deren Einbildung und Sprachbesitz in eben dem Grade Reichthum darbietet, als ihr lebhaft auffassender Geist das Beschauete durch Worte schnell zu verkörpern weiß.

Den Puns und Quibbles gebührt der Vorrang, weil sie unvorbereitet sind; das Conundrum, welches mit sichtbarer Vorbereitung die Beantwortung einer Frage begehrt, nimmt die letzte Stelle ein, und ist kaum mehr als ein mittelmäßiger, zuweilen niedriger Scherz, gleich unsern Räthselfragen und dem gewöhnlichen Calembourg. Quibble ist eine Art Pun, ein weit weniger witziges Wortspiel als ein Pun. Das folgende Pun ist recht artig.

Tom D'Urfey was asked to divert the company with somewhat of that kind he was so famous: You most give me a subject then, says Tom. His companions after hesitating a moment, said, Take the king. — And we all know, replies the *punster*, that the *king* is no *subject*.

(*Piozzi.*)

This may be of great use to immortalize *puns* and *quibbles*, and to let posterity see their forefathers were blockheads. (*Addison.*)

Well may they smile on Italy's buffoons,
And worship Catalani's pantaloons,
Since their own drama yields no fairer trace
Of wit than *puns*, of humour than grimace.

(*Byron's Engl. Bards.*)

But fill their purse, our poet's work is done,
Alike to them by pathos, or by *pun*.

(*Pope.*)

Dennis who long had warr'd with modern Huns,
Their *Quibbles* routed, and defy'd their *Puns*.

(*Pope's Miscell.*)

A *quibble* is to Shakspeare, what luminous vapours are to the traveller; he follows it at all adventures; it is sure to lead him out of his way, and sure to engulf him in the mire.

(*Johnson's Pref. to Shaksp.*)

Mean time he smoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or *pun* ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint.

(*Philips.*)

Mrs. Piozzi giebt folgendes Conundrum als das beste: Why are my old ruffles when they are darned, for example, like dead men? When all are at a stand, the ingenious inventor replies to his own enquiry, Why, because they are men *ded*. (mended.)

1. *To PURPOSE*, 2. *PROPOSE*.

1. Im Sinne haben, beschließen, vorhaben, Willens sein; 2. sich vornehmen, beabsichtigen.

Wir haben das im Sinne, we purpose, welches uns bei der Hand ist, oder das wir leicht vornehmen können, es darf uns nur in den Sinn kommen; wir nehmen uns vor, propose, das Entferntere, welches Ueberlegung und Plan erfordert.

We *purpose* many things which we never think worth while doing; we *purpose* to go to town on a certain day. We ought not to *propose* any thing to ourselves, which is not of too much importance to be lightly adopted or rejected; we *propose* to spend our time in a particular study.

Thou dost not *purpose* to leave us soon, said the hermit, for he who descends from yon mountains must have traversed a toilsome way, and his limbs will require rest. (*Bulwer's Arasm.*)

When listening Philomela deigns
To let them joy, and *purposes* in thought
Elate, to make her night excel their day.
(*Thomson.*)

The truth, though painful, I must now reveal,
That long in vain, I *purpos'd* to conceal.
(*Falconer's Shipw.*)

There are but two plans on which any man can *propose* to conduct himself through the dangers and distresses of human life. (*Blair.*)

I *propose* to save you much time and trouble, by pointing out to you such books, in succession, as will carry you the shortest way to the things you must know to fit yourself for the business of the world, and give you the clearer knowledge of them, by keeping them unmixed with superfluous, vain, empty trash. (*Chatham's Lett.*)

1. *To PUT*, 2. *PLACE*, 3. *LAY*, 4. *SET*.

1. Legen, ſetzen, ſtellen; 2. ſtellen, ſetzen, legen; 3. legen; 4. ſetzen, legen.

Put iſt der allgemeinſte, unbegränzteſte Ausdruck; die andern Zeitwörter bezeichnen nur Arten von putting; to place heißt, auf eine eigenthümliche und zu beſonderm Zwecke paſſende Weiſe legen, put. To lay und set bezeichnen noch genauer, als place; das erſte wird nur auf ſolche Dinge angewendet, die auf ihrer größten Fläche wagerecht ruhen, die liegen können; to set, auf ſolche, die man aufſtellen kann.

We may *put* a thing into one's room, one's desk, one's pocket. One *places* a book on a shelf as a fixed *place* for it, and in a position most suitable to it. A book may be said to be *laid* on the table when placed in a downward position; and *set* on a shelf when *placed* on one end: we *lay* ourselves down on the ground; and *set* a trunk upon the ground.

I had a parcel of crowns in my hand to pay for Shakspeare; and as she had let go the purse entirely, I *put* a single one in; and tying up the ribband in a bow-knot, returned it to her. (*Sentim. Journ.*)

In saying this, he presented his snuff-box to me with one hand, as he took mine from me in the other; and having kissed it — with a stream of good-nature in his eyes he *put* it into his bosom — and took his leave. (*Sent. Journ.*)

The labourer cuts
Young slips, and in the soil securely *puts*.
(*Dryden.*)

Nydia smiled joyously, but did not answer; and Glaucus, *placing* the violets he had selected in his breast, turned gaily and carelessly from the crowd. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

At the sound of his voice she paused at once — she *laid* down the vase — she hastened to him. (*Bulwer's P.*)

The second course, consisting of a variety of fruits, sweetmeats, torts, and confectionary tortured into a thousand fantastic and airy shapes, was now *placed* upon the table, and the ministri, or attendants, also *set* there the wine (which had hitherto been handed round to the guests) in large jugs of glass, each bearing upon it the shedule of its age and quality. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

1. *QUALIFICATION*, 2. *ACCOMPLISHMENT*.

1. Eigenschaft; 2. Ausbildung, Eigenschaft.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet, erworbene nützliche Eigenschaften, auch in Bezug auf Geschäfte, und Geschicklichkeit sie zu handhaben, Talente, Kenntnisse; das zweite, Verfeinerungen, Verzierungen des Geistes und des Körpers; durch qualification können wir uns nützlich, durch accomplishment angenehm machen.

The *qualifications* of a man who has an office to perform must be considered: of a man who has only pleasure to pursue, the *accomplishments* are to be considered. A readiness with one's pen, and a facility of accounts, are necessary *qualifications* either for a school or a counting house; drawing is one of the most agreeable and suitable *accomplishments* that can be given to a young person.

The companion of an evening, and the companion for life, require very different *qualifications*. (*Johnson.*)

He early began to aim at the *qualifications* of the soldier and the scholar; was soon distinguished in the army, and had some reputation among men of learning. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

This extraordinary man (L. da Vinci) who united in himself the various *qualifications* of a painter, a sculptor, a poet, a musician, an architect, a geometrician, and who in short, left untouched very few of those objects, which have engaged the attention of human faculties, was born about the year 1443 at the castle of Vinci in Valdarno.
(*Roscoe's Leo X.*)

Where nature bestows genius, education will give *accomplishments*.
(*Cumberland.*)

He (Lorenzo) owed also great obligations in this respect to his mother Lucretia, who whas one of the most *accomplished* women of the age, and distinguished herself not only as a patroness of learning, but by her own writings. (*Roscoe's Lorenzo.*)

Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,
And wisdom falls before exterior grace;
We slight the precious kernel of the stone,
And toil to polish its rough coat alone.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

1. *To QUALIFY*, 2. *TEMPER*,

1. Modifiziren, einrichten; 2. passend machen, gemäß einrichten.

Dinge werden den Umständen gemäß modifizirt, eingerichtet, *qualified*: what is too harsh must be *qualified* by something that is soft and lenitive; Dinge sind von der Natur so eingerichtet, tempered, daß völlig entgegengesetzte nicht verbunden werden sollen.

A polite person will *qualify* a refusal by some expression of kindness; Providence has *tempered* the seasons so as to mix something that is pleasant in them all.

It is the excellency of friendship to rectify, or at least to *qualify*, the malignity of these surmises. (*South.*)

God in his mercy has so framed and *tempered* his word, that we have for the most part a reserve of mercy wrapt up in a curse.
(*South.*)

1. *QUARREL*, 2. *BROIL*, 3. *AFFRAY or FRAY*, 4. *FEUD*.

1. Streit, Zank; 2. Lärm, Gezänk; 3. Schlägerei, Streit; 4. Fehde, Streit.

Alle diese Hauptwörter bezeichnen einen Ausbruch der Uneinigkeit zwischen mehreren Partheien; das erste, in Hinsicht auf Ursache und Art unbestimmt, bezieht sich auf gegenseitige Beschwerden und Klagen, ein solcher Streit findet zuweilen nicht offen Statt, und beschränkt sich oft auf Worte; das zweite bezeichnet jene Verwirrung und Verwickelung, welche aus dem Zusammenstoßen verschiedener Interessen entsteht; es ist eine lärmende Art quarrel, der in Schmähworte ausartet; das dritte, eine besondere Art quarrel, der zwischen mehreren Personen wegen einer öffentlichen Angelegenheit entsteht, und gewöhnlich in Gewaltthätigkeit, Thätlichkeit ausbricht; das vierte betrifft die Feindseligkeiten, welche durch Uneinigkeit entstehen: es ist eine Art tödtlicher quarrel, den gegenseitige Beschimpfungen vergrößern.

There are *quarrels* where there are no *broils*, and there are both where there are no *feuds;* but there are no *broils* and *feuds* without *quarrels. Quarrels* are very lamentable when they take place between members of the same family; *broils* are very frequent among profligate and restless people who live together; many are wounded, if not killed in *affrays* when opposite parties meet; *feuds* were very general in former times between different families of the nobility.

The dirk or broad dagger, I am afraid, was of more use in private *quarrels* than in battles. (*Johnson.*)

The *quarrel* between my friends did not run so high as I find your accounts have made it. (*Steele.*)

In every *quarrel* his (Essex) perseverance was victorious: and his vanquished mistress, in atonement for the pain which she had given, loaded him with caresses and favours. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

Ev'n haughty Juno, who, with endless *broils,*
Earth, seas, and heav'n, and Jove himself turmoils,
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join
To cherish and advance the Trojan line.

(*Dryden.*)

The provost of Edinburgh, his son and several citizens of distinction, were killed in the *fray.* (*Robertson.*)

The poet describes (in the poem of Chevy-Chace) a battle occasioned by the mutual *feuds* which reigned in the families of an English and Scotch nobleman. (*Addison.*)

Alas! an ancient *feud.*
Hereditary evil, was the source
Of my misfortunes.

(*Home's Douglas.*)

1. *QUICKNESS*, 2. *SWIFTNESS*, 3. *FLEETNESS*, 4. *CELERITY*, 5. *RAPIDITY*, 6. *VELOCITY*.

1. Lebhaftigkeit, Schnelligkeit; 2. Schnelligkeit; 3. Leichtigkeit, Schnelligkeit; 4. Geschwindigkeit, Schnelligkeit; 5. Schnelligkeit, Geschwindigkeit; 6. Schnelligkeit, Geschwindigkeit.

Alle diese Ausdrücke werden auf die Bewegung von Körpern angewendet. Quickness bezeichnet den allgemeinen, einfachen Begriff, der die andern

charakterisirt und wird slnowness entgegengesetzt; swiftness drückt einen höhern Grad von quickness aus. Beide werden von jedem Gegenstande gebraucht. Fleetness, ebenfalls einen höhern Grad von quickness bedeutend, wird besonders von Winden und Pferden gesagt. Die drei andern Hauptwörter unterscheiden sich mehr durch ihre Anwendung, als durch ihren Grad. Was wir als besonders schnell, quick, in unsern gewöhnlichen Verrichtungen bezeichnen wollen, geschieht durch celerity; Menschen oder Dinge bewegen sich mit rapidity, wenn sie es mit übermäßiger Eile thun; velocity, die Schnelligket des Fluges, übertrifft jede andere Bewegung an swiftness.

Men are *quick* in moving, *swift* in running; dogs hear *quickly* and run *swiftfly*; a mill goes *quickly* or *swiftly* round, according to the force of the wind. A horse is *fleet* in the race, and is sometimes described to be as *fleet* as the winds. Our thoughts pass with *celerity* from one object to another. A river or stream moves with *rapidity*; times goes on with a *rapid* flight; the wheel of a carriage mowes *rapidly*. The *velocity* of a ball shot from a cannon, or of a celestial body moving in its orbit; the flight of an animal, or the progress of a vessel before the wind, is compared to the flight of a bird in point of *velocity*.

Impatience of labour seizes those who are most distinguished for *quickness* of apprehension. (*Johnson.*)

Above the bounding billows *swift* they flew,
Till now the Grecian camp appear'd in view.
(*Pope.*)

Shaggy and *swift*, and strong of limb,
All Tartar-like he carried him,
Obey'd his voice and came at call,
And knew him in the midst of all.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Before the left side of the car is seen the snorting horse. The dark-maned, high-headed, strong-hoofed, *fleet*, bounding son of the hill: his name is Dusronnal among the stormy sons of the sword.
(*Ossian's Fingal.*)

For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind.
(*Butler.*)

Time, stern huntsman! who can baulk
Staunch as hound, and *fleet* as hawk;
Think of this, and rise with day,
Gentle lords and ladies gay.
(*W. Scott's Poems.*)

By moving the eye we gather up with great *celerity* the several parts of an object, so as to form one piece. (*Burke.*)

Both before and after, as well as during the action, every measure was conducted with such order and *celerity*, that a great captain declares, that when he considered the discipline of the Spartans, all other nations appeared but children in the art of war. (*Gillies' Hist.*)

The car of battle comes, like the flame of death; the *rapid* car of Cuchullin, the noble son of Semo. (*Ossian's Fingal.*)

He (W. Scott) came limping up the gravel-walk, aiding himself by a stout walking-staff; but moving *rapidly* and with vigour.
(*W. Irving's Abbotsford.*)

'Tis however remarkable, that his (Homer) fancy, which is every where vigorous, it not discovered immediately at the beginning of his poem in its fullest splendor: it grows in the progress both upon himself and others, and becomes on fire like a chariot-wheel, by its own *rapidity*.
(*Pope's Pref.*)

Away! — away! — and on we dash!
Torrents less *rapid* and less rash.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Mean time the radiant sun to mortal sight
Descending *swift*, roll'd down the *rapid* light.
(*Pope.*)

In the history I relate, the events are crowded and *rapid* as those of the drama. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

»Let them rub it off by travel.« — »Why, it is true«, said I, »that will go far; but then it will often happen, that in the *velocity* of a modern tour, and amidst the materials through which it is commonly made, the friction is so violent, that not only the rust, but the metal too, will be lost in the progress. (*Man of feeling.*)

Lightning is productive of grandeur which it chiefly owes to the *velocity* of its motion. (*Burke.*)

1. *RADIANCE*, 2. *BRILLIANCY*.

1. Glanz, Strahl, Schimmer; 2. Glanz.

Beide Hauptwörter bezeichnen die Eigenschaft eines Körpers, der entweder ein ihm eigenthümliches Licht von sich strahlt, oder wegen seiner glatten Oberfläche Lichtstrahlen zurückwirft. Das erste, Strahlenausfluß, ist besonders auf die leuchtenden Himmelskörper anwendbar; das zweite, Lichtausfluß, wird sowohl von natürlichem Lichte, als von künstlichem gebraucht. Von beiden findet eine bildliche Anwendung Statt.

The *radiancy* of the sun, moon, and stars, constitute a part of their beauty; the *brilliancy* of a diamond is frequently compared with that of a star.

The sabres especially, the blades of which emitted a dazzling *radiance*, fixed, more than all the rest, the caliph's attention; who promised himself to decipher, at his leisure, the uncouth characters engraven on their sides. (*Beckford's Vathek.*)

Most holy vision! ne'er before
Did aught so *radiant* — since the day
When Lucifer, in falling, bore
The third of the bright stars away —
Rise, in earth's beauty, to repair
That loss of light and glory there!
(*Moore's Love of the Angels.*)

Cromwell was not the meteor which surprises and astounds by the *brilliancy* and rapidity of its course. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

His (Ferd. of Spain) treacherous conduct towards his near relation, Ferd. V. King of Naples, and the young prince of Calabria, his son, leaves a stain on his character which cannot be varnished even by the *brilliancy* of success. (*Roscoe's Leo X.*)

Schlegel is in high force, and Madame (de Staël) as *brilliant* as ever.
(*Byron's Lett.*)

But fly to his region — lay open thy zone,
And he'll weep (the snow) all his *brilliancy* dim,
To think that a bosom, as white as his own,
Should not melt in the daybeam like him!
(*Th. Moore's Odes.*)

1. *RARE*, 2. *SCARCE*, 3. *SINGULAR*.

1. Selten; 2. selten; 3. einzig, seltsam, eigen, sonderbar.

Rare und scarce beziehen sich auf Quantität, die Vermehrung oder Verminderung zuläßt: rare eine verdünnte Zahl, eine verminderte Quantität; scarce, eine geringe Quantität; das erste wird mehr von Gegenständen der Bequemlichkeit, Gemächlichkeit oder des Luxus gebraucht, das zweite von nützlichen oder nothwendigen Dingen. Das Beste von jeder Sache, das Gesuchte, schwer zu Erlangende, ist rare; gewisse Dinge sind immer rare; was am Meisten gebraucht wird, ist in gewissen Fällen scarce. Singular bezeichnet, daß etwas wegen seiner guten oder schlechten Eigenschaft einzig, oder fast einzig in seiner Art ist; es wird nicht immer geschätzt. Scarce wird nur im eigentlichen Sinne auf physische Gegenstände angewendet; rare und singular auf moralische.

There are curious plants, or particular animals, which, owing to circumstances, are always *rare*. An aloe in blossom is a *rarity*. Indian plants are many of them *rare* in England, because the climate will not agree with them. A *rare* instance of fidelity. — When the supply of an article fails, and the demand for it continues, it becomes *scarce*. The paintings of Raphael are daily becoming more *scarce*, because time will diminish their quantity. What is *scarce* becomes precious. One speaks of a *singular* instance of depravity, when a parallel case can *scarcely* be found. What is *rare* will often be *singular*, and what is *singular* will often, on that account, be *rare*. The sensitive plant is *singular*, as its quality of yielding to the touch distinguishes it from all other plants.

A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world. (*Burke.*)

Already it is difficult to determine, whether his (Michelagnolo) reputation be enhanced or diminished by the sombre representations of his pencil in the Pauline and Sixtine chapels, or by the few specimens of his cabinet pictures, now *rarely* to be met with, and exhibiting only a shadow of their original excellence. (*Roscoe's Lorenzo.*)

When any particular piece of money grew very *scarce*, it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor. (*Addison.*)

His (Leon. da Vinci) *singular* productions in every branch of art, had already excited the admiration of all Italy, when he was invited by Lodovico, in the year 1492 to fix his residence at Milan.

(*Roscoe's Leo X.*)

We should learn by reflecting on the misfortunes which have attended others, that there is nothing *singular* in those which befall ourselves. (*Melmoth's Cicero.*)

Soothing the old man by letting his peculiar opinions pass without contradiction, and anxious to prolong a conversation with so *singular* a character, I prevailed upon him to accept that hospitality which Mr. Cleishbotham is always willing to extend to those who need it.

(*W. Scott's Old Mortality.*)

1. *RASHNESS*, 2. *TEMERITY*, 3. *HASTINESS*, 4. *PRECIPITANCY*.

1. Uebereilung, Unbesonnenheit, Tollkühnheit; 2. Verwegenheit, Tollkühnheit; 3. Uebereilung; 4. Uebereilung, Hastigkeit.

Das erste und zweite Hauptwort sind in Hinsicht auf ihren Sinn genau verwandt, doch ist ein geringer Unterschied zwischen ihnen zu bemerken:

rashness, auf körperliche Handlungen anwendbar, ist ein allgemeiner und unbestimmter Ausdruck mit dem Hauptbegriff einer unpassenden Schnelligkeit, die entweder aus Heftigkeit des Gemüths, oder aus temporairer Leidenschaftlichkeit entstehen kann; temerity, auf moralische Handlungen beziehlich, die Ueberlegung und Berechnung erheischen, bezeichnet den Hauptbegriff des Mangels an Ueberlegung, größtentheils die Folge zu großen Selbstvertrauens und Eigendünkels; das dritte und vierte Hauptwort sind nur Arten von rashness, und werden daher nur in besondern Fällen gebraucht: hastiness in Bezug auf unsere Bewegungen, und precipitancy auf unsere Maaßregeln.

To jump into a river: without being able to swim, or the leaping over a hedge, without being an expert horseman, is *rashness*.

To distrust fair appearances, and to restrain *rash* desires, are instructions which the darkness of our present state should strongly inculcate. (*Blair.*)

All mankind have a sufficient plea for some degree of restlessness, and the fault seems to be little more than too much *temerity* of conclusion in favour of something not experienced. (*Johnson.*)

Still the kindness with which he is treated encourages him to go on, hoping that in time he may acquire a steadier footing; and thus he proceeds, half venturing, half shrinking, surprised at his own good fortune, and wondering at his own *temerity* (*Irving's S. B.*)

And hurry through the woods with *hasty* step,
Rustling and full of hope.
(*Somerville.*)

The night looks black and boding; darkness fell
Precipitate and heavy o'er the world,
At once extinguishing the sun.
(*Mallet.*)

1. *RAVAGE*, 2. *DESOLATION*, 3. *DEVASTATION.*

1. Verheerung, Verwüstung; 2. Veröden, Verheerung, Verwüstung; 3. Verwüstung, Verheerung.

Das erste Hauptwort drückt weniger aus, als das zweite oder dritte; ravage schließt ein Zerbrechen, Zerreißen oder Zerstören in sich; es verbreitet Angst und Schrecken: Ströme, Flammen und Stürme verheeren, ravage; es wird auch in moralischer Anwendung gebraucht. Desolation bezeichnet die gänzliche Entvölkerung eines Landes; es verursacht Gram und Verzweiflung: Krieg, Pest und Hungersnoth verheeren, desolate; devastation verursachen Heere von Barbaren, die ein Land überschwemmen.

Nothing resists *ravages*, they are rapid and terrible; nothing arrests *desolation*, it is cruel and unpitying; *devastation* spares nothing, it is ferocious and indefatigable, it spreads dread and horror. Disease makes its *ravages* on beauty; death makes its *ravages* among men.

Beasts of prey retire, that all night long,
Urged by necessity, had rang'd the dark,
As if their conscious *ravage* shunn'd the light,
Asham'd.
(*Thomson.*)

No more you feel Contagion's mortal breath
That taints the realms with misery severe,
No more behold pale Famine, scattering death,
With cruel *ravage desolate* the year.
(*Falconer's Elegy.*)

Amidst thy bowr's the tyrant's hand is seen,
And *desolation* saddens all thy green. (*Goldsmith.*)

Sick of the scene, where War with ruthless hand
Spreads *desolation* o'er the bleeding land.
(*Falconer's Shipwr.*)

How much the strength of the Roman republic is impaired, and what dreadful *devastation* has gone forth into all his provinces.
(*Melmoth's Cicero.*)

1. *RAY*, 2. *BEAM*

1. 2. Strahl.

Das erste Hauptwort, Lichtstrahl, von allen leuchtenden Körpern, ist in seiner Bedeutung unbestimmt, es kann von einem großen oder kleinen Lichttheil gesagt werden; das zweite ist etwas Positives, und kann nur von einem größern Lichttheil, besonders von den Strahlen der Sonne in der ersten Hälfte des Tages, gebraucht werden. Die Strahlen der Sonne, der Sterne, oder irgend eines andern leuchtenden Körpers, heißen rays, aber man nennt beams nur die Strahlen der Sonne oder des Mondes. Ray wird auch uneigentlich, aber beam selten und größtentheils nur in seiner eigentlichen Bedeutung gebraucht.

The *rays* of the sun break through the clouds; its *beams* are scorching at noon-day. A room can scarcely be so shut up, that a single *ray* of light shall not penetrate through the crevices; the sea, in a calm moonlight night, presents a beautiful spectacle, with the moon's *beams* playing on its waves. — There may be *rays* of light visible at night on the back of a glow-worm, or *rays* of light may break through the shutters of a closed room. *Rays* of light may dart into the mind of the most ignorant savage who is taught the principles of Christianity by the pure practice of its professors. The sun in the hight of its splendour sends forth its *beams*.

The morning *rays* entered through rows of small casements at the higher part of the room, and through the door which opened on the garden, that answered to the inhabitants of the southern cities the same purpose that a green house or conservatory does to us. (*Bulwer's Pomp.*)

To step beyond the limits of earth, and to diffuse over these features a *ray* of divinity, was his (L. da Vinci) bold, but fruitless attempt.
(*Roscoe's Leo X.*)

Merrily the *sunbeams* played to and fro on the tesselated floor and the brilliant walls — far more happily came the *rays* of joy to the heart of the young Glaucus. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

The stars emit a shivered *ray*. (*Thomson.*)

Thee I revisit safe,
And feel thy sov'reign vital lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
To find thy piercing *ray*, and find no dawn.
(*Par. Lost.*)

Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n first-born!
Or of th' Eternal coeternal *beam!*
May I express thee unblam'd? since God is light,
And never but in unapproached light
Dwelt from eternity; dwelt then in thee,
Bright effluence of bright essence increate.
(*Par. Lost.*)

Parent of light, all-seeing sun,
Prolific *beam*, whose *rays* dispense
The various gifts of Providence,
Accept our praise, our daily pray'r,
Smile on our fields, and bless the year.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

Sense is the di'mond, weighty, solid, sound;
When cut by wit, it casts a brighter *beam*;
Yet wit apart, it is a di'mond still.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Thus in the soul while memory prevails,
The solid power of understanding fails;
Where *beams* of warm imagination play,
The memory's soft figures melt away.
(*Pope's Essays.*)

1. *To REACH*, 2. *STRETCH*, 3. *EXTEND*.

1. Sich erſtrecken, reichen, erreichen; 2. ſich erſtrecken, ſtrecken; 3. ſich erſtrecken, ausdehnen.

Alle dieſe Ausdrücke bezeichnen den Begriff des Ausdehnens in einer Linie, weichen jedoch in der Art und den Umſtänden der Handlung ab. To reach und stretch bedeutet Ausdehnung in geraden Linien, der Länge nach; extend nach allen Richtungen. A wall is said to *reach* a certain number of yards; a neck of land is said to *stretch* into the sea; a wood *extends* many miles over a country. Als Handlungen von Perſonen, im eigentlichen Sinne, iſt ihr Unterſchied noch größer: reach und stretch bedeuten dann, nach einem gegebenen Punkt, zu einem beſtimmten Zwecke reichen, während extend keinen ſolchen Nebenbegriff bezeichnet; wir reichen, reach, um etwas zu ergreifen; wir ſtrecken, stretch, um uns über etwas zu erheben: a person *reaches* with his arm in order to get down a book; he *stretches* his neck in order to see over another person: in beiden Fällen könnte extend gebraucht werden, wenn die Nebenumſtände nicht ausgedrückt werden ſollten. Ein gleicher Unterſchied findet in uneigentlicher Anwendung dieſer Zeitwörter Statt; to reach, bei Bewegungen zu gewiſſen Zwecken, welches dann mit arriving at oder attaining gleichbedeutend iſt; a traveller strives to *reach* his journey's end; *to stretch*, bei der Richtung, die man einem Gegenſtande giebt: a ruler *stretches* his power or authority to its utmost limits; to *extend* behält ſeine urſprüngliche, unbeſchränkte Bedeutung; to *extend* the meaning or application of a word; to *extend* one's bounty or charity; to *extend* one's sphere of action.

The whole power of cunning is privative; to say nothing, and to do nothing is the utmost of its *reach*. (*Johnson.*)

We *reach* the slippery shore at length,
A haven I but little prized,
For all behind was dark and drear,
And all before was night and fear.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Plains immense
Lie *stretch'd* below interminable meads.
(*Thomson.*)

On, on — and the spires of Unkel rose above a curve in the banks, and on the opposite shore *stretched* those wondrous basaltic columns which *extend* to the middle of the river, and when the Rhine runs low, you may see them like an engulfed city beneath the waves.
(*Bulwer's Pilgr.*)

It may be supposed that this safety did not *extend* much farther; for it is said that the Empress Pulcheria had built a church to the Virgin Mary, as remote as possible from the gate of the city, to save her devotions from the risk of being interrupted by the hostile yell of the barbarians. (*W. Scott's R. of Paris.*)

As I grew into boyhood, I *extended* the range of my observations. (*W. Irwing's Sk. B.*)

Our life is short, but to *extend* that span
To vast eternity is virtue's work.
(*Shakspeare.*)

1. *READY*, 2. *APT*, 3. *PROMPT*.

1. Bereit, ſchnell; 2. geneigt, fertig, ſchnell; 3. bereit, fertig, ſchnell.

Ready bezeichnet Neigung oder Bereitwilligkeit, und wird im Allgemeinen auf das abſichtlich zu einem Zwecke Vorbereitete bezogen; promptness und aptness ſind Arten von readiness, welche in den perſönlichen Eigenſchaften oder Geſinnungen liegen: things are *ready* for a journey; persons are *apt* to learn; they are *prompt* to obey or to reply. Wenn ready auf Perſonen bezogen wird, bezeichnet es ihr Talent: a *ready* wit; *apt*, ihre Gewohnheit: *apt* to judge by appearance; *apt* to decide hastily; *prompt* bezeichnet am gewöhnlichſten eine beſondere Handlung, und die Bereitwilligkeit und Schnelligkeit der wirkenden Perſon: *prompt* in executing a command; *prompt* to listen to what is said.

The god himself, with *ready* trident stands
And opes the deep, and spreads the moving sands.
(*Dryden.*)

Minds like Harley's are not very *apt* to make this distinction, and generally give our virtue credit for all that benevolence which is instinctive in our nature. (*Man of feeling.*)

Poverty is *apt* to betray a man into envy, riches into arrogance. (*Addison.*)

And, indeed, I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more *apt* to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

Certainly we cannot find little children quite so *prompt* or so poetical as Master Sebran every day; but even where there is no wit, there is frequently at this tender age a pretension to it, — a desire to astonish, and to produce effect, which we do not see among our own maternal progenies. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

Let not the fervent tongue,
Prompt to deceive, with adulation, smooth,
Gain on your purpos'd will.
(*Thomson.*)

1. *To RECKON*, 2. *COUNT or ACCOUNT*, 3. *NUMBER*.

1. Rechnen; 2. rechnen; 3. zählen, rechnen.

Dieſe Zeitwörter weichen weniger in ihrer Bedeutung, als in ihrer Anwendung ab: reckon, aufzählen und umſtändlich niederſchreiben, iſt am gebräuchlichſten; account, die verſchiedenen Artikel verſchiedener Rechnungen zuſammenzählen, um die Quantität zu beſtimmen, und number, in eine Zahl begreifen, werden nur im ernſten Style gebraucht: we *reckon* it a hap-

piness to enjoy the company of a particular friend; we ought to *account* it a privilege to be enabled to address our Maker by prayer; we must all expect to be one day *numbered* with the dead.

Reckoning themselves absolved by Mary's attachment to Bothwell, from the engagements which they had come under when she yielded herself a prisoner, they carried her, next evening, under a strong guard, to the castle of Lochlevin. (*Robertson.*)

I can never have too many of your letters. I have had but three, and I *reckon* that short one from D—, which was rather a dying ejaculation than a letter. (*Pope's Lett.*)

Among these we may *reckon* some of his marvellous fictions, upon which so much criticism has been spent, as surpassing all the bounds of probability. (*Pope's Homer.*)

There is no bishop of the Church of England but *accounts* it his interest, as well as his duty, to comply with the precept of the Apostle Paul to Titus. (*South.*)

In his (Ch. Lamb) earlier days he became acquainted with Southey and Wordsworth, which induced some critic, more ingenious than discerning, to *number* him as a follower of what is erroneously called the Lake School. (*Cunningham's Brit. Lett.*)

Happy are the shes that can *number* amongst their ancestors, counts of the empire; they have neither occasion for beauty, money, or good conduct, to get them husbands. (*Montague's Lett.*)

1. *To RECLINE*, 2. *REPOSE.*

1. Lehnen, ruhen; 2. ruhen.

Das erſte Zeitwort bedeutet eine lehnende, alſo eine beſondere Stellung haben, und ſetzt nicht immer einen ruhenden Zuſtand voraus; das zweite, diejenige Stellung annehmen, welche uns am behaglichſten iſt.

This over, the convivialists *reclined* themselves on the couches, and the business of the hour commenced. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

For consolation on his friend *reclin'd.* (*Falconer.*)

In this situation, I looked round for a place where he might most conveniently *repose:* — contrary to the usual aspect of Mahometan burial-grounds, the cypresses were in this few in number, and these thinly scattered over its extent: the tombstones were mostly fallen, and worn with age: — upon one of the most considerable of these, and beneath one of the most spreading trees, Darvell supported himself, in a half-*reclining* posture, with great difficulty. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

I first awak'd, and found myself *repos'd*
Under a shade, on flowers.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Now, 'gainst the vault's rule walls *reclined,*
An early image fills his mind.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

1. *RECORD*, 2. *REGISTER*, 3. *ARCHIVE.*

1. Urkunde, Document, Protokoll; 2. Regiſter, Protokoll, Urkunde; 3. Urkundenſammlung, — gewölbe, Urkunden.

Record bedeutet das ſchriftlich Verhandelte, und beſteht entweder in geſchichtlichen Erzählungen, oder kurzen Anmerkungen; register, entweder das Eingetragene, oder der Ort, wo es eingetragen; kurze Notizen von beſondern

oder örtlichen Umſtänden; archive, größtentheils den Ort, und zuweilen die Sache, ſtets mit dem Staate in Verbindung ſtehend.

Every place of antiquity has its *records* of the different circumstances which have been connected with its rise and progress, and the various changes it has experienced; in public *registers* we find accounts of families, and of their various connections and fluctuations; in *archives* we find all legal deeds and instruments which involve the interests of the nation, both in its internal and external economy.

Here were usually kept the *records* of the family, or those of any public office that had been filled by the owner: on one side of this saloon, if we may so call it, was often a dining-room. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

In commencing his history of the Milesian or Scoting monarchs, by far the most trustworthy of the Irish annalists informs us, that all the *records* of the Scots, before the time of king Kimbaoth, are uncertain. (*Th. Moore's Ireland.*)

This island, as appeareth by faithful *registers* of those times, had ships of great content. (*Bacon.*)

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaic *archives*, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject. (*Woodward.*)

1. *RECOVERY*, 2. *RESTORATION.*

1. Wiedererlangung; 2. Wiedergabe, Wiederherſtellung.

Das erſte Hauptwort bezeichnet unſere eigene Handlung; das zweite die Handlung eines Andern. We *recover* the thing we have lost; it is *restored* to us by another; a king *recovers* his crown by force of arms, from the hands of a usurper; his crown is *restored* to him by the aid of his people; the *recovery* of property is good fortune; the *restoration* of property an act of justice.

Beide Hauptwörter werden auch in Bezug auf unſere Geſundheit gebraucht: das erſte bedeutet dann bloß Wiedergeneſung; das zweite ſteht in Bezug auf das Werkzeug oder Mittel, durch welches die Wiederherſtellung bewerkſtelligt worden iſt: the *recovery* of his health is an object of the first importance to every man; the *restoration* of one's health seldomer depends upon the efficacy of medecine, than the benignant operations of nature.

Let us study to improve the assistance which this revelation affords to the *restoration* of our nature, and the *recovery* of our felicity. (*Blair.*)

After the pages which have been already devoted to enumerate the services rendered by Leo X. to all liberal studies, by the establishment of learned seminaries, by the *recovery* of the works of the ancient writers, and the publication of them by means of the press, by promoting the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and by the munificent encouragement bestowed by him on the professors of every branch of science, of literature, and of art, it would surely be as superfluous to recapitulate his claims, as it would be unjust to deny his pretensions to an eminent degree of positive merit. (*Roscoe's Leo X.*)

I left you both in France, and in two years after, I went to Italy, for the *recovery* of my health. (*Sterne's Mem.*)

By the valour and conduct of his great general Gonsalvo, he had obtained the peaceful sovereignty of the kingdom of Naples, and thereby *restored* to the legitimate branch of the house of Aragon, their long asserted rights. (*Roscoe's Leo X.*)

Say what you will of its ministerial errors, of its factious agitations, the *Restoration* was a period of improvement, was a mighty epoch. (*H. Bulwer's France.*)

He is now on the eve of visiting foreign parts; a ship of war is commissioned by its Royal Master to carry the Author of Waverley to climates in which he may possibly obtain such a *restoration* of health as may serve him to spin his thread to an end in his own country.

(*W. Scott's Castle dang.*)

1. *To REDEEM*, 2. *RANSOM*.

1. Durch Lösegeld frei machen, auslösen, erlösen, retten; 2. auslösen, loskaufen.

Das erste Zeitwort ist ein Ausdruck, der allgemein auf Personen und Dinge und auch uneigentlich angewendet wird; das zweite wird nur bei besondern Gelegenheiten von Personen und im eigentlichen Sinne gebraucht.

We may *redeem* by labour, or any thing which supplies an equivalent to money; we *redeem* a watch, or whatever has been given in pawn; we may *redeem* our character, *redeem* our life, or *redeem* our honour; our Saviour *redeems* repentant sinners. We *ransom* property with money only; we *ransom* a captive; those who are *ransomed* only recover their bodily liberty.

They have succeeded in *redeeming* whole parishes from pauperism.

(*Bulwer's Engl.*)

My species up in arms! not one exempt!
Yet for the foulest of the foul he dies?
Most joy'd for the *redeem'd* from deepest guilt!

(*Young's N. Th.*)

Thus in her crime her confidence she placed,
And with new treasons would *redeem* the past.

(*Dryden.*)

A third tax was paid by vassals to the king, to *ransom* him if he should happen to be taken prisoner. (*Robertson.*)

»Captive! could the brightest jewel
From my turban set thee free?« —
»Lady, no! — the gift were cruel,
Ransom'd, yet if reft of thee.

(*Th. Campbell's Poems.*)

1. *To REDUCE*, 2. *LOWER*.

1. Versetzen, bringen, vermindern; 2. herabsetzen, vermindern.

Das erste Zeitwort wird in dem Sinne von to lessen, vermindern, gebraucht, wenn es auf Zahl, Menge, Preis angewendet wird, bei Fällen, die sowohl Umstände als Personen betreffen; das zweite Zeitwort wird in derselben Bedeutung gebraucht, wenn von Preisen, Forderungen, Bedingungen die Rede ist, bei welchen bloß Personen einwirken. Wenn es moralische Eigenschaften betrifft, ist reduce ein stärkerer Ausdruck als lower.

The price of corn is *reduced* by means of importation; a person *lowers* his price or his demand when he finds them too high. This man is *reduced* to an abject condition, that is, *lowered* in the estimation of others; to be *reduced* to a state of slavery; to be *lowered* in his own eyes.

The regular metres then in use may be *reduced*, I think, to four.

(*Tyrwhitt.*)

That the present laws of settlement must be simplified and *reduced* every one grants. (*Bulwers' England.*)

They have succeeded in *reducing* the rates in an incredibly short time, to a third of their former amount. (*Bulwer's England.*)

He was once worth fifty thousand pounds, and had actually agreed for the purchase of an estate in the West, in order to realize his money; but he quarelled with the proprietor about the repair of the garden-wall, and so returned to town to follow his own trade of stock-jobbing a little longer; when an unlucky fluctuation of stock, in which he was engaged to an immense extent, *reduced* him at once to poverty and to madness. (*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

It would be a matter of astonishment to me, that any critic should be found proof against the beauties of Agamemnon as to *lower* its author to a comparison with Sophocles or Euripides. (*Cumberland.*)

1. *To REFER*, 2. *RELATE*, 3. *RESPECT*, 4. *REGARD.*

1. Verweiſen, ſich beziehen; 2. ſich beziehen; 3. ſich beziehen; 4. angehen, betreffen.

To refer iſt eine willkührliche Handlung, ſie hängt von dem Willen eines Individuums ab: we may *refer* a person to any part of a volume, or to any work we please; to *relate* iſt eine bedingte Handlung, ſie hängt von der Art der Dinge ab; eine Sache bezieht ſich, relates, auf eine andere, wenn irgend eine Uebereinſtimmung zwiſchen ihnen vorhanden iſt: orthography *relates* to grammar, by being a part of the grammatical science. Daher wird refer, wenn von Dingen die Rede iſt, gewöhnlich bei ſolchen Umſtänden gebraucht, welche auf Ereigniſſe oder Verhältniſſe zurückführen; relate, bei Dingen, die eine natürliche Verbindung haben: the religious festivals and ceremonies of the Roman Catholics have all a *reference* to some events that happened in the early periods of Christianity; the notes and observations at the end of a book *relate* to what has been inserted in the text. Während refer und relate uns zu dem zuweilen ſehr Entfernten zurückführen, richtet respect und regard unſer Augenmerk auf das Nahe, und zeigt einen moraliſchen Einfluß an. Respect wird von Gegenſtänden im Allgemeinen und in Bezug auf ihre Eigenthümlichkeiten, regard, größtentheils von ſolchen, die auf das Gefühl Bezug haben, geſagt.

One *refers* a person to a thing; one thing *refers*, that is, *refers* a person, to another thing.

Our Saviour's words (in his sermon on the mount) all *refer* to the Pharisees' way of speaking. (*South.*)

For public matters I *refer* you to Col. Stanhope's and Capt. Parry's reports, — and to all other reports whatsoever. (*Byron's Lett.*)

One thing *relates*, that is, is *related* to another. Homer artfully interweaves, in the several succeeding parts of his poem, an account of every thing material which *relates* to his princes. (*Addison.*)

Pray, give me a particular and true account of all this: for I am not indifferent as to any one thing that *relates* to you. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

It is the duty of the magistrate to take into consideration whatever *respects* the good order of the community. Laws *respect* the general welfare of the community. Religion is a pleasure to the mind as *respects* practice. (*South.*)

The due administration of the laws *regards* the happiness of the individual. What I have said *regards* only the vain part of the sex.

The politeness which I mentioned, my dear child, in my former letters, *regards* only your equals and your superiors. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

1. *REFORM*, 2. *REFORMATION*.

1. und 2. Umbildung, Umänderung, Verbeſſerung.

Das erſte Hauptwort wird allgemein, das zweite in beſondern Fällen angewendet: erleidet ein Gegenſtand eine ſolche Veränderung, daß ihm dadurch eine neue Geſtalt gegeben wird, ſo iſt es eine reform; wird dieſe Umgeſtaltung in dem moraliſchen Charakter hervorgebracht, dann iſt es eine reformation. Wenn beide Hauptwörter auf den moraliſchen Charakter angewendet werden, hat reform eine ausgedehntere Bedeutung, und bezeichnet eine völlige Verbeſſerung, während reformation nur das Verfahren des Verbeſſerers angiebt.

The concerns of a state require occasional *reform*; those of an individual require *reformation*. — A *reform* in one's life and conversation will always be accompanied with a corresponding increase of happiness to the individual; when we observe any approaches to *reformation*, we may cease to despair of the individual who gives the happy indications. Busy politicians are ever ready to propose a *reform* in the constitution of their country, but they forget the *reformation* which is requisite in themselves.

He was anxious to keep the distemper of France from the least countenance in England, where he was sure some wicked persons had shown a strong disposition to recommend an imitation of the French spirit of *reform*. (*Burke.*)

With insolence, and impotence of thought,
Instead of racking fancy, to refute,
Reform thy manners, and the truth enjoy. —
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Examples are pictures, and strike the senses, nay, raise the passions, and call in those (the strongest and most general of all motives) to the aid of *reformation*. (*Pope.*)

Satire lashes vice into *reformation*. (*Dryden.*)

1. *To REFUSE*, 2. *DECLINE*, 3. *REJECT*, 4. *REPEL*, 5. *REBUFF*.

1. Verweigern, ausſchlagen, wegweiſen, abweiſen; 2. von ſich weiſen, abweiſen, ablehnen; 3. verwerfen, von ſich weiſen; 4. zurückſtoßen, zurücktreiben; 5. zurückſtoßen, — ſchlagen, — treiben (abweiſen).

Refuse iſt eine uneingeſchränkte Handlung, welche keine nähere Bezeichnung einer Meinung begleitet; es wird miſtens nur auf Vorfälle zwiſchen Individuen angewendet: wir verweigern etwas, refuse, weil wir nicht geneigt ſind zu willfahren; decline iſt eine höfliche, indirecte Art einer abſchlägigen Antwort, refusal: wir lehnen ab, decline, aus Bewegungsgründen der Klugheit; reject, geſchieht auf eine directe Weiſe, und drückt beſtimmte Mißbilligung von Individuen und Staatsgeſellſchaften aus: wir verwerfen, reject, das mit unſern Abſichten nicht Uebereinſtimmende; repel, iſt mit Gewalt von ſich weiſen, reject; to rebuff, mit Verachtung abweiſen, refuse, was ſich uns gegen unſere Neigung aufdringt oder nähert.

We *refuse* to listen to the suggestions of our friends; requests and petitions are *refused* by those who are solicited; the king *refuses* to give his assent to a bill. We *decline* an offer of service. We *reject* the insinuations of the interested and evil-minded; the parliament *rejects* a bill; we *refuse* and *reject* that which is either offered, or simply presents itself, for acceptance. We *repel* the attack of an enemy; we *repel* the advances of one who is not agreeable. We *rebuff* those who put that in our way that is offensive; importunate persons must necessarily expect to meet with *rebuffs*, and are in general less susceptible of them than others; delicate minds feel a *refusal* as a *rebuff*.

This insult to her »divine beauty« sunk deeply into her (Elizabeth) breast, and jointly with his obstinacy in *refusing* to sue for mercy, steeled her against the apologies, the solicitations, and the tears of his (Essex) friends. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

But all her arts are still employ'd in vain;
Again she comes, and is *refus'd* again. (*Dryden.*)

Melissa, though she could not boast the apathy of Cato, wanted not the more prudent virtue of Sarpio, and gained the victory by *declining* the contest. (*Johnson.*)

Why should he then *reject* a suit so just? (*Dryden,*)

But some *reject* this sustenance divine;
To beggarly vile appetites descend,
Ask alms of earth for guests that came from heav'n.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

The bird of heav'n then cry'd aloud:
Jove bids disperse the murm'ring crowd;
The God *rejects* your idle prayers. (*Gay's Fables.*)

The Emperor (Alex. Comnenus) was happy in his own good luck, when he found it possible to conduct a defensive war on a counterbalancing principle, making use of the Scythian to *repel* the Turk, or of both these savage people to drive back the fiery-footed Frank.
(*W. Scott's Rob.*)

Th' unwearied watch their listening leaders keep,
And, couching close, *repel* invading sleep. (*Pope.*)

Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,
And one *refusal* no *rebuff*.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

At length *rebuff'd* they leave their mangled prey.
(*Dryden.*)

1. *To RELATE*, 2. *RECOUNT*.

1. Erzählen, berichten; 2. erzählen, wiedererzählen.

Das erste Zeitwort bezeichnet, Begebenheiten mündlich oder schriftlich erzählen, die uns selbst sowohl, als Andere betreffen, und welche sich entweder vor langer Zeit, oder in diesem Augenblicke zugetragen haben; das zweite, uns selbst angehende Ereignisse mündlich erzählen, die größtentheils vor langer Zeit Statt fanden; indem wir erzählen, recount, taucht die Erinnerung in vergangene Vorfälle, und überzählt, counts over, was den Geist besonders angezogen.

Those who *relate* all they hear often *relate* that which never happened; travellers are pleased to *relate* to their friends whatever they have seen remarkable in other countries; we *relate* what happened on meeting a

friend. It is a gratification to an old soldier to *recount* all the transactions in which he bore a part during the military career of his early youth; the *recounting* of our adventures in distant regions of the globe has a particular interest for all who hear them.

In the morning she *related* all that had befallen her to her father.
(*Alhambra.*)

O Muse! the causes and the crimes *relate,*
What goddess was provok'd, and whence her hate.
(*Dryden.*)

Thus Eve her night
Related, and thus Adam answered sad.
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

I give but a faint outline of the story, from vague recollection: it may, perchance, be more richly *related* elsewhere, by some one who may retain something of the delightful humour with which W. Scott *recounted* it. (*Irving's Abbotsford.*)

This also thy request with caution ask'd
Obtain: though to *recount* Almighty works,
What words or tongue of Seraph can suffice,
Or heart of man suffice to comprehend?
(*Milton's Par. Lost.*)

1. *RELATION*, 2. *RECITAL*, 2. *NARRATIVE* (*Narration*).

1. 2. 3. Erzählung.

Relation iſt hier, wie in dem vorhergehenden Abſchnitt, der allgemeine Ausdruck, und die andern zwei Hauptwörter beſondere Ausdrücke. Relation wird auf jeden erzählten Gegenſtand angewendet, er betreffe das öffentliche oder Privatleben, ein Volk oder ein Individuum; recital iſt die Erzählung, relation, oder Wiederholung vorhandener Umſtände, beſonders ſolcher, bei welchen Jemand ſehr betheiligt iſt, und die auf den Zuhörer Eindruck machen. Beide werden ſelten anders, als in Verbindung mit dem erzählten Gegenſtande gebraucht, während narration ein erzähltes Ereigniß iſt, das aus zuſammenhängenden Begebenheiten größtentheils allein beſteht, und perſönlicher Art iſt.

History is the *relation* of national events; biography is the *relation* of particular lives; the pages of the journalist are filled with the *relation* of daily occurrences which simply amuse in the reading; the *relation* of any particular circumstance. We listen to the *recital* of misfortunes and distresses; the *recital* of another's woes often draws tears from the audience to whom it is made; the *recital* of any one's calamities. Whenever a *narrative* is interesting, it is a species of reading eagerly sought after; an affecting or a simple *narrative.*

Those *relations* are commonly of most value in which the writer tells his own story. (*Johnson.*)

Old men fall easily into *recitals* of past transactions. (*Johnson.*)

Strange the *recital!* from whatever cause
His great improvement and new light he draws,
The squire, once bashful, is shamefac'd no more,
But teems with powers he never felt before.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

I will not tire
With long *recital* of the rest.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Some men employ their health, an ugly trick,
In making known how oft they have been sick,
And give us in *recitals* of disease,
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees;
Relate how many weeks they kept their bed,
How an emetic or cathartic sped.
(*W. Cowper's Conv.*)

Biography is of the various kinds of *narrative* writing that which is most eagerly read. (*Johnson.*)

I am not writing a regular *narrative*, and do not pretend to give the varied events of several days' rambling, o'er hill and dale, and moor and mountain. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

I promise you the pleasure you have in hearing will not be half so great as my vanity in repeating my adventures; and yet in the whole *narrative* I can scarcely promise you one adventure, as my account is rather of what I saw than what I did. (*Vicar of Wakef.*)

The history of Lord Byron's union is too well known to need *narration.* (*Irving's Newst. Abbey.*)

Scott has *related* this story in somewhat different style, in a note to one of his poems; but in *narration*, these anecdotes derived their chief zest from the quiet but delightful humour, the bonhommie, with which he seasoned them. (*Irving's Abbotsf.*)

1. *RELATION*, 2. *RELATIVE*, 3. *KINSMAN*, 4. *KINDRED.*

1. Verwandte; 2. Verwandte; 3. Verwandte; 4. Verwandtſchaft, Verwandten.

Relation iſt ein in Sinn und Anwendung allgemeiner Ausdruck und bezeichnet die verwandte Perſon, related; relative wird nur in Bezug auf ein beſonderes Individuum gebraucht, mit welchem man verwandt, related, und vertraut iſt; kinsman, eine beſondere Art von Verwandten, relation, von unſerm Geſchlecht und von unſrer Familie; kindred, ein Sammelwort, begreift alle Verwandten, relations, einer beſondern Familie in ſich.

A man who is without *relations* feels himself an outcast in society. — Our near and dear *relatives* are the first objects of our regard. — When a man has not any children he frequently adopts one of his *kinsmen* as his heir. — A man cannot abstract himself from his *kindred*, while he retains any spark of human feeling.

You are not to imagine that I think myself discharged from the duties of gratitude, only because my *relations* do not adjust their looks to my expectation. (*Johnson.*)

But, however scantily the Baron von Landshort might be provided with children, his household was by no means a small one; for Providence had enriched him with abundance of poor *relations.* They, one and all, possessed the affectional disposition common to humble *relations*; were wonderfully attached to the baron; and took every possible occasion to come in swarms and enliven the castle. (*Irving's S. B.*)

One can be sure of nothing; but, at present there appears no other interruption to this intention, which seems as mutual as possible; and now no secret, though I did not tell first, and all our *relatives* are congratulating away to right and left in the most fatiguing manner.
(*Byron's Lett.*)

With her (Elizabeth) usual indecision, first sent her *kinsman*, Carey, to forbid, and then the Lord Darcy, to hasten the execution.
(*Lingard's H. of E.*)

Herod put all to death whom he found in Trechoritis of the families and *kindred* of any of those at Repta. (*Prideaux.*)

Some of them (our cousins) did us no great honour by these claims of *kindred;* as we had the blind, the maimed, and the halt, amongst the number. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

1. *REPREHENSION*, 2. *REPROOF.*

1. Tadel, Verweis, Rüge; 2. Vorwurf, Tadel, Verweis.

Beide Ausdrücke bezeichnen persönlichen Tadel, aber reprehension auf eine mildere Art, als reproof, indem es die persönliche Unabhängigkeit weniger verletzt, und weniger mehr als ein ungünstiges Urtheil über das Betragen Anderer ist, während reproof noch ein unfreundliches Benehmen hinzufügt, und auf Unterordnung deutet.

People of all ages and stations whose conduct is exposed to the investigation of others are liable to *reprehension;* but children only, or such as are in a subordinate capacity are exposed to *reproof.* The master of a school may be exposed to the *reprehension* of the parents for any supposed impropriety: his scholars are subject to his *reproof.*

When a man feels the *reprehension* of a friend, seconded by his own heart, he is easily heated into resentment. (*Johnson.*)

There is an oblique way of *reproof* which takes off from the sharpness of it. (*Steele.*)

Friendship by sweet *reproof* is shown,
(A virtue never near a throne):
In courts such freedom must offend,
There none presumes to be a friend.
(*Gay's Fables.*)

1. *REPROACH*, 2. *CONTUMELY*, 3. *OBLOQUY.*

1. Tadel, Vorwurf; 2. bitterer Vorwurf, Tadel; 3. Tadel, Vorwurf.

Alle drei Hauptwörter bezeichnen verächtliches, geringes Betragen gegen Andere, aber reproach ist der allgemeine Ausdruck, contumely und obloquy sind besondere Ausdrücke. Reproach ist entweder verdient oder nicht; contumely, jederzeit unverdient, ist das Brüsten eines Unwürdigen gegen den leidenden Verdienstvollen; obloquy wird jederzeit als verdient angenommen, und wird auf Personen angewendet, deren Betragen ihnen allgemeinen Tadel zugezogen, und deren Name fast ein Vorwurf, reproach, ist geworden.

The name of Puritan is applied as a term of *reproach* to such as affect greather purity than others; the name of Christian is a name of *reproach* in Turkey. Our Saviour was exposed to the *contumely* of the Jews. A man who uses his power only to oppress those who are connected with him, will naturally and deservedly bring upon himself much *obloquy.*

Has foul *reproach* a privilege from heav'n? (*Pope.*)

The royal captives followed in the train, amidst the horrid yells, and frantic dances, and infamous *contumelies*, of the furies of hell.
(*Burke.*)

For who would bear the whips and scorns of time
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin!

(*Shaksp. Hamlet.*)

How many men of honour are exposed from party spirit to public *obloquy* and *reproach*? (*Addison.*)

These statues, like every thing else about the old lord, fell under the suspicion and *obloquy* that overshadowed him in the latter part of his life. (*W. Irving's N. Abbey.*)

1. *To REPROBATE*, 2. *CONDEMN*.

1. Verwerfen, mißbilligen, verdammen; 2. verdammen, mißbilligen.

Das erste Zeitwort hat eine stärkere Bedeutung, als das zweite, es bezeichnet, nachdrücklich und mit Vorwurf mißbilligen, condemn; andrerseits bezieht es sich nur auf die Sache, während condemn auch die Person in sich schließt.

We *reprobate* all measures which tend to sow discord in society, and to loosen the ties by which men are bound to each other; any act of disobedience in a child cannot be too strongly *reprobated*. A person must expect to be *condemned* when he involves himself in embarrassments through his own imprudence.

Simulation (according to my Lord Chesterfield) is by no means to be *reprolated* as a disguise for chagrin or an engine of wit.

(*Mackenzie.*)

The Review itself (Edinb. Rev.) has ceased to be a Fee-fa-fum to young authors: the public has seen the folly of following in the train of judges who *condemned* the good and exalted the indifferent.

(*Cunningh. Br. Lit.*)

1. *RESERVE*, 2. *RESERVATION*.

1. Rückhalt, Zurückhaltung; 2. Rückhalt, Vorbehalt, Zurückhaltung.

Das erste Hauptwort wird in gutem Sinne gebraucht und bezieht sich auf alles Natürliche oder Moralische, das zu einem bessern Zwecke auf die Zukunft vorbehalten wird; das zweite bedeutet einen listigen Vorbehalt zu selbstischen Zwecken.

There is a prudent *reserve* which every man ought to keep in his discourse with a stranger; equivocations deal altogether in mental *reservation*.

There is no maxim in politics more indisputable than that a nation should have many honours in *reserve* for those who do national services. (*Addison.*)

There be three degrees of this hiding and veiling a man's self; first *reservation* and secrecy; second dissimulation in the negative; and the third simulation. (*Bacon.*)

Nor had I any *reservation* in my own soul, when I passed that bill, nor repentings after. (*King Charles.*)

1. *REST*, 2. *REMAINDER*, 3. *REMNANT*, 4. *RESIDUE*.

1. Rest, Uebrige; 2. 3. Ueberbleibsel, Rest, Ueberrest; 4. Uebrige, Rest, Rückstand.

Alle diese Ausdrücke bezeichnen das von einer Sache übrig und getrennt Gebliebene; rest ist in Sinn und Anwendung am Allgemeinsten, es kann das Zurückgebliebene, oder das als ein getrennter großer oder kleiner Theil Zurückgesetzte sein, und wird von Personen und Dingen gebraucht; remainder, remnant und residue sind die Quantitäten, welche zurückbleiben, wenn die andern nicht mehr vorhanden sind. Remainder, nur von Dingen, ist gewöhnlich der kleinere zurückgebliebene Theil, nachdem der größere genommen worden; remnant ist eine Art von remainder, und wird größtentheils nur auf unverkaufte Waarenreste angewendet; residue, ebenfalls eine Art von remainder; während dieses auf das nach einem Verbrauch oder Wegräumung übrig Gebliebene bezogen wird, bedeutet jenes, residue, der nach einer Theilung oder Trennung gebliebene Rest.

A person may be said to sell some and give away the *rest*; some were of that opinion, but the *rest* did not agree to it; when a number of hearty persons sit down to a meal, the *remainder* of the provisions, after all have been satisfied, will not be considerable; the *remainder* of the paper was not worth preserving; the *remainder* of the corn, of the books; a *remnant* of cotton, linen; the *residue* of the property; the *residue* of the effects.

Let no excesses lay the foundations of gout and the *rest* of Pandora's box; nor any immoralities, or vicious courses sow the seeds of a too late and painful repentance. (*Chatham's Lett.*)

The soldiers of the hackney-coaches returned to Paris, and the late king of France set out for Maintenon, where, reserving a military escort, he bade adieu to the *rest* of his army. (*H. Bulwer's Fr.*)

A last farewell!
For since a last must come, the *rest* are vain,
Like gasps in death, which but prolong our pain.
(*Dryden.*)

Whatever you take from amusements or indolence will be repaid you an hundred-fold for all the *remainder* of your days.
(*Chatham.*)

Alex. Comnenus was in the condition of a monarch who rather derives consequence from the wealth and importance of his predecessors, and the great extent of their original dominions, than from what *remnants* of fortune had descended to the present generation.
(*W. Scott's R. of Paris.*)

For this, far distant from the Latian coast,
She drove the *remnant* of the Trojan host.
(*Dryden.*)

The rising deluge is not stopp'd with dams,
But wisely managed, its divided strength
Is sluiced in channels, and securely drained;
And while its force is spent, and unsupply'd,
The *residue* with mounds may be restrain'd.
(*Shakspeare.*)

1. *To RESTRAIN*, 2. *RESTRICT*.

1. Zurückhalten, einschränken; 2. einschränken.

Das erste Zeitwort wird auf Begierden und äußeres Betragen angewendet, es ist eine Handlung der Macht oder Gewalt; das zweite Zeitwort, nur auf äußeres Betragen, ist eine Handlung der Autorität oder des Gesetzes.

A person *restrains* his inordinate appetite; he is *restrained* by others from doing mischief; the will or the actions of a child are *restrained* by the parent. A person is *restricted* in the use of his money; a patient is *restricted* in his diet by a physician, or any body of people may be *restricted* by laws.

In her, enthusiasm was visible, but it seemed always suppressed and *restrained*; this made the charm and sentiment of her countenance; you longed to awaken a spirit which reposed, but evidently did not sleep.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Tully, whose powerful eloquence a while,
Restrain'd the rapid fate of rushing Rome.
(*Thomson.*)

Even now, by conscience *unrestrain'd*,
Clogg'd by gross vice, by slaughter stain'd,
Still knew his daring soul to soar,
And mastery o'er the mind he bore.
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

Though the Egyptians used flesh for food, yet they were under greater *restrictions* in this particular, than most other nations.
(*James.*)

1. *To REVIVE*, 2. *REFRESH*, 3. *RENOVATE*, 4. *RENEW*.

1. Wiederbeleben, erneuern; 2. auffrischen; 3. erneuen, erneuern; 4. erneuen, erneuern.

Alle diese Zeitwörter bezeichnen den Begriff des Herstellens einer Sache in ihren frühern Zustand, sind jedoch in ihrer Anwendung verschieden. Die ersten drei werden von thierischen Körpern gebraucht: revive drückt die Wiederkehr der Bewegung und Lebensgeister; refresh die der Kraft aus, beide betreffen den temporairen Zustand des Körpers: the air *revives* one who is faint; a cool breeze *refreshes* one who flags from the heat; one is *revived* and *refreshed* after a partial exhaustion; *renovate* bezeichnet einen dauernden Zustand des Körpers — Gesundheit: one's health is *renovated* after having been considerably impaired. *Revive* wird auch im moralischen Sinne, renew größtentheils nur in dieser, dagegen refresh und renovate nur in ihrer eigentlichen Bedeutung gebraucht.

A discussion is said to be *rivived*, or a report to be *revived*; a clamour is said to be *renewed*, or entreated to be *renewed*; customs are *revived* which have lain long dormant, and as it were, dead; practices are *renewed* that have ceased for a time

It was not unnatural, perhaps, that a writer who had before laboured, however unworthily, in the art to *revive* and to create, should feel a keen desire to people once more those deserted streets, to repair those graceful ruins. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Herod's rage being quenched by the blood of Mariamne, his love to her again *revived*. (*Prideaux.*)

Soft music played in an adjacent chamber, and such as used the bath in moderation, *refreshed* and restored by the grateful ceremony, conversed with all the zest and freshness of rejuvenated life.
(*Bulwer's Pomp.*)

Nor less thy world, Columbus! drinks, *refresh'd*,
The lavish moisture of the melting year.
(*Thomson.*)

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter.
(*Thomson.*)

The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,
Renews its finished course.
(*Thomson.*)

In such a night
Medea gather'd her enchanted herbs,
That did *renew* old Aeson.
(*Shakspeare.*)

1. *RICHES*, 2. *WEALTH*, 3. *OPULENCE*, 4. *AFFLUENCE*.

1. Reichthum; 2. Reichthum; 3. Wohlhabenheit, Reichthum; 4. Zufluß, Ueberfluß, Reichthum.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet den Besitz eines beträchtlichen Theils von zeitlichen Gütern, aber ohne unmittelbaren Bezug auf den Besitzer, und steht im Gegensatz mit Armuth, poverty; das zweite, der glückliche Zustand des Besitzers, ist jener positive, wesentliche Theil von Glücksgütern, Geldbesitz, wodurch wir alles, was gewöhnlich gewünscht und begehrt wird, besitzen, und uns vor Andern auszeichnen; das dritte, ebenfalls ein positiv großer Theil von Reichthum, riches, bezieht sich eher auf den äußern Besitz an Ländereien, Häusern u. s. w., als auf den ganzen Zustand des Menschen. Wealth und opulence wird sowohl von Individuen, als auch von Staatsgesellschaften gesagt. Affluence, nur von Individuen, bezeichnet besonders den schwankenden Zustand von Dingen, die in Menge zufließen oder abfließen, Ueberfluß, einen blühenden Zustand; daher sagt man nicht, a man is *opulent*, sondern *affluent* in his circumstances.

Not every one knows how to use his *riches*. The whole world is divided into *rich* and poor; the *wealth* of a nation must be procured by the industry of the inhabitants; the *wealthy* merchant is an important member of the community; the *opulence* of a town may arise from some local circumstance in its favour; an *opulent* man shows unquestionable marks of his *opulence* around him; he who lives in *affluence* is apt to forget the uncertain tenure by which he holds his *riches*; we show our *affluence* by the style of our living.

Riches are apt to betray a man into arrogance.
(*Addison.*)

There was a certain Palatine,
A count of far and high descent,
Rich as a salt or silver mine;
And he was proud, ye may divine,
As if from heaven he had been sent:
He had such *wealth* in blood and ore
As few could match beneath the throne.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

His best companions innocence and health,
And his best *riches* ignorance of *wealth*.
(*Goldsmith.*)

Dost court abundance for the sake of peace?
Learn, and lament thy self-defeated scheme:
Riches enable to be richer still;
And, richer still, what mortal can resist?
Thus *wealth* (a cruel task-master!) enjoins
New toils, succeeding toils, an endless train!
(*Young's N. Th.*)

He was removed from the sight of a superior *wealth*; he was without rivals to his *riches*; he was free from the spies of a jealous court.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Our Saviour did not chuse for himself an easy and *opulent* condition.
(*Blair.*)

Under the operation of the penal statutes, many ancient and *opulent* families had been ground to the dust: new families had sprung up in their place: and these as they shared the plunder, naturally eulogized the system to which they owed their *wealth* and their ascendency.
(*Lingard's Hist.*)

It is the great multiplication of the productions of all the different arts, in consequence of the division of labour, which occasions, in a well-governed society, that universal *opulence* which extends itself to the lowest ranks. (*Smith's Inq.*)

Prosperity is often an equivocal word denoting merely *affluence* of possession. (*Blair.*)

Rogers is the only *affluent* worshipper of the muse — he is a banker, and as such bears an honest name; he lives in St. James's Place, and has some choice pictures by his friend Reynolds, and many matters rare and curious. (*Cunningham's B. L.*)

1. *RIPE*, 2. *MATURE*.

1. 2. Reif, zeitig.

Das erste Wort wird allgemein, sowohl eigentlich als uneigentlich, angewendet, das zweite größtentheils uneigentlich. Ripe bezeichnet bloß Vollendung des Wachsthums, und ripeness ist nicht immer eine gute Eigenschaft; mature, moralische Vollkommenheit, so weit sie erreichbar; maturity ist jederzeit eine Vollkommenheit.

Fruit is *ripe* when it requires no more sustenance from the parent stock; a project is *ripe* for execution, a people *ripe* for revolt. A judgment is *mature* which requires no more time and knowledge to render it perfect or fitted for exercise; reflection may be said to be *mature* to which sufficiency of time has been given; and age may be said to be *mature* which has attained the highest pitch of perfection. The *ripeness* of some fruit diminishes the excellence of its flavour; there are some fruits which have no flavour until they come to *maturity*.

Gooseberries, currants, and strawberries, begin to *ripen* in this month (June), and prove extremely refreshing as the parching heats advance. — The commencement of this month (Aug.), is still hot, and usually calm and fair; and those vegetable productions that yet require the powerful influence of the sun are daily advancing to *maturity*. (*Aikin's Calendar.*)

It was here that Byron was in the *ripest maturity* of his genius — in the most interesting epoch of his life. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

Th'Athenian sage revolving in his mind
This weakness, blindness, madness of mankind,
Foretold that, in *maturer* days, though late,
When time should *ripen* the decrees of fate,
Some god would light us. (*Jenyns.*)

By day the soul is passive, all her thoughts
Impos'd, precarious, broken, ere *mature*.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *ROUNDNESS*, 2. *ROTUNDITY*.

1. 2. Runde, Rundung.

Der erste Ausdruck wird auf alle Gegenstände, welche rund sind, angewendet, das zweite nur auf feste, nach allen Richtungen runde Körper. The *roundness* of a circle; the *roundness* of the moon; the *roundness* of a tree. The *rotundity* of a man's body, which projects in a *round* from in all directions; the *rotundity* of a full cheek; the *rotundity* of a turnip.

Bracelets of pearls gave *roundness* to her arms. (*Prior.*)

Angular bodies lose their points and asperities by frequent friction, and approach by degrees to uniform *rotundity*. (*Johnson.*)

1. *ROYAL*, 2. *REGAL*, 3. *KINGLY*.

1. 2. 3. Königlich.

Die ersten beiden Wörter haben eine allgemeinere Anwendung erhalten, als das letzte. Royal bedeutet in seinem ausgedehntern Sinne, einem Könige angemessen, durch Recht, allgemein und gewöhnlich gehörig; regal, in seiner besondern Anwendung, einem Könige zugehörig, zuständig, besondere Eigenthumsrechte, Gerechtsame desselben; kingly, einem Könige ähnlich und angemessen.

A *royal* carriage, residence, couple, salute, authority; *regal* government, state, power, dignity; a *kingly* crown, mien.

Courteous, dignified, with a peculiarly *royal* air, and a singular grace of expression, his manner and his conversation were far superior to himself, though it is very erroneous, notwithstanding all his errors, to suppose that he (Charles X.) did not possess a certain ability.
(*H. Bulwer's Fr.*)

He died, and oh! may no reflection shed
Its pois'nous venom on the *royal* dead.
(*Prior.*)

He therefore loaded the altars of Osiris and of Isis with *regal* donations, and was ever anxious to dignify their priesthood by new and wealthy converts. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Jerusalem combin'd must see
My open fault and *regal* infamy.
(*Prior.*)

But he who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then as one secure
Sat on his throne, upheld by old repute,
Consent or custom, and his *regal* state
Put forth at full, but still his strength conceal'd,
Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

The *royal* barge, manned with the Queen's watermen, richly attired in the *regal* liveries, and having the banner of England displayed, did indeed lie at the great stairs which ascended from the river.
(*W. Scott's Kenilworth.*)

Scipio, you know how Massanissa bears
His *kingly* pots, at more than ninety years.
(*Denham.*)

1. *RUPTURE*, 2. *FRACTURE*, 3. *FRACTION*.

1. Das Brechen, Bruch; 2. Bruch; 3. das Zerbrechen, Bruch.

Von weichern Gegenständen gebraucht man rupture, als: the *rupture* of a blood-vessel; von härtern, fracture, als: the *fracture* of a bone. Rupture und fraction werden uneigentlich angewendet: the *rupture* of treaty, the *fraction* of a unit into parts; the *fraction* of faith.

To be an enemy, and once to have a friend, does it not embitter the *rupture?* (*South.*)

And o'er the high-pil'd hills of *fractur'd* earth,
Wide dash'd the waves. (*Thomson.*)

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction*. (*Arbuthnot.*)

To doubt, with openness to be convinced,
Is to remain on his side danger, yet
No *fraction* lack of generosity
Which it becomes a noble mind to cherish.
(*Knowles' Wife.*)

1. *RURAL*, 2. *RUSTIC*.

1. 2. Zum Lande gehörig, ländlich.

Das erste Eigenschaftswort wird von allen ländlichen Gegenständen, ausgenommen von dem Menschen, gesagt, und ist immer mit den Reizen der Natur verbunden; das zweite bezieht sich nur auf Personen oder Persönliches auf dem Lande, und bezeichnet daher größtentheils Mangel an Ausbildung: daher das erste in gutem, das zweite oft in nachtheiligem Sinne steht.

Rural scenery is always interesting; but the *rustic* manners of the peasant have frequently too much that is uncultivated and rude in them to be agreeable. A *rural* habitation may be fitted for persons in a higher station; but a *rustic* cottage is adapted only for the poorer inhabitants of the country.

The cottage was humble enough in its appearance for the most pastoral poet; and yet it had a pleasing *rural* look. (*Irving's S. B.*)

Oh! friendly to the best pursuits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace,
Domestic life in *rural* pleasures past!
(*W. Cowper's Task.*)

The freedom and laxity of a *rustic* life produces remarkable particularities of conduct. (*Johnson.*)

To this mingling of cultivated and *rustic* society may also be attributed the *rural* feeling that runs through British literature; the frequent use of illustrations from *rural* life; those incomparable descriptions of nature that abounds in the British poets. (*Irving's S. B.*)

The *rustic* school of Scottish poetry was etablished by kings: James the First, with his »Christ's kirk on the Green«, aud James the Fifth, with the witty *rustic* grace of his ballads, gave a tone and character to our spontaneous verse which has been well supported by Ramsay, Ferguson, and Tannahill, and extended and exalted by the impassioned energy and vigorous intellect of Burns. (*Cunningham's Brit. Lit.*)

Clowns are to polish'd manners blind;
How ign'rant is the *rustic* mind!
(*Gay's Fables.*)

1. *SAFE*, 2. *SECURE*.

1. 2. Sicher.

Safety begreift Befreiung vom Leid, oder von der Gefahr, ein Uebel zu erleiden, in sich; secure bezeichnet, von Gefahr befreit; in diesem letztern Sinne drückt safety viel weniger aus, als security: es kann Jemand in der Mitte eines Feuers sicher, unverletzt, safe, sein, wenn ihn das Feuer nicht berührt, aber er ist in solchem Falle nicht secure; wir können sicher sein, safe, ohne besondere Maßregeln ergriffen zu haben, aber nur große Vorsicht berechtigt uns auf irgend einen Grad von Sicherheit, security, zu rechnen.

A person may be very *safe* on the top of a coach, in the day time; but if he wish to *secure* himself, at night, from falling off, he must be fastened.

I am now, my dear sister, *safely* arrived at Vienna, and, I thank God, have not at all suffered in my health, nor, what is dearer to me, in that of my child, by all our fatigues. (*Montague's Lett.*)

The power and glory of the war,
Faithless as their vain votaries men,
Had pass'd to the triumphant Czar,
And Moscow's walls were *safe* again.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

No man can rationally account himself *secure* unless he could command all the chances of the world. (*South.*)

For as Rome itself is built on an exhausted volcano, so in similar *security* the inhabitants of the South tenanted the green and vine-clad places around a volcano (Vesuvius), whose fires they believed at rest for ever. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

As long as he was rich none pried into his conduct. He persued the dark tenor of his way undisturbed and *secure*. (*Bulwer's P.*)

The general *insecurity* of the country (Spain) is evinced in the universal use of weapons. The herdsman in the field, the shepherd in the plain, has his musket and his knife. (*Irving's Alh.*)

1. *SALUTE*, 2. *SALUTATION*, 3. *GREETING*.

1. 2. 3. Gruß, Begrüßung.

Salute bezieht sich auf die Sache, salutation auf die Person, welche den Gruß, salute, sagt oder sagen läßt; dieser kann entweder in einem Worte oder in einer Handlung bestehen, direct oder indirect sein; salutations finden zwischen Freunden Statt, und sind immer direct und persönlich; greeting ist eine vertrauliche Art salutation, mündlich oder schriftlich.

Guns are fired by way of a *salute*; bows are given in the way of a *salutation*.

Strabo tells us he saw the statue of Memnon, which, according to the poets, *saluted* to the morning sun, every day, at its first rising, with a harmonious sound. (*Prideaux.*)

Burns was praised, caressed, and feasted, till the taste for things rustic was cloyed, and men desired to see something new; lords and ladies neglected to invite him; and when they met him by chance, *saluted* him coldly, or passed him with averted eyes. (*Cunningham's B. L.*)

Nothing but bows and *salutations* were going forward on the staircase, one of the largest I ever beheld, and which a multitude of prelates and friars were ascending with awkward pomposity. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

Though I hate *salutations* and *greetings* in the market-place, yet when we got into the middle of this, I stopp'd to take my last look and last farewell of Maria. (*Sent. Journey.*)

Glaucus to his beloved Sallust — *greeting* and health!
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

All was now hurry and bustle. The meetings of acquaintances — the *greetings* of friends — the consultations of men of business.
(*Irving's Sk. B.*)

1. *To SAP*, 2. *UNDERMINE.*

1. Sappen, miniren, unterminiren, untergraben; 2. unterminiren, untergraben.

Das erste Zeitwort bedeutet, durch Graben auf die Wurzel eines Dinges kommen; das zweite, eine Mine unter dem Boden, oder unter einem darauf ruhenden Dinge anlegen: es kann daher die erste ohne die zweite Handlung, und umgekehrt, Statt finden: deshalb bezeichnet sap in moralischer Anwendung eine directere und entscheidendere Art Zerstörung, als undermine, welches eine stufenweise und oft eine parzielle Handlung ist.

We may *sap* the foundation of a house with making any mine underneath; and in fortifications we may *undermine* either a mound, a ditch, or a wall, without striking immediately at the foundation. — Infidelity *saps* the morals of a nation; courtiers *undermine* one another's interests at court.

Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods.
(*Dryden.*)

With morning drams,
A filthy custom which he caught from thee,
Clean from his former practice, now he *saps*
His youthful vigour.
(*Cumberland.*)

A vast rock *undermined* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the Mall. (*Addison.*)

To be a man of business is, in other words, to be a plague and spy, a treacherous supplanter and *underminer* of the peace of families.
(*South.*)

1. *To SATISFY*, 2. *PLEASE*, 3. *GRATIFY.*

1. Befriedigen; 2. vergnügen, gefallen, befriedigen; 3. befriedigen, erfreuen, willfahren.

Das erste Zeitwort, Wünsche befriedigen, bezeichnet eher auf eine indirecte Weise, Vergnügen verursachen; das zweite, vergnügen, gefallen, auf eine directe Art: das erste negative, das zweite positive Befriedigung. To gratify, in einem hohen Grade befriedigen, please, ein lebhaftes Vergnügen verursachen.

As every desire is accompanied with more or less pain, *satisfaction*, which is the removal of desire, is itself to a certain extent pleasure; but what *satisfies* is not always calculated to *please*; nor is that which *pleases*, that which will always *satisfy*. — Plain food *satisfies* a hungry person, but does not *please* him when he is not hungry; social enjoyments *please*, but they are very far from *satisfying* those who do not restrict their indulgencies. — We may be *pleased* with trifles: but we

are commonly *gratified* with such things as act strongly either on the senses or the affections: an epicure is *gratified* with those delicacies which suit his taste; an amateur in music will be *gratified* with hearing a piece of Weber's composition finely performed.

Of all the various *satisfactions* of mind I have felt upon some late events, none has affected me with more sensibility and delight than the reading my dear nephew's letter. (*Chatham's Lett.*)

He who has run over the whole circle of earthly *pleasures*, will be forced to complain that either they were not *pleasures* or that *pleasure* was not *satisfaction*. (*South.*)

I am extremely *pleased* with hearing from you, ond my vanity (the darling frailty of human kind) not a little flattered by the uncommon questions you ask me, though I am utterly incapable of answering them. (*Mont. Lett.*)

Did we consider that the mind of man is the man himself, we should think it the most unnatural sort of self-murder to sacrifice the sentiment of the soul to *gratify* the appetites of the body. (*Steele.*)

To be thus praised by your Sovereign must be *gratifying* to you; and if that *gratification* is not alloyed by the communication being made through me, the bearer of it will consider himself very fortunately and sincerely your servant. (*Byron's Lett.*)

And this wealth enabled him to *gratify* to the utmost the passions which had no outlet in business or ambition. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

To *gratify* the taste of his people for conventions and festivals, he ordained that, in addition to the Triennial Council of Tara, there should be held annually three assemblies of the kingdom. (*Th. Moore's Ireland.*)

1. *SEAMAN*, 2. *WATERMAN*, 3. *SAILOR*, 4. *MARINER.*

1. Seemann, Matroſe; 2. Fährmann, Bootführer; 3. Segler, Schiffer, Seemann, Matroſe; 4. Seemann, Matroſe, Seeſoldat, Fiſcher.

Alle dieſe Hauptwörter bezeichnen Leute, welche Schiffahrt treiben, oder von der See leben. Der seaman, ſeinem Beruf auf der See folgend, kann zu den Offizieren, Steuermännern oder der Mannſchaft jedes Schiffes gehören; der waterman gehört dem ſüßen Waſſer an; sailor und mariner ſind Arten von seamen: jeder sailor und mariner iſt ein seaman, obgleich nicht umgekehrt; sailor verrichtet Arbeit auf Kriegsſchiffen an den Maſten, und gehört zum Schiffsvolk; mariner, Matroſe, Seeſoldat, auf der See fahrend und ſein Leben dort zubringend, iſt oft ein unabhängiger seaman, der ſein eigenes Schiff führt und für eigene Rechnung Züge unternimmt; Fiſcher und Leute, welche an den Küſten Handel treiben, werden noch beſonders damit bezeichnet.

Thus the tossed *seaman*, after boisterous storms,
Lands on his country's breast. (*Lee.*)

The watchful *seaman*, whose sagacious eye
On sure experience may with truth rely,
Who from the reigning cause foretells th'effect,
This barbarous practice ever will reject. (*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream:
Him haply slumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft, as *seamen* tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind
Moors by his side under the lee.

(*Milton's P. L.*)

Many a lawyer who makes but an indifferent figure at the bar might have made a very elegant *waterman*. (*South.*)

The royal barge, manned with the queen's *watermen*, richly attired in the regal liveries, and having the banner of England displayed, did indeed lie at the great stairs which ascended from the river, and along with it two or three other boats. (*W. Scott's Kenilworth.*)

The *sailors* summon'd aft all ready stand,
And man the enfolding brails at his command.

(*Shipwreck.*)

Upon the shore sate a Sicilian, who, with vehement gestures and flexile features, was narrating to a group of fishermen and peasants a strange tale of shipwrecked *mariners* and friendly dolphins, — just as at this day, in the modern neighbourhood, you may hear upon the Mole of Naples. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Ye *Mariners* of England!
That guard our native seas;
Whose flag has brav'd a thousand years,
The battle, and the breeze!

(*Th. Campbell's Odes.*)

1. *To* SECOND, 2. SUPPORT.

1. Helfen, Beiſtand leiſten, unterſtützen; 2. ſtützen, unterſtützen.

Das erſte Zeitwort drückt weniger aus, als das zweite: wir unterſtützen, second, durch unſere Gegenwart, durch unſer Wort, aber wir unterſtützen, support, durch unſern Einfluß und alle uns zu Gebot ſtehenden Mittel.

We *second* a motion by a simple declaration of our assent to it; we *support* a motion by the force of persuasion; we *second* a person's views when we give him openly our countenance by declaring our approbation of his measures; we *support* him when we give the assistance of our purse, our influence, or any other thing essential for the attainment of an end.

The blasting vollied thunder made all speed,
And *seconded* thy else not dreaded spear. (*Milton.*)

Impeachments *No* can best resist
And *Aye support* the civil list. (*Gay.*)

1. SECRET, 2. HIDDEN, 3. LATENT, 4. OCCULT, 5. MYSTERIOUS.

1. Geheim, verborgen; 2. verborgen; 3. verborgen, geheim; 4. verborgen, geheim; 5. geheimnißvoll, dunkel.

Was geheim, verborgen, **secret**, iſt, kann dennoch einem bekannt ſein; was verborgen, **hidden**, iſt, kann Niemandem bekannt ſein: es hängt von uns ab, eine Sache geheim, secret, zu halten; von dem Lauf der Dinge, wenn etwas verborgen, hidden, bleibt. Ein Geheimniß, secret,

betrifft oft nur das Individuum oder die Personen, die es kennen, aber das Verborgene, hidden, kann die ganze Welt angehen.

Every man has more or less of that which he wishes to keep *secret*; the talent of many lies *hidden*, for want of opportunity to bring it into exercise; many treasures lie *hidden* in the earth for want of being discovered and brought to light. Sometimes the success of a transaction depends upon its being kept *secret*; the stores of knowledge which yet remain *hidden* may be much greater than those which have been laid open.

Latent ist das absichtlich Geheimgehaltene oder Verborgene, besonders in Fällen, wo es bekannt gemacht sein sollte; oft aber auch eine dem Individuum selbst unbekannte, verborgene, gute Eigenschaft, welche günstige Gelegenheiten an das Tageslicht rufen.

A *latent* motive is that which a person intentionally, though not justifiably, keeps to himself; the *latent* cause for any proceeding is that which is not revealed.

Occult and mysterious sind Arten von hidden; das erste: auf eine natürliche, das zweite größtentheils auf eine übernatürliche Weise verschleiert.

An *occult* science is one that is *hidden* from the view of persons in general, which is attainable but by few; *occult* causes or qualities lie too remote to be discovered by the inquirer. The operations of Providence are said to be *mysterious*, as they are altogether past our finding out; many points of doctrine in our religion are equally *mysterious*.

Mysterious wird zuweilen von Verhandlungen der Menschen in dem Sinne von absichtlich verschleiern gebraucht, wo es dann mit secret nahe verwandt ist, mit dem Unterschiede, daß das Geheime, secret, oft nicht dafür bekannt, aber das Geheimnißvolle, mysterious, bloß so in den Augen Anderer ist. Es wird daher oft in üblem, secrecy aber in gutem Sinne gebraucht.

Things are sometimes conducted with such *secrecy* that no one suspects what is passing until it is seen by its effects; an air of *mystery* is sometimes thrown over that which is in reality nothing when seen. An expedition is sometimes *secret*, the appearance of a person may be *mysterious*.

It was my *secret* wish that he might be prevailed on to accompany me. (*Byron's Fr.*)

We met in *secret* — doubly sweet,
Some say, they find it so to meet!
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Ye boys, who pluck the flow'rs and spoil the spring,
Beware the *secret* snake that shoots a sting.
(*Dryden.*)

The blind laborious mole
In winding mazes works her *hidden* hole.
(*Dryden.*)

It will be a source of pride and triumph to her — it will call forth all the *latent* energies and fervent sympathies of her nature; for she will rejoice to prove that she loves you for yourself.
(*Irving's Sketch Book.*)

Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers lie *latent* in the draught.
(*Prior.*)

Some men have an *occult* power of stealing on the affections. (*Johnson.*)

Pythagoras' golden rules and his golden thigh were in especial veneration in Magna Grecia, and out of his doctrines of *occult* numbers, his followers extracted numbers of *occult* doctrines. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

The bubbles occasioned by her descent were crimsoned with blood as they arose, leading the distracted Baron to infer, that his ill judged curiosity had occasioned the death of this interesting and *mysterious* being. (*W. Scott's Bride.*)

Where there is *mystery*, it is generally supposed that there must also be evil: I know not how this may be, but in him there certainly was the one, though I could not ascertain the extent of the other — and felth loth, as far as regarded himself, to believe in its existence.

(*Byron's Fr.*)

There are ten thousand tones and signs
We hear and see, but none defines —
Involuntary sparks of thought,
Which strike from out the heart o'erwrought,
And form a strange intelligence,
Alike *mysterious* and intense,
Which link the burning chain that binds,
Without their will, young hearts and minds.

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

1. *To SEE*, 2. *PERCEIVE*, 3. *OBSERVE*.

1. Sehen, beobachten; 2. wahrnehmen, bemerken; 3. beobachten, wahrnehmen, bemerken.

Das erste Zeitwort, ein allgemeiner Ausdruck, kann eine freiwillige Handlung sein, oder auch eine gezwungene, es zeigt eine körperliche und unkörperliche Handlung an; wenn es eine geistige Operation bezeichnet, so bezeichnet es eine rein geistige; das zweite ist jederzeit eine freiwillige Handlung, auf welche alle Sinne sowohl, als der Verstand wirken; das dritte ist eine absichtliche Handlung, seine Function ist dem vorigen gleich, aber mit festerer, angestrengterer Aeußerung nach bestimmten Regeln und zu bestimmten Zwecken.

We *see* a star when the eye is directed towards it; we *perceive* it move if we look at it attentively; we *observe* its position in different parts of the heavens. The blind cannot *see*, the absent cannot *perceive*, the dull cannot *observe*. We may *see* a thing distinctly and clearly, or otherwise, we *perceive* it always with a certain degree of distinctness; and *observe* it with a positive degree of minuteness. We *see* the truth of a remark; we *perceive* the force of an objection: we *observe* the reluctance of a person. We *see* the light with our eyes, or we *see* the truth of a proportion with our mind's eye; but we *perceive* the difference of climate, or we *perceive* the difference in the comfort of our situation; we *observe* the motions of the heavenly bodies.

We met — we gazed — I *saw*, and sigh'd,
She did not speak, and yet replied;
There are ten thousand tones and signs
We hear and *see*, but none defines.

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

So much the rather thou, celestial light,
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
Irradiate, there plant eyes, all mist from thence
Purge and disperse, that I may *see* and tell
Of things invisible to mortal sight.

(*Milton's P. L.*)

Sated at length, ere long I might *perceive*
Strange alteration in me.

(*Milton.*)

Every part of your last letter glowed with that warmth of friendship which, though it was by no means new to me, I could not but *observe* with peculiar satisfaction.

(*Cicero's Lett.*)

1. *TO SEEM*, 2. *APPEAR*.

1. Scheinen; 2. ſcheinen, erſcheinen.

Das erſte Zeitwort hat eine ſtärkere Bedeutung, als das zweite. To seem erfordert Nachdenken und Vergleichung der Gegenſtände mit einander, es wird daher beſonders auf ſolche Gegenſtände angewendet, die anders ſein können, als ſie erſcheinen, appear, welches Zeitwort die Einwirkung der Dinge und ihren Eindruck auf uns anzeigt. Derſelbe Unterſchied findet Statt, wenn dieſe Zeitwörter eine moraliſche Bedeutung erhalten: seem wird von dem Zweifelhaften, Zufälligen, oder Künftigen, appear von dem Wirklichen, Beſtimmten und Vergangenen geſagt.

Every object may *appear*; but nothing *seems*, except that which the mind admits to *appear* in any given form. The stars *appear* in the firmament; the sun *appears* dark through the clouds. The sun *seems* to move. A thing *seems* strange which we are led to conclude as strange from what we see of it; a thing *appears* clear when we have a clear conception of it; a plan *seems* practicable or impracticable; an author *appears* to understand his subject or the contrary. It *seems* as if all efforts to reform the bulk of mankind will be found inefficient; it *appears* from the long catalogue of vices which are still very prevalent, that little progress has hitherto been made in the work of reformation.

Nor less amazed, that such a blot
His noble 'scutcheon should have got,
While he was highest of his line;
Because unto himself he *seem'd*
The first of men.

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

She had the Asiatic eye,
Such as our Turkish neighbourhood
Hath mingled with our Polish blood,
Dark as above us is the sky;
But through it stole a tender light,
Like the first moonrise at midnight;
Large, dark, and swimming in the stream,
Which *seem'd* to melt to its own beam.

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

So spake our sire, and by his count'nance *seem'd*
Ent'ring on studious thoughts abstruse.

(*Milton's P. L.*)

Reasoning I oft admire,
How nature wise and frugal could commit
Such disproportions, with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold to this one use
For ought *appears*.

(*Milton's P. L.*)

O heav'nly poet! Such thy verse *appears*,
So sweet, so charming to my ravish'd ears.

(*Dryden.*)

1. *SENIOR*, 2. *ELDER*, 3. *OLDER*.

1. Der ältere. Ein Aelteſter, Senior; 2. älter, der Aeltere, Aelteſte; 3. älter.

Dieſe Ausdrücke ſind weniger in ihrer Bedeutung, als in ihrer Anwendung verſchieden. Senior wird nicht nur in Bezug auf das Alter, ſondern auch auf die Dauer in einem Amte oder einer Lage gebraucht; elder nur vom Alter, und iſt dieſer Ausdruck in dieſer Hinſicht paſſender, als senior; beide werden als Subſtantive, older nur als Adjectiv und in allgemeinen Fällen gebraucht, während elder, parziell, nur in beſondern Fällen angewendet wird. Wo das Alter, oder vielmehr das Aelterſein, ohne ausdrückliche Comparation bezeichnet werden ſoll, iſt elder paſſender, als older.

An officer in the army is a *senior* by virtue of having served longer than another; a boy is a *senior* in a school either by virtue of his age, his standing in the school, or his situation in the class; the *seniors* in a school. The *elders* in an assembly; the *elder* children, or the *elder* branches of a family are clearly understood to include those who have priority of age; the *elder* son is heir to the estate; he is *older* than his brother by ten years; an *older* inhabitant, an *older* family.

Cratinus was *senior* in age to both his competitors Eupolis and Aristophanes. (*Cumberland.*)

I have been on horseback most of the day, all days since my arrival, and I have taken it as I did Constantinople. But Rome is the *elder* sister, and the finer. (*Byron's Lett.*)

The Spartans to their highest magistrate
The name of *elder* did appropriate.

(*Denham.*)

Since oft
Man must compute that age he cannot feel,
He scarce believes he's *older* for his years.

(*Young.*)

1. *To SENTENCE*, 2. *DOOM*, 3. *CONDEMN*,

1. Verurtheilen, ein Urtheil fällen; 2. verurtheilen, verdammen; 3. verdammen, verurtheilen.

Sentence iſt der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck, die beiden andern Zeitwörter ſind ſpezifiſche Ausdrücke. Sentence und condemn werden ſowohl in gerichtlichem, als moraliſchem Sinne, doom nur in moraliſcher Bedeutung gebraucht. In gerichtlichem Sinne iſt sentence unbeſtimmt, condemn beſtimmt. Auf gleiche Weiſe unterſcheiden ſie ſich in moraliſcher Hinſicht: to sentence iſt ein milderer Ausdruck, als to condemn, und dieſer bezeichnet weniger als to doom. Sentence wird auf lebloſe Gegenſtände, condemn und doom nur

auf Personen oder auf Persönliches angewendet, und wird oft von den Umständen herbeigeführt, während sentence und condemnation die Handlung irgend einer Person ist.

A criminal may be *sentenced* to a mild or severe punishment; he is *sentenced* to imprisonment, transportation or death. A person is *sentenced* to pass his time in town or in the country; a thing is *sentenced* to be thrown away which is esteemed as worthless. It is of importance for an author, that a critic should pronounce a favourable *sentence* on his works. Tarquin the Proud was *sentenced* by the Roman people to be banished from Rome. — We may be *doomed* to spend our lives in penury and wretchedness. Immoral writers are sometimes *doomed* to hear their own names pronounced with execration. Many writers have been *doomed* to pass their lives in obscurity and want, whose works have acquired for them lasting honours after their death. — A criminal is *condemned* to the galleys, to transportation for life, or to death: he is *sentenced* to a mild or severe punishment, he is always *condemned* to that which is severe. We may be *condemned* to hear the prating of a loquacious body; immoral writers are justly *condemned* to oblivion or perpetual infamy. Regulus was *condemned* to the most cruel death by the Carthaginians.

At the end of the tenth book, the poet joins this beautiful circumstance, that they offered up their penitential prayers on the very place where their judge appeared to them when he pronounced their *sentence*.
(*Johnson.*)

Even the abridger, compilor, and translator, though their labours cannot be ranked with those of the diurnal biographer, yet must not be rashly *doomed* to annihilation. (*Johnson.*)

The man, *doom'd* to sail
With the blast of the gale,
Through billows Atlantic to steer;
As he bends o'er the wave,
Which may soon be his grave,
The green sparkles bright with a Tear.
(*Byron's Poems.*)

In 1595, some apprentices in London conspired to release their companions, who had been *condemned* by the starchamber to suffer punishment for a riot. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

1. *To SEPARATE*, 2. *SEVER*, 3. *DISJOIN*, 4. *DETACH.*

1. Trennen; 2. trennen; 3. trennen; 4. losmachen, absondern, trennen.

Was auf irgend eine Weise verbunden ist, kann ganz oder theilweise, gewaltsam oder nicht getrennt werden, separated, sei das Verbindungsmittel natürlich oder künstlich; es ist entweder eine körperliche oder geistige Handlung; to sever ist ein Art von separate, natürliche oder natürlich verbundene Körper gewaltsam und gänzlich zu trennen; to disjoin bezeichnet, das eng Verbundene, und dasjenige, was zusammen bleiben sollte, trennen; es ist größtentheils eine körperliche Handlung; to detach hat einen Mittelsinn zwischen separate und disjoin, und wird von Körpern gebraucht, die weder so los verbunden sind, als separate, noch so eng, als disjoin bedeutet; es ist oft eine geistige Handlung. Wir trennen, separate, Dinge, welche in keiner Richtung direct zusammenhängen; wir trennen, disjoin, die, welche nach allen Seiten zusammenhängen; wir trennen, detach, die, welche nur nach einer Seite verbunden sind.

We may *separate* papers which have been pasted together, or fruits which have grown together; we *separate* as convenience requires; we may *separate* in a right or a wrong manner; we *separate* syllables in order to distinguish them; we may *separate* ideas in the mind. The head is *severed* from the body, or a branch from the trunk, Syllables are sometimes *disjoined* in writing by an accidental erasure; we *disjoin* the material parts of bodies. We *detach* persons, that is, the minds of persons, from their party.

The French republicans never have abandoned, and never will abandon, their old steady maxim of *separating* the people from their government. (*Burke.*)

The *separation* of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most distressful circumstances attendant on penury. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

To mention only that species of shell-fish that grow to the surface of several rocks, and immediately die upon their being *severed* from the place where they grow. (*Addison.*)

The first stroke took from him (Essex) all sense of pain; the third *severed* his head from the body. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

In times and regions, so *disjoined* from each other that there can scarcely be imagined any communication of sentiments, has prevailed a general and uniform expectation of propitiating God by corporeal austerities. (*Johnson.*)

As for the *detached* rhapsodies which Lycurgus in more early times brought with him out of Asia, they must have been exceedingly imperfect. (*Cumberland.*)

A story may have either a sequel or a close; when the end is *detached* from the beginning so as to follow, it is a sequel: if the beginning and end are uninterrupted, it is simply a close.

1. *SERIES*, 2. *COURSE*.

1. 2. Reihe.

Wo series iſt, findet auch course Statt, aber nicht umgekehrt; zu erſterm iſt eine Art gegenſeitiger Verbindung nöthig, zu letzterm bloß ein Aufeinanderfolgen: eine Reihe, series, von Begebenheiten bezeichnet diejenigen, welche aus ſich ſelbſt hervorgehen; a course von Ereigniſſen, im Gegentheil ſolche, die ohne Zuſammenhang innerhalb eines gewiſſen Zeitraums ſich ereignen.

The numbers of a book, which serve to form a whole, are a *series*; and a number of lectures following each other at a given time are a *course*: hence, likewise the technical phrase infinite *series* in algebra.

The chasms of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series*. (*Pope.*)

The following desultory papers are part of a *series* written in this country, but published in America. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

Having thus drawn briefly the character of our former literature, and indicated the nature of the change which took place, I shall proceed to the fulfilment of my plan, and, in a connected *series* of critical biographies, give an account of our Poetry, Romance, History, Biography, the Drama, and Criticism. (*Cunningham's Brit. L.*)

The lectures commence on the 1st of October, and continue to the beginning of May. For the convenience of Students, some of the *courses* may he divided into two parts, and a separate payment be made for each. (*Univers. of London.*)

If she live long,
And in the end meet the old *course* of death,
Women will all turn monsters.
(*Shakesp. Lear.*)

1. *SHADE*, 2. *SHADOW*.

1. 2. Schatten.

Beide Ausdrücke bezeichnen jene Dunkelheit, welche das Aufhalten der Lichtstrahlen durch andere Körper verursacht; aber shade bloß die Abwesenheit des Lichts, und shadow zugleich die Gestalt des Körpers, welcher das Licht aufhält und auffängt. Bäume verursachen Schatten, shade, vermittelst ihrer Zweige und Blätter; wenn sich der Umriß derselben zeigt, ist es shadow. In moralischem Sinne findet derselbe Unterschied Statt.

It is agreeable in the heat of summer to sit in the *shade*; the constancy with wich the *shadow* follows the man has been proverbially adopted as a simile for one who clings close to another. A person is said to be in the *shade*, if he lives in obscurity or unnoticed; the law, says St. Paul, is a *shadow* of things to come.

In Danby, a soft transparency of light and *shade* floating over his pictures accords well with a fancy almost Spenserian in the cast of poetical creation. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

But chiefly thee, gay Green!
Thou smiling Nature's universal robe!
United light aud *shade*! (*Thoms. Spring.*)

With every change his features played,
As aspens show the light and *shade*. (*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

Welcome ye *shades!* ye bowery thickets hail! (*Thomson.*)

The Fiend look'd up, and knew
His mounted scale aloft; nor more: but fled
Murm'ring, and with him fled the *shades* of night. (*Milton's P. L.*)

Thou hast seen the false types; thou shalt learn now the realities they represent. There is no *shadow*, without its substance. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Longer, perhaps, had been the enamoured soliloquy of Glaucus, but at that moment a *shadow* darkened the threshold of the chamber, and a young female, still half child in years, broke upon his solitude. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

The mountains began to throw their long blue *shadows* over the valleys. (*Irving's S. B.*)

On your image there rests no *shadow* of a *shade*. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

How populous, how vital is the grave!
This is creation's melancholy vault,
The vale funereal, the sad cypress gloom!
The land of apparitions, empty *shades!*
All, all on earth is *shadow*, all beyond
Is substance. (*Young's N. Th.*)

At every step,
Solemn and slow, the *shadows* blacker fall,
And all is awful listening gloom around.
(*Thomson.*)

Now reigns
Full orb'd the moon, and with more pleasing light
Shadowy sets off the face of things.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

1. *To SHAKE*, 2. *TREMBLE*, 3. *SHUDDER*, 4. *QUIVER*, 5. *QUAKE*.

1. Zittern; 2. zittern; 3. ſchaudern, zittern; 4. zittern; 5. zittern.

To shake, der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck, iſt in ſeinem Grade unbeſtimmt, und entſteht aus äußern und innern Urſachen; die andern ſind Arten von shaking; to tremble, aus innerer Urſache, oder die es zu ſein ſcheint; to shudder, heftig zittern, tremble; quiver und quake, ſchnell zittern, tremble; quiver bezeichnet eher eine ſchwingende Bewegung, quake, eine ſchnelle Bewegung des ganzen Körpers, dem es an Feſtigkeit mangelt.

The rapid radiance instantaneous strikes
Th'illumin'd mountain; through the forest streams,
Shakes on the floods.
(*Thomson.*)

At that moment they felt the earth *shake* beneath their feet; the walls of the theatre *trembled*. — At the shout, »Arbaces to the lion!« he had indeed *trembled*, and the dark bronze of his cheek had taken a paler hue. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

And I *shook* — *shook* in every limb of my giant frame, as if I had been a child that *trembles* in the dark. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Slowly the *shudders* that passed over the limbs of Arbaces chased each other away, faintlier and faintlier dying, till he was himself again. (*Bulwer's Pomp.*)

Again and again her small, *quivering* hands wandered to and fro the inexorable door. (*Bulwer's P.*)

At times the black volume of clouds over head seemed rent asunder by flashes of lightning that *quivered* along the foaming billows, and made the succeeding darkness doubly terrible. (*W. Irving's Sk. B.*)

He said, and hurl'd against the mountain side
His *quivering* spear.
(*Dryden.*)

Thereto as cold and dreary as a snake,
That seem'd to *tremble* evermore and *quake*.
(*Spencer.*)

1. *To SHAKE*. 2. *AGITATE*, 3. *TOSS*.

1. Schütteln, erſchüttern; 2. hin und her bewegen, ſchütteln, rütteln; 3. werfen, hin und her werfen, ſchütteln, ſchleudern.

Das erſte Zeitwort bezeichnet die Bewegung auf eine unbeſtimmte Weiſe, und kann in Hinſicht auf den Grad der Heftigkeit verſchieden ſein; es iſt entweder die Handlung von Perſonen oder Dingen, und kann aus äußern oder innern Urſachen entſtehen, ſo wie es auf kleine oder große Körper wirken kann; das zweite und dritte Zeitwort haben eine ſtärkere Bedeutung; agitate wird nur von großen Körpern geſagt; es iſt die Handlung von Din-

gen, wenn es activiſch gebraucht wird, und entſteht immer aus äußern Urſachen, auf eine directe oder indirecte Weiſe; to toss, beſonders das Hin- und herwerfen bezeichnend, iſt gleich to shake die Handlung von Perſonen oder Dingen, und gleich to agitate aus äußern Einwirkungen entſtehend. In moraliſcher Beziehung behalten ſie dieſelbe Bedeutung.

A breeze *shakes* a leaf; a handkerchief may be *shaken*; a house may frequently be *shaken* while the foundation remains good; a person *shakes* the hands of another, or the motion of a carriage *shakes* persons in general; we may be *shaken* by others, or *shake* ourselves from cold. — A storm *agitates* the sea; the earth is *agitated* by an earthquake; the waters are most *agitated* while they remain within their bounds; the motion of a carriage *agitates* those who are weak in frame; the body may be *agitated* by violent concussion from without, or from the action of perturbed feelings. — The waves *toss* a vessel to and fro; a ball is *tossed* from hand to hand; a child *tosses* his food about; the violent motion of a vessel *tosses* every thing about which is in it; the body may be *tossed* by various circumstances, and the mind may be *tossed* to and fro by the violent action of the passions.

The resolution is *shaken*, as the tree is by the wind; the mind is *agitated* like troubled waters; a person is *tossed* to and fro in the ocean of life, as the vessel is *tossed* by the waves.

They look upon the English as so many walking money-bags: the more they are *shaken* and poked, the more they will leave behind them. (*Irving's Abbotsford.*)

An unwholesome blast of air, a cold, or a surfeit, may *shake* in pieces a man's hardy fabric. (*South.*)

The ground was *shaken* beneath him with a convulsion that cast all around upon its surface. (*Bulwer's P.*)

We all must have observed that a speaker *agitated* with passion, or an actor, who is indeed strictly an imitator, are perpetually changing the tone and pitch of their voice, as the sense of their words varies. (*Jones.*)

Over the crushing vines, — over the desolate streets, — over the amphitheatre itself, — far and wide, — with many a mighty splash in the *agitated* sea, — fell that awful shower! (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

The ocean had retreated rapidly from the shore — an utter darkness lay over it, and, upon its groaning and *tossing* waves, the storm of cinders and rock fell without the protection which the streets and roofs afforded to the land. (*Bulwer's P.*)

After two days slowly moving, the wind blew so hard, that none of the sailors could keep their feet, and we were all sunday night *tossed* very handsomely. (*Montague's Lett.*)

Toss'd all the day in rapid circles round,
Breathless I fell. (*Pope.*)

Tost on the tide she feels the tempest blow,
And dreads the vengeance of so fell a foe.
(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

Toss'd with hopes and fears,
In calmest skies; obnoxious all to storm!
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *SHARP*, 2. *ACUTE*, 3. *KEEN*.

1. Scharf (=ſchneidend); 2. ſcharf, ſpitzig (heftig, ſcharfſinnig); 3. ſcharf (fein, eifrig).

Sharp iſt der geſchlechtliche und unbeſtimmte Ausdruck; die beiden andern, Arten von sharpness, weichen in dem Grade der Schärfe ab: acute iſt nicht nur mehr als sharp in der gewöhnlichen Bedeutung, lange oder zugeſpitzte Schneide, ſondern bezeichnet auch sharp-pointed, ſtachelſpitzig; keen nur auf eine lange Schneide, in dem höchſten Grade von Schärfe, sharpness, anwendbar. Dieſe Ausdrücke behalten denſelben Unterſchied in ihrer uneigentlichen Bedeutung.

A knife may be *sharp*, but a needle is properly *acute*; a common knife may be *sharp*, but a razor or a lancet are properly said to be *keen*. Every pain is *sharp* which may resemble that which is produced by cutting; words are said to be *sharp* which have any power in them to wound; a pain is *acute* when it resembles that produced by piercing deep; words are *keen* when they cut deep and wide.

It is not life that is sweet, but death that is awful, replied the hag, in a *sharp*, impressive tone. (*Bulwer's Pomp.*)

Be sure you avoid as much as you can to enquire after those that have been *sharp* in their judgments towards me. (*Stafford.*)

Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its *sharpest* sting. (*W. Irving's Sk. B.*)

That his feelings were *acute*, I had sufficient opportunity of observing. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

Yet, knowing that, almost impossible as seemed her escape, the sole chance for the life of Glaucus rested on her, this young girl, frail, passionate and *acutely* susceptible as she was, resolved not to give way to a despair that would disable her from seizing whatever opportunity might occur. (*Butwer's Pompeii.*)

Byron was born with the noblest faculties: his imagination was boundless, his intellect lofty and vigorous, his application unceasing: nor did he want a passionate energy, and a sensibility *keen* and *acute*. (*Cunningham's B. L.*)

Wisdom's eye
Acute for what? To spy more miseries. (*Young.*)

For having in the crowd embraced the crowd's objects, and met with fellowship in return, we no longer desire so *keenly* a sympathy with that which is not common to others, and belongs to the nobler part of us. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

With lasting pain to rend his youthful heart,
Dire Fate in venom dipt her *keenest* dart.
(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

To this great end *keen* instinct stings him on. (*Young.*)

O open the door, some pity to show,
Keen blows the northern wind;
The glen is white with the drifted snow,
And the path is hard to find.
(*W. Scott's Poems.*)

1. *SHORT*, 2. *BRIEF*, 3. *CONCISE*, 4. *SUCCINCT*, 5. *SUMMARY*.

1. Kurz; 2. 3. kurz, gedrängt, bündig; 4. kurz, kurzgefaßt, gedrängt; 5. kurzgefaßt.

Short iſt der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck, die andern ſind ſpezifiſche Ausdrücke; short im Gegenſatz mit long, entweder natürlich oder künſtlich, die andern bezeichnen Arten von künſtlicher Kürze, shortness: daher short für körperliche und geiſtige, die andern Wörter nur für geiſtige Gegenſtände gebraucht werden. Brief, die Art, die Form; concise und succinct den Stoff einer Rede, Gedrängtheit der Schreibart bezeichnend; summary in Bezug auf die Form der Rede, oder das Verfahren bei einem Rechtsſtreit. Brief, im Gegenſatz mit prolix, weitſchweifig, langweilig; concise und succinct, mit diffuse, weitſchweifig, Mangel an Beſtimmtheit; summary, mit circumstantial, ceremonious, umſtändlich, feierlich.

A stick, a letter, or a discourse may be *short;* it is a matter of comparatively little importance whether a man's life be long or *short,* but it deeply concerns him that every moment be well spent. *Brevity* of expression ought to be consulted by speakers, even more than by writers; *conciseness* is of peculiar advantage in the formation of rules for young persons; and *succinctness* is a requisite in every writer, who has extensive materials to digest; a *summary* mode of preceeding may have the advantage of saving time, but it has the disavantage of incorrectness, and often of injustice.

The widest excursions of the mind are made by *short* flights frequently repeated. (*Johnson.*)

Premeditation of thought, and *brevity* of expression, are the great ingredients of that reverence that is required to a pious and acceptable prayer. (*South.*)

The fashion thus set was *brief* and evanescent, and expired with the brilliant porsons who, seeking to enliven the great world, only interrupted its dulness. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

I have given these *brief* details preparatory to a sketch of a visit which I made to the scene of this youthful romance.
(*Irving's Newstead Abbey.*)

But my search was destined to a *brief* end. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

Lingard has other qualities; his sagacity is only equalled by his eloquence, and the simple and *concise* vigour of his language, by the lucid elegance of his arrangement. (*Cunningham's B. L.*)

The style is *concise,* clear, and energetic; the narrative vehement and rapid. (*Cunningh. B. L.*)

His (Shelley) Cenci however comes from nature; and some of his smaller poems have a *concise* beauty and an antique grace about them, such as have seldom appeared since the time of Milton.
(*Cunningh. B. L.*)

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them soon.
(*Roscommon.*)

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct;*
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
(*W. Cowper's Conv.*)

Nor spend their time to show their reading,
She'd have a *summary* proceeding.
(*Swift.*)

1. *SHOW*, 2. *EXHIBITION*, 3. *REPRESENTATION*, 4. *SIGHT*, 5. *SPECTACLE*.

1. Schau, Schauspiel; 2. Vorzeigung, Darstellung, Aufstellung; 3. Vorstellung; 4. Anblick, Schauspiel; 5. Anblick, Schauspiel.

Show ist der allgemeinste Ausdruck: was zur Belustigung Anderer dient oder gezeigt wird, ist a show; exhibition und representation bezeichnen denselben Begriff, aber show hat eine gewöhnliche, gemeine Bedeutung und Anwendung, die andern eine höhere. Was dem Auge gefällt, ohne Rücksicht auf Geschmack und Kunst, sondern bloß auf Seltenheit, ist a show; exhibition größtentheils irgend ein Bestreben des Talents, ein Werk eines hohen Geistes; representation, ein durch die Macht der Kunst hervorgebrachtes Bild oder die Nachahmung einer Handlung oder eines Gegenstandes; alle drei werden dem Blicke Anderer ausgestellt; sights und spectacles bieten sich dem Blicke dar. Sight ist gleich show von gewöhnlicher, spectacle von edlerer Art. Was zu sehen ist, auch was zufällig zu sehen ist, ist a sight, aber spectacle ist eine Art sight, welche entweder das Herz oder den Geist des Beobachters anzieht.

A *show* of wild beasts, an *exhibition* of paintings; a theatrical *representation*. The conjurer makes a *show* of his tricks at a fair to the wonder of the gazing multitude; the artist makes an *exhibition* of his works; *representations* of men and manners are given on the stage. *Shows* are necessary to keep the populace in good humour; *exhibitions* are necessary for the encouragement of genius; *representations* are proper for the amusement of the cultivated, and the refinement of society. Processions, reviews, sports, are *sights*; but battles, bull-fights, or public games of any description are *spectacles*, which interest, but shock the feelings.

The lady, the horse, and the traineau, are all as fine as they can be made, and when there are many of them together, 'tis a very agreeable *show*. (*Montague's Lett.*)

Charm'd with the wonders of the *show*,
On every side, above, below,
She now of this or that enquires,
What least was understood admires.
(*Gay.*)

Copley's picture of Lord Chatham's death is an *exhibition* of itself. (*Beattie.*)

And, in the *spectacles* of Pompeii, the reader of Roman history must limit his imagination, nor expect to find those vast and wholesale *exhibitions* of magnificent slaughter with which a Nero or a Caligula regaled the inhabitants of the Imperial City. The Roman *shows*, which absorbed the more celebrated gladiators, and the chief proportion of foreign beasts, were indeed the very reason why, in the lesser towns of the empire, the sports of the amphitheatre were comparatively humane and rare; and in this, as in other respects, Pompeii was but the miniature, the microcosm of Rome. Still it was an awful and imposing *spectacle*, with which modern times have, happily, nothing to compare; — a vast theatre, rising row upon row, nearly five hundred feet in height, and swarming with human beings from fifteen to eighteen thousand in number — intent upon no fictitious *representation* — no tragedy of the stage — but the actual victory or defeat — the exultant life or the bloody death of each and all who entered the arena! (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Of those things called *sights* in London, which every stranger is supposed desirous to see, Bedlam is one. To that place, therefore, an

acquaintance of Harley's, after having accompanied him to several other *shows*, proposed a visit. (*Man of feeling.*)

Their various arms afford a pleasing *sight!* (*Dryden.*)

A narrow stream, with Mont Blanc alone, towering by its side, would be the grandest *spectacle* in the world. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

What *spectacle* can be presented to the view of the mind so rare, so nearly divine, as a king possessed of absolute power, neither usurped by fraud nor maintained by force, but the genuine effect of esteem, of confidence and affection! (*Bolingbroke's Letters.*)

1. *SICK*, 2. *SICKLY*, 3. *DISEASED*, 4. *MORBID*.

1. Krank (überdrüssig); 2. krank, kränklich, siech; 3. krank, unpäßlich, 4. kränklich, krank.

Das erste bezeichnet einen parziellen Zustand; das zweite einen dauernden Zustand des Körpers, geneigt krank, sick, zu sein: wer sick ist, kann wieder hergestellt werden; wer sickly ist, befindet sich selten ganz wohl; das dritte, eine heftige Zerrüttung ohne Erwähnung ihrer Dauer, welche kurz oder lang sein kann. Alle drei können in moralischer Hinsicht gebraucht werden; morbid größtentheils nur auf diese Weise. Sick schildert einen Zustand des Ueberdrusses, immer mit der Krankheit, sickness, vereinigt; sickly und morbid sind auf einen gewohnten Zustand der Gefühle oder des Charakters anwendbar; diseased, von Individuen und Gesellschaften, Personen oder Dingen gebräuchlich.

All persons are liable to be *sick*, though few have the misfortune to be *sickly*: a person may be *sick* from the effect of cold, violent exercise; but he is *sickly* only from constitution; the person, or his constitution, is *sickly*; the person, or his frame, or particular parts, as his lungs, his inside, his brain, may be *diseased*. — We are *sick* of turbulent enjoyments, and seek for tranquillity; a *sickly* sentimentality; a *morbid* sensibility; a person's mind is in a *diseased* state when it is unter the influence of corrupt passions or principles; society is in a *diseased* state when it is overgrown with wealth and luxury.

For aught I see they are as *sick* that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing. (*Shakspeare.*)

Happy in temp'rate peace their equal days
Felt not th'alternate fits of fev'rish mirth
And *sick* dejection.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

Both Homer and Virgil were of a very delicate and *sickly* constitution. (*Walsh.*)

A *sickly* infant had had power
To guide him forward in that hour;
But useless all to me.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Besides, immur'd in many a sullen bay
That never felt the freshness of the breeze,
This slumb'ring deep remains, and ranker grows
With *sickly* rest.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

For a mind *diseased* with vain longings after unattainable advantages, no medecine can be prescribed. (*Johnson.*)

Whilst the distempers of a relaxed fibre prognosticate all the *morbid* force of convulsion in the body of the state, the steadiness of the physician is overpowered by the very aspect of the *disease*. (*Burke.*)

It was evident that he was a prey to some cureless disquiet; but whether it arose from ambition, love, remorse, grief, from one or all of these, or merely from a *morbid* temperament akin to *disease*, I could not discover. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

The defective organisation was accompanied by a *morbid* sensibility almost amounting to *disease*. (*Irving's N. Abbey.*)

1. *SICKNESS*, 2. *ILLNESS*, 3. *INDISPOSITION*.

1. Krankheit, Kränklichkeit, Siechheit; 2. Krankheit, Unpäßlichkeit; 3. Uebelbefinden, Unpäßlichkeit.

Sickness bezeichnet den Zuſtand allgemein oder beſonders, oft einen langdauernden Zuſtand, im Gegenſatz mit Geſundheit, health; illness den Zuſtand beſonders und iſt nur eine parzielle Krankheit, sickness; indisposition iſt ein geringer Grad von illness, der auf unſere Genüſſe oder Geſchäfte ſtörend einwirkt.

In *sickness* or in health; the *illness* of a particular person; he has much *sickness* in his family; he has had an *illness* at that time; colds are the ordinary causes of *indisposition*.

Sickness is a sort of earthly old age; it teaches us a diffidence in our earthly state. (*Pope.*)

In february 1768, Laurence Sterne, his frame exhausted by long debilitating *illness*, expired at his lodgings in Bond-Street, London. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

This is the first letter that I have ventured upon, which will be written, I fear, vacillantibus literis; as Tully says, Tyro's letters were after his recovery from an *illness*. (*Atterbury.*)

Burns died in the summer of 1796, more of a broken heart than of any other *illness*. (*Cunningham's B. L.*)

It is not, as you conceive, an *indisposition* of body, but the mind's disease. (*Ford.*)

1. *SIGNAL*, 2. *MEMORABLE*.

1. Ausgezeichnet, merkwürdig; 2. denkwürdig, merkwürdig.

Was signal iſt, verdient dem Gemüthe eingeprägt zu werden, als Zeichen für irgend eine Eigenthümlichkeit in Bezug auf den moraliſchen Character; was memorable iſt, prägt ſich dem Gedächtniſſe ein; es wird von Ereigniſſen und Zeiten gebraucht.

The Scriptures furnish us with many *signal* instances of God's vengeance against impenitent sinners, as also of his favour towards those who obey his will; the Reformation is a *memorable* event in the annals of ecclesiastical history.

We find in the Acts of the Apostles, not only no opposition to Christianity from the Pharisees, but several *signal* occasions in which they assisted its first teachers. (*Wotton.*)

That such deliverances are actually afforded, those three *memorable* examples of Abimelech, Esau, and Balaam, sufficiently demonstrate. (*South.*)

Moscow's walls were safe again,
Until a day more dark and drear,
And a more *memorable* year
Should give to slaughter and to shame
A mightier host and haughtier name;
A greater wreck, a deeper fall,
A shock to one — a thunderbolt to all.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

1. *To SIGNALIZE*, 2. *DISTINGUISH.*

1. Sich auszeichnen; hervorthun; 2. ſich auszeichnen.

Das erſte Zeitwort hat eine weit ſtärkere Bedeutung, als das zweite.

It is in the power of many to *distinguish* themselves, but few only have the power of *signalizing* themselves. The English have always *signalized* themselves for their unconquerable valour in battle; there is no nation that has not *distinguished* itself, at some period or another, in war.

The knight of La Mancha gravely recounts to his companion the adventures by which he is to *signalize* himself. (*Johnson.*)

Scarcely had Raymond thus *signalized* his military administration, by receiving on one day the submission of the king of Connaught and the prince of Thomond, when he found himself called upon to assist M'Arthur. (*Moore's Hist. of Ireland.*)

Spithridates, lieutenant-governor of Ionia, and son-in-law to Darius, *distinguished* himself above the rest of the generals by his superior bravery. (*Goldsmith's Greece.*)

Oliver Goldsmith early *distinguished* himself by the display of lively talents, and of that uncertainty of humour which is so often attached to genius, as the slave in the chariot of the Roman triumph.
(*W. Scott's Lives.*)

The valued file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle.
(*Shakspeare.*)

2. *SIGNIFICATION*, 2. *MEANING*, 3. *IMPORT*, 4. *SENSE.*

1. Bedeutung, Sinn; 2. Sinn, Bedeutung; 3. Sinn; 4. Sinn.

Signification umfaßt entweder das Ganze, oder einen Theil der Bedeutung eines Wortes, welche der Gebrauch feſtgeſtellt hat; meaning, die beſondere beigelegte Bedeutung, das was eine Perſon vorzutragen wünſcht; import ſchließt die ganze Kraft und den ganzen Werth eines Ausdrucks in ſich, und the *import* of a term wird nach dem verſchiedenen Gebrauch ſeiner Bedeutung gewürdigt; sense wird häufig nur auf einen Theil der Bedeutung, signification, angewendet, und oft willkührlich beigelegt. Signification und import wird größtentheils nur von einzelnen Wörtern geſagt; sense, entweder von Wörtern nach ihrer gegenſeitigen Verbindung, oder nach ihrer Klaſſeneintheilung.

It is necessary to get the true *signification* of every word, or the particular *meaning* attached to it, to weigh the *import* of every term, and to comprehend the exact *sense* in which it is taken. Every word expressing either a simple, or a complex idea, is said to have a *signification*, though not an *import*. Technical and moral terms have an *import* and different *senses*. A child learns the *significations* of simple terms

as he hears them used; a writer must be acquainted with the full *import* of every term which he has occasion to make use of. The different *senses* which words admit of is a great source of ambiguity and confusion with illiterate people. We speak of the *signification* of the word »house«, of the *import* of the term »love«; but the *sense* of the sentence, the *sense* of the author; the employment of words in a technical, moral, or physical *sense*.

A lie consists in this, that it is a false *signification* knowingly and voluntarily used. (*South.*)

When beyond her expectation I hit upon her *meaning*, I can perceive a sudden cloud of disappointment spread over her face. (*Johnson.*)

To draw near to God is an expression of awful and mysterious *import*. (*Blair.*)

There are two *senses* in which we may be said to draw near, in such a degree as mortality admits to God. (*Blair.*)

Some on the leaves of ancient authors prey,
Nor time nor moths e'er spoil'd so much as they:
Some drily plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made,
These leave the *sense*, their learning to display,
And those explain the *meaning* quite away.
(*Pope's Criticism.*)

1. *SILENT*, 2. *DUMB*, 3. *MUTE*, 4. *SPEECHLESS*.

1. Still, ſchweigend; 2. 3. ſtumm, ſchweigſam; 4. ſprachlos, ſtumm.

Nicht ſprechen iſt der allgemeine, durch dieſe Ausdrücke bezeichnete Begriff, aber die verſchiedenen Urſachen und Umſtände des Stillſchweigens beſtimmen den Unterſchied dieſer Wörter. Silent, ganz unbeſtimmt und allgemein, erweitert nur wenig den durch daſſelbe bezeichneten allgemeinen Begriff: das Stillſchweigen kann aus Abneigung oder aus Unfähigkeit zu ſprechen herrühren, doch wird es, zum Unterſchied der andern Ausdrücke, meiſtens zur Bezeichnung der Abneigung gebraucht; dumb, phyſiſches Unvermögen zu ſprechen, angeboren oder durch Unfälle; mute, temporäre Unfähigkeit aus willkührlichen oder zufälligen Urſachen, nie geſprochen haben; speechless, phyſiſches, aus zufälligen Urſachen entſtandenes Unvermögen, zu ſprechen.

A loquacious man may be *silent* if he has no one to speak to him, and a prudent man will always be *silent* where he finds that speaking would be dangerous; we may be *silent* because we cannot speak. Some persons are born *dumb*, or *dumb* from grief, shame; or struck *dumb*. The office of *mutes*, or of persons who engage not to speak for a certain time; persons are *mute* who dare not give utterance to their thoughts. A person falls down *speechless* in an apoplectic fit, or in consequence of a violent contusion.

Harley was remarkably *silent* in her presence. (*Man of feeling.*)

And just before the confines of the wood,
The gliding Lethe leads her *silent* flood. (*Dryden.*)

So, faint resemblance! on the marble tomb,
The well-dissembled mourner stooping stands,
For ever *silent* and for ever sad. (*Thomson's Summer.*)

The truth of it is, half the great talkers in the nation would be struck *dumb* were this fountain of discourse (party lies) dried up. (*Addison.*)

We went in an open carriage, drawn by two sleek old black horses, for which W. Scott seemed to have an affection, as he had for every *dumb* animal that belonged to him. (*Irving's Abbotsford.*)

Sometimes we stand in silence, and with a full heart, gazing upon those hard cold eyes which never again can melt in tenderness upon us. And our silence is *dumb* — its eloquence is gone. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

'Tis listening fear and *dumb* amazement all. (*Thomson.*)

Nature is *dumb* on this important point,
Or Hope precarious in low whisper breathes:
Faith speaks aloud, distinct.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

In a few minutes however several *mutes* appeared, at the sight of whom Mustapha, knowing what was his doom, cried with a loud voice, »Lo, my death!« and attempted to fly. (*Robertson's Charles V.*)

Abundant and various as are the monuments to which Ireland can point, as *mute* evidences of her antiquity, she boasts a yet more striking proof in the living language of her people, — in that most genuine, if not only existing, dialect of the oldest of all European tongues. (*Th. Moore's Ireland.*)

Apaecides fell to the ground pierced to the heart — he fell *mute*, without even a groan, at the very base of the sacred chapel. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Call it not vain — they do not err,
Who say, that, when the poet dies,
Mute nature mourns her worshipper,
And celebrates his obsequies.
(*W. Scott's Lay.*)

Long *mute* he stood, and leaning on his staff,
His wonder witness'd with an idiot laugh.
(*Dryden.*)

But who can paint the lover as he stood,
Pierc'd by severe amazement, hating life,
Speechless, and fix'd in all the death of woe.
(*Thomson.*)

1. *SITUATION*, 2. *CONDITION*, 3. *STATE*, 4. *PREDICAMENT*, 5. *PLIGHT*, 6. *CASE*.

1. Lage; 2. Stand, Zuſtand, Lage; 3. Zuſtand; 4. Klaſſe, Zuſtand; 5. Zuſtand; 6. Zuſtand, Lage.

Situation wird allgemein von Gegenſtänden in ihrem Bezug auf Andere geſagt; was unſer Eigenthum, unſere Ehre und Freiheit betrifft, macht unſere Lage, situation, aus; condition in Bezug auf uns ſelbſt, was auf unſere Perſon unmittelbar einwirkt; beide von veränderlichen, zufälligen Dingen, einem fortdauernden oder temporairen Zuſtand; state bezeichnet das vergleichweiſe Feſtſtehende; predicament, einen temporairen Zuſtand der Verlegenheit durch unſer eigenes Verfahren; plight, irgend eine unangenehme Lage, in welche man gerathen iſt; case, irgend etwas, das uns zuſtoßen kann, oder eine Lage, in welche wir größtentheils gerathen, wenn auch nicht immer gegen unſere Neigung. Die beiden letzten Wörter bezeichnen eine Art von temporairer condition, indem ſie ausdrücken, was dem Gegenſtande ſelbſt ohne Bezug auf Andere zuſtößt.

A person who is unable to pay a sum of money to save himself from a prison is in a bad *situation;* a tradesman is in a good *situation* who is in the way of carrying on a good trade; an army that is on service may be in a critical *situation,* with respect to the enemy and its own comparative weakness; a house is in a good *situation* as respects the surrounding objects; a person is in an unpleasant *situation* who is shut up in a stage-coach with disagreeable company; the hand of a watch is in a different *situation* every hour. — A traveller who is left in a ditch robbed and wounded, is in a bad *condition;* an army may be in a deplorable *condition* if it stand in need of provisions and necessaries; the hard *condition* of prince Alfred, who was obliged to fly, and to seek safety in disguise and poverty; we mostly speak of the *condition* of the poor as better or worse, according as they have more or less of the comforts of life; a house is in a good or bad *condition* as respects the painting, and exterior, altogether; a watch may be in a bad *condition* if the wheels are clogged with dirt. — The *state* of health; the *state* of the mind; a *state* of infancy, a *state* of guilt, of innocence; an army that is at home will be in a good or bad *state,* according to the regulations of the commander in chief; the *state* of the affairs and government of a prince; we speak of the *state* of the poor, as regards their moral habits; a house is in a bad *state* as respects the beams, plaster, roof, and interior structure altogether; a watch is in a good *state* if the works are altogether sound and fit for service. — We bring ourselves into a *predicament;* a person is in an awkward *predicament* when in attempting to please one friend he displeases another, he is in a wretched *plight* if he is overturned in a stage at night, and at a distance from any habitation; he will be in evil *case* if he is compelled to put up with a spare and poor diet.

The man who has a character of his own is little changed by varying his *situation.* (*Mrs. Montague.*)

I have observed that a married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his *situation* in the world than a single one. (*Sketch Book.*)

It is indeed not easy to prescribe a successful manner of approach to the distressed or necessitous, whose *condition* subjects every kind ot behaviour equally to miscarriage. (*Johnson.*)

Alexius Comnenus was in the *condition* of a monarch who rather derives consequence from the wealth and importance of his predecessors, and the great extent of their original dominions, than from what remnants of fortune has descended to the present generation. (*W. Scott's R. of P.*)

Patience itself is one virtue by which we are prepared for that *state* in which evil shall be no more. (*Johnson.*)

Vain are all sudden sallies of delight;
Convulsions of a weak distemper'd joy.
Joy's a fixed *state;* a tenure, not a start.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

There is many a metaphysical poet in the same *predicament* with honest Hogg (*Irving's Abbotsford.*)

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only 'gainst all other voice,
In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st. (*Shakspeare.*)

Satan beheld their *plight,*
And to his mates thus in derision call'd. (*Milton.*)

Our *case* is like that of a travellor upon the Alps, who should fancy that the top of the next hill must end his journey, because it terminates his prospect. (*Addison.*)

1. *SIZE*, 2. *MAGNITUDE*, 3. *GREATNESS*, 4. *BULK*.

1. Größe; 2. Größe; 3. Größe; 4. Größe.

Size ist ein allgemeiner, unbestimmter Ausdruck, der alle Arten Maße in sich schließt, und weder das Große, noch das Kleine genau bestimmt; magnitude wird entweder als wissenschaftlicher Ausdruck, oder in abstractem Sinne gebraucht, um irgend ein spezifisches Messen anzuzeigen; greatness, ein unwissenschaftlicher Ausdruck, der in demselben Sinne auf Gegenstände im Allgemeinen angewendet wird; beide Wörter setzen immer etwas Großes, great, voraus; bulk zeigt einen beträchtlichen Grad und jene Art von Größe, greatness, an, welche das Ebenmaß und folglich die Schönheit der Gegenstände zerstört.

Things which are diminutive in *size* will often have an extraordinary degree of beauty; astronomers have classed the stars according to their different *magnitudes*; *greatness* is considered by Burke as one source of the sublime.

Soon grows the pigmy to gigantic *size*. (*Dryden.*)

Tell me, Lorenzo! (for now fancy glows,
Fir'd in the vortex of Almighty pow'r)
Is not this home-creation, in the map
Of universal nature, as a speck,
Like fair Britannia in our little ball;
Exceeding fair, and glorious, for its *size*,
But elsewhere, far out-measur'd, far outshone?
(*Young's N. Th.*)

'Tis thus the skies
Inform us of Superiors numberless,
As much in excellence, above mankind,
As above earth, in *magnitude*, the spheres.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Then form'd the moon,
Globose, and every *magnitude* of stars.
(*Milton.*)

Awe is the first sentiment that rises in the mind at the view of God's *greatness*. (*Blair.*)

Thus Satan talking to his nearest mate
With head uplift above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd, his other parts besides
Prone on the flood, extended long and large
Lay floating many a rood, in *bulk* as huge
As whom the fables name of monstrous *size*,
Titanian, or Earth-born, that warr'd on Jove.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Imagine from their deep foundations torn
The most gigantic sons of earth, the broad
And tow'ring Alps, all tost into sea;
And, light as down, or volatile as air,
Their *bulks* enormous dancing on the waves,
In time, and measure, exquisite.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *SKETCH*, 2. *OUTLINES.*

1. Der erſte Entwurf, Grundlinie, Umriß, Skizze; 2. Umriſſe.

Sketch kann ein Ganzes bilden; outlines ſind nur ein Theil des Ganzen: sketch kann die outlines und einige der Einzelheiten enthalten; outlines, wie das Wort anzeigt, nur das auf den äußern Gränzen Befindliche.

The *sketch*, in drawing, may serve as a landscape, as it presents some of the features of the country; but the *outlines* serve only as bounding lines, within which the *sketch* may be formed. We speak of the *sketches* of countries, characters, manners, and the like, which serve as a description; but of the *outlines* of a plan, of a work, a project, which serve as a basis on which the subordinate parts are to be formed: barbarous nations present us with rude *sketches* of nature; an abridgment is little more than the *outlines* of a larger work.

As it is the fashion for modern tourists to travel pencil in hand, and bring home their portfolios filled with *sketches*, I am disposed to get up a few for the entertainment of my friends. (*Irving's S. B.*)

In few, to close the whole,
The moral muse has shadow'd out a *sketch*
Of most our weakness needs believe or do. (*Young.*)

Agamemnon conceals his face in his robe, and the imagination of the spectator is at liberty to supply the defect; but in marking the head of his principal figure by a simple *outline*, Lionardo da Vinci openly avows his inability, and leaves us only to regret, either the pusillanimity of the painter, or the impotence of his art. (*Roscoe's Leo X.*)

This is the *outline* of the fable. (*Johnson.*)

That there is an *outline* of truth in such representations, her most authentic records testify; it is the filling up of this mere *outline* which is, for the most part, overcharged and false. (*Th. Moore's Ireland.*)

When the weather is fair and settled, they (Kaatskill mountains) are clothed in blue and purple, and print their bold *outlines* on the clear evening sky. (*Irving's S. B.*)

1. *SKIN*, 2. *HIDE*, 3. *PEEL*. 4. *RIND.*

1. Haut, Fell, Schale; 2. Haut, Fell; 3. Haut, Schale, Rinde; 4. Rinde, Schale.

Skin iſt der gebräuchlichſte Ausdruck, und wird von Menſchen, Thieren und Dingen gebraucht; hide nur für skins, Felle, von größern Thieren; peel und rind wird nur von lebloſen Gegenſtänden geſagt: skin iſt dann das Innere, peel, eine weiche Subſtanz, das Aeußere; rind, gewöhnlich die innere härtere Subſtanz.

The *skins* of birds or insects; an orange hath both its *peel* and its thin *skin* underneath; in regard to a stick, we speak of its *peel* and its inner *skin*; the *hides* of oxen or horses, are separated from the body and converted into leather; an apple, a pear, has a *peel*; in regard to a tree, we speak of its bark and its *rind*; the *rind* of cheese and other incrusted substances that envelop bodies.

Bonneval pleasantly told me that there were several quartos on the art of war, that were bound with the *skins* of Spahis and Janizaries; and this jest, which was indeed elegant, raised a smile of pleasure on the grave countenance of the famous warrior (Prince Eugene). (*Montague's Lett.*)

Their dress is very primitive, being only a plain sheep's *skin*, and a cap and boots of the same stuff. (*Montague's Lett.*)

The sluices of the *skin*
Witheld their moisture, till by art provok'd
The sweats o'erflow'd. (*Armstrong's Art.*)

My *skin* is not of other texture. — This
My hand, is just the hand I knew before!
(*Knowles' Wife.*)

To these must be added an article of no inconsiderable account, the exportation of *hides*; for which, as well as for many of those which I have enumerated, the Spaniards are more indebted to the wonderful fertility of the country, than to their own foresight and industry.
(*Robertson's America.*)

For any distance beyond their own and the immediately neighbouring coasts, the resources of their navigation were but rude and insecure, consisting chiefly of those large, open boats, called Currachs, which like the light vessels of osier and leather used by the ancient Liburnians, were composed of a framework of wood and wicker covered over with the *skins* of cattle or of deer. These boats, though in general navigated by oars, were capable of occasionally carrying masts and sails, — the latter being, like those of the Veneti, formed of *hides*.
(*Th. Moore's Ireland.*)

Bark, the *rind* or covering of a tree. (*Johns. Dict.*)

Still, let us not forget that the incertitude of its (France) destiny is in the uncertain character of its origin. There is a scar on the *rind* of the young tree, which, as it widens every year, becomes at once more visible and more weak. (*H. Bulwer's Fr.*)

To their supper-fruits they fell,
Nectarine fruits which the compliant boughs
Yielded them, side-long as they sat recline
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers:
The sav'ry pulp they chew, and in the *rind*,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

1. *SLEEPY*, 2. *DROWSY*.

1. und 2. Schläfrig.

Das erste drückt entweder einen temporairen oder permanenten Zustand aus, im ersten Falle die natürliche oder zur rechten Zeit eintretende Neigung zu schlafen; im zweiten, eine Krankheit; das zweite bezeichnet größtentheils einen temporairen Zustand, eine in ungebührlichen Stunden sich zeigende Neigung zu schlafen.

It is natural to be *sleepy* at the hour when we are accustomed to retire to rest; it is common to be *drowsy* when sitting still after dinner. *Sleepiness*, as a permanent state, is an infirmity to which some persons are subject constitutionally.

However wide awake they may have been before they entered that *sleepy* region, they are sure in, a little time, to inhale the witching influence of the air. (*W. Irving's Sk. B.*)

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go, carry them, and smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood. (*Shakspeare's Macbeth.*)

Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still. (*Milton.*)

A *drowsy*, dreamy influence seems to hang over the land, and to pervade the very atmosphere. (*W. Irving's S. B.*)

And now to this side, now to that they nod,
As verse, or prose, infuse the *drowsy* God.
(*Pope's Dunciad.*)

1. *To* SLIP, 2. SLIDE, 3. GLIDE.

1. Schlüpfen, gleiten; 2. gleiten, ſchlüpfen; 3. gleiten.

Das erſte bezeichnet eine unwillkührliche, und das zweite eine willkührliche Bewegung; beide Zeitwörter beſchreiben Seitenbewegungen der Füße, während glide die ſanfte Bewegung des ganzen Körpers iſt, welche bei slipping und sliding Statt findet. In moraliſcher und bildlicher Anwendung bedeutet slip, abſichtslos; slide, abſichtlich und ohne Schwierigkeit; glide, ſanft und ohne Unterbrechung gleiten.

Those who go on the ice in fear will *slip*, boys *slide* on the ice by way of amusement; a person *glides* along the surface of the ice when he *slides*; a vessel *glides* along through the water. A person *slips* who commits unintentional errors; he *slides* into a course of life, who wittingly, and yet without difficulty, falls into the practice and habits which are recommended; he *glides* through life if he pursues his course smoothly and without interruption.

Every one finds that many of the ideas which he desired to retain have irretrievably *slipped* away. (*Johnson.*)

I need not after this tell you how agreeably time *slides* away with me; you know as well as I do the taste of your friend.
(*Montague's Lett.*)

And when the ground was white with snow,
And I could run and *slide*,
My brother John was forced to go,
And he lies by her side.
(*W. Wordsworth's Poems.*)

Nor art thou skill'd in awful schemes, alone,
And how to make a mighty people thrive:
But equal goodness, sound integrity,
A firm, unshaken, uncorrupted soul
Amid a *sliding* age. (*Thomson's Winter.*)

Theſſander bold, and Sthenelus their guide,
And dire Ulysses down the cable *slide*. (*Dryden.*)

The boats of the fishermen *glided* rapidly to and fro; and afar off you saw the tall masts of the fleet under the command of Pliny.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

And ſoftly let running waters *glide*. (*Dryden.*)

1. SLOW, 2. DILATORY, 3. TARDY, 4. TEDIOUS.

1. Träge, langſam; 2. zauderhaft, langſam; 3. langſam, ſäumig; 4. läſtig, langweilig, langſam.

Slow iſt ein allgemeiner, unbeſchränkter Ausdruck auf die Bewegung jeden Gegenſtandes, oder auf Bewegungen, körperliche oder geiſtige Handlungen von Perſonen und ihren Gemüthszuſtand anwendbar; dilatory bezieht ſich nur auf Neigung; tardy, auf geiſtige Handlungen; tedious bezeichnet langſam, slow, unangenehm auf Andere wirkend.

We are *slow* in what we are about; *slow* in walking, conceiving. We may be *slow* with propriety and not, to our inconvenience or that

of others; to be *slow* and sure, is a vulgar proverb, but a great truth: by this we do ourselves good, and inconvenience no one. — We are *dilatory* in setting about a thing. We are *tardy* in our proceedings or our progress; we are *tardy* in making up accounts or in concluding a treaty. — A prolix writer must always be *tedious,* for he keeps the reader long in suspense before he comes to the conclusion of a period.

Cool, cautious, calculating, he (Cromwell) stole on with *slow* and measured pace. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

Some streaks announced the coming sun —
How *slow*, alas! he came!
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

The powers above are *slow*
In punishing, and should not we resemble them?
(*Dryden.*)

A *dilatory* temper is unfit for a place of trust. (*Addison.*)

The swains and *tardy* neat-herds came, and last
Menalcas; wet with beating winter mast.
(*Dryden.*)

Her sympathizing lover takes his stand
High on the opponent bank, and ceaseless sings
The *tedious* time away.
(*Thomson.*)

Yet neither these delights, nor aught beside,
That appetite can ask, or wealth provide,
Can save us always from a *tedious* day,
Or shine the dulness of still life away:
Divine communion, carefully enjoy'd,
Or sought with energy, must fill the void.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

1. *SOCIAL*, 2. *SOCIABLE*.

1. und 2. Gesellig.

Das erste bedeutet, Neigung, mit Andern in Gesellschaft zu leben und gesellschaftlichen Umgang zu suchen; es ist eine active Eigenschaft; das zweite, zu einem Gesellschafter passend, und deshalb von Andern gesucht, ist eine passive Eigenschaft. Beide werden auch von Dingen gebraucht, wobei derselbe Unterschied beobachtet wird.

Social people seek others; *sociable* people are sought for by others. He who draws his pleasures from society without communicating his share to the common stock of entertainments is *social,* but not *sociable. Social* intercourse is that which men have together for the purposes of society; *social* pleasures are what they enjoy by associating together; a path or a carriage is denominated *sociable* which encourages the association of many.

He is tenderly benevolent, but frigidly *unsocial:* he would rather give you his fortune than take a walk with you. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

The clique of fine ladies and the clique of dandies still, however, exist; and these are the donors of *social* reputation.
(*Bulwer's Engl.*)

In order to while away time, our merchant, who was wonderfully *social,* scraped acquaintance with some of his fellow-prisoners.
(*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Social friends
Attun'd to happy unison of soul.
(*Thomson.*)

Sometimes at eve
His neighbours lift the latch, and bless unbid
His festal roof, while o'er the light repast
And sprightly cups they mix in *social* joy.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

Although the Chinese are not generally *sociable*, he had ventured to catch the fashion of giving entertainments, in which ceremony was banished for mirth. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

And here, nevertheless, did Dame Nature find her varieties — many were they and duly contrasted, when first, in the boundless *sociability* of childhood, we courted the friendship of every villager.
(*Bulwer's Stud.*)

He had derived his aristocratical notions, in some degree, from being admitted occasionally to a precarious *sociability* with some of the small country gentry, who were in want of company to help to while away the time. (*Irving's Abbotsford.*)

A spirit of general *unsociability* is not incompatible with the love of festivals on great occasions. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Sciences are of a *sociable* disposition, and flourish best in the neighbourhood of each other. (*Johnson.*)

1. *SOCIETY*, 2. *COMPANY*.

1. und 2. Gesellschaft.

Beide Hauptwörter bezeichnen die Verbindung Mehrerer zu irgend einem Zwecke, entweder die sich verbindenden Personen, oder die Verbindung selbst; in beiden Fällen ist society ein allgemeiner und company ein besonderer Ausdruck: der erste umfaßt entweder den ganzen verbundenen Theil des Menschengeschlechts, oder eine besondere Zahl von Individuen, in welchem letztern Fall es company am nächsten kommt und nur in Hinsicht auf den Zweck abweicht; society ist eine Verbindung zu einem spezifischen Zwecke, moralisch oder religiös, bürgerlich oder politisch; company beabsichtigt Unterhaltung oder Nutzen; wenn die abstracte Handlung ausgedrückt wird, ist society noch allgemeiner und unbestimmter: es bedeutet dann das dem Menschengeschlecht Gemeinsame, während company sich auf das einzelnen Personen Eigenthümliche beschränkt.

The laws of *society*, the wellbeing of *society*. Good sense teaches us the necessity of conforming to the rules of the *society* to which we belong: good-breeding prescribes to us to render ourselves agreeable to the *company* of which we form a part. The humane *Society*. The love of *society* is inherent in our nature; every one naturally likes the *company* of his own friends and connexions in preference to that of strangers. It behoves us to shun the *society* of those from whom we can learn no good, although we may sometimes be obliged to be in their *company*. The *society* of intelligent men is desirable for those who are entering life; the *company* of facetious men is agreeable in travelling. — No country can boast such numerous and excellent *societies*, whether of a charitable, a religious, or a literary description, as England. The South-sea *company*, which was founded on an idle speculation, was formed for the ruin of many, and dispersed almost as soon as it was formed.

What good morals are to *society* in general, good manners are to particular ones: their band and security. (*Chest. Lett.*)

'Tis true the Austrians are not commonly the most polite people in the world, nor the most agreeable: but Vienna is inhabited by all nations,

and I had formed to myself a little *society* of such as were perfectly to my own taste. (*Montague's Lett.*)

A notorious characteristic of English *society* is the universal marketing of our unmarried women — a marketing peculiar to ourselves in Europe, and only rivalled by the slave merchants of the East. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Unhappy he, who from the first of joys,
Society, cut off, is left alone
Amid this world of death.
(*Thomson.*)

Till we can present ourselves in all *companies* with coolness and unconcern, we can never present ourselves well: nor will a man ever be supposed to have kept good *company*, or ever be acceptable in such *company*, if he cannot appear there, pleasing and unembarrassed. (*Chesterfield's Lett.*)

That is the great advantage of being introduced young into good *company*, and being used early to converse with one's superiors. (*Chesterf. Lett.*)

Company, though it may reprieve a man from his melancholy, cannot secure him from his conscience. (*South.*)

This is the kind of government exercised under the East-India *Company* upon the natives of Indostan; and the subversion of that infamous government, is the main object of the bill in question. (*Fox, Speeches.*)

1. *SOFT*, 2. *MILD*, 3. *GENTLE*, 4. *MEEK*.

1. Sanft, weich, leiſe, zart; 2. mild, ſanft; 3. ſanft, fromm; 4. ſanft, ſanftmüthig, demüthig.

Soft und mild werden ſowohl im eigentlichen, als im uneigentlichen Sinne, meek größtentheils nur in moraliſcher Anwendung gebraucht; soft ſteht im Gegenſatz mit hard, und mild mit sharp oder strong. Körper ſind soft, welche einer Berührung oder einem Drucke nicht widerſtehen, ſie ſind mild, wenn ſie ſchwach, aber angenehm auf den Geſchmack oder auf das Gefühl wirken; Dinge, welche ihrer Natur nach heftig oder ungeſtüm ſein könnten, und es nicht ſind, werden mit gentle bezeichnet. In uneigentlicher Bedeutung kann soft, mild und gentle auf das angewendet werden, ſo auf Andere ſchwach wirkt, oder auf welches Andere leicht wirken; meek meiſtens nur in dem letzten Sinn; auf dieſe Weiſe bezeichnen ſie entweder die Perſon oder das Perſönliche. Soft, mild und gentle können auf eine und dieſelbe perſönliche Eigenſchaft, in der Bedeutung: auf Andere ſchwach, aber angenehm wirken, mit geringem Unterſchiede angewendet werden. Gentle und meek werden auch von Thieren geſagt: das erſte, wenn ſie ſich leicht führen, lenken laſſen, im Gegenſatz mit spirited; das zweite bezeichnet Leidendlichkeit.

A *soft* bed, the *soft* earth, *soft* fruit; a *mild* fruit, a *mild* cheese, a *mild* weather; the voice of a person is *soft* or *mild:* it is naturally *soft*, it is purposely made *mild;* a *soft* voice strikes agreeably upon the ear; a *mild* voice, when assumed by those who have authority, dispels all fears in the minds of inferiors. A person moves *softly* or *gently*, in the first case with little noise, in the second with a slow pace. It is necessary to walk *softly* in the chamber of the sick, that they may not be disturbed; it is necessary for a sick person to move *gently*. To tread *softly* is an art which is acquired from the dancing-master; to go *gently* is a voluntary act: we may go a *gentle* or a quick pace at pleasure. Words are either *soft*, *mild* or *gentle:* a *soft* word falls lighty upon the

person to whom it is adressed; a reproof is *mild* when it falls easily from the lips of one who has power to oppress; a censure, an admonition, or a hint is *gentle*, which bears indirectly on the offender, and does not expose the whole of his infirmity to view: a prudent friend will always try to correct our errors by *gentle* remonstrances. A *soft* adress, a *soft* air. *Mild* manners are peculiarly becoming in superiors; *gentle* manners are becoming in all persons who take a part in social life. The disposition may be *soft*, *mild*, and *gentle*. *Meekness* is a Christian virtue forcibly recommended to our practice by the example and precepts of our blessed Saviour. A horse is *gentle*; the lamb is a pattern of *meekness*, and yields to the knife of the butcher without a struggle or a groan.

Sophia's features were not so striking at first; but often did more certain execution: for they were *soft*, modest, and alluring.
(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

Soft stillness, and the night,
Become the touches of sweet harmony.
(*Shakspeare.*)

Her eyes were of that *gentle* hazel colour which is rather *mild* than piercing. (*Man of feeling.*)

Nothing reserved, nor sullen was to see,
But sweet regards and pleasing sanctity,
Mild was his accent, and his action free.
(*Dryden.*)

Man, whom Nature form'd of *milder* clay,
With every kind emotion in his heart,
And taught alone to weep.
(*Thoms. Spring.*)

Thus while our affections become more *gentle*, our souls also become more noble, and our desires more pure. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

And is it mortal yon bright eye,
That watches me with *gentle* glance?
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

And then her hand on mine she laid,
And smooth'd the pillow for my head,
And stole along on tiptoe tread,
And *gently* oped the door and spake
In whispers — ne'er was voice so sweet!
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

She, as a veil, down to her slainder waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils, which imply'd
Subjection, but requir'd with *gentle* sway.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Soft as the dew from heaven descends,
His *gentle* accents fell:
The modest stranger lowly bends,
And follows to the cell.
(*Goldsmith's Vicar.*)

And *meekly*, *softly*, beautifully, dawned at last the light over the trembling deep! — the winds were sinking into rest — the foam died from the glowing azure of that delicious sea. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

How *meek*, how patient, the *mild* creature lies,
What *softness* in its melancholy face,
What dumb-complaining innocence appears!
(*Thomson.*)

Yet once again, dear parted shade,
Meek nature's child, again adieu! (*Collin's Odes.*)

1. *SOLITARY*, 2. *SOLE*, 3. *ONLY*, 4. *SINGLE*.

1. Einzeln; 2. einzig; 3. einzig, nur; 4. einzeln.

Alle dieſe Ausdrücke ſtehen mehr oder minder im Gegenſatze mit »verſchiedene, viele, several, many.« Die erſten beiden bedeuten nur, allein ſtehend; solitary, meiſtens von beſondern, empfindbaren Gegenſtänden; sole größtentheils von moraliſchen; only bezeichnet nicht nur den Begriff des Verlaſſens und der Entbehrung, ſondern auch den des Mangels und der Unzulänglichkeit; single bedeutet ohne Nebenbegriff bloß eins, oder mehrere von andern getrennt. In adverbialiſcher Form, solely, only, singly, behalten ſie dieſelbe Bedeutung.

A *solitary* shrub; a *solitary* act of generosity is not sufficient to characterize a man as generous. The *sole* cause or reason; with most criminals the *sole* ground of their defence rests upon their not having learnt to know and do better; the disasters which attend an unsuccessful military enterprise is seldom to be attributed *solely* to the incapacity of the general. He has *only* one shilling in his pocket; harsh language and severe looks are not the *only* means of correcting the faults of others; there are circumstances both in the natural and moral world which are to be accounted for *only* by admitting a providence as presented to us in divine revelation. A *single* sheet of paper may be sometimes more convenient than a double one; a *single* shilling may be all that is necessary for the present purpose; there are *singly* ones, and a *single* one; *single* instances of extraordinary talents now and then present themselves in the course of an age; there are many things which men could not effect *singly*, that might be effected by them conjointly.

The cattle in the field and meadows green,
Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. (*Milton.*)

All things are but insipid to a man in comparison of that one, which is the *sole* minion of his fancy. (*South.*)

The *only* caravancera we had seen was left some hours behind us, not a vestige of a town or even cottage was within sight or hope, and this city of the dead, appeared to be the *sole* refuge for my infortunate friend, who seemed on the verge of becoming the last of its inhabitants. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

Thy fear
Will save us trial, what the least can do,
Single against the wicked. (*Milton.*)

Hard are those questions! — Answer harder still.
Is this the *sole* exploit, the *single* birth,
The *solitary* son of pow'r divine?
Or has th'Almighty father, with a bread,
Impregnated the womb of distant space? (*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *SOME*, 2. *ANY*.

1. Einige, ein, irgend ein; 2. irgend ein, einer, eine; jeder, jede, jedes.

Some iſt in ſeiner Bedeutung gänzlich beſchränkt, und bezieht ſich auf einen beſondern Theil; any iſt völlig unbeſchränkt, und wird auf jeden ein-

zelnen Theil ohne Unterschied bezogen. In Folge dieses Unterschiedes kann some nur in besonderen beziehenden Sätzen, aber any, mit all gleichbedeutend, in verneinenden, fragenden oder hypothetischen Sätzen gebraucht werden.

Some think this, and others that: *any* person might believe if he would; *any* one can conquer his passions who calls in the aid of religion. *Some* say so: does *any* one believe it? He will not give to *any*.

Some of them did us no great honour by these claims of kindred.
(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

And he would gaze upon his store,
And o'er his pedigree would pore,
Until by *some* confusion led,
Which almost look'd like want of head,
He thought their merits were his own.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Con. Is it possible that *any* villany should be so dear?
Bora. Thou should'st rather ask, if it were possible *any* villany should be so rich; for when such villains have need of poor ones, poor ones may make what price they will. (*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

Claud. Wilt thou use thy wit?
Bened. It is in my scabbard; shall I draw it?
Pedro. Dost thou wear they wit by thy side?
Claud. Never *any* did so, though very many have been beside their wit. (*Shaksp. Much ado.*)

1. *SORRY*, 2. *GRIEVED*, 3. *HURT*.

1. Traurig, betrübt (leid sein, bedauern); 2. betrübt; 3. verletzt (verdrießen).

Sorry und grieved sind Beiwörter, die ein wenig von ihren Stammwörtern sorrow und grief abweichen, und zwar insofern, als sie auf gewöhnliche Ereignisse bezogen werden; beide betreffen unsere eigene Handlungen, doch drückt grieved höheres Bedauern und größere Theilnahme aus; aber hurt bezieht sich auf das, so uns von Andern zugefügt wird, und bezeichnet ein schmerzhaftes Gefühl.

We are *sorry* for any thing however trivial, which concerns ourselves; but we are commonly *grieved* for that which concerns others. I am *sorry* that I was not at home when he called upon me: I am *grieved* that it is not in my power to serve a friend who stands in need. We are *hurt* at being treated with disrespect.

Your fortune, returned my friend, I am now *sorry* to inform you, is almost nothing. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

As I should be very *sorry* to interrupt your sunday's engagement, if monday, or any other day of the ensuing week would equally be convenient to yourself and friend, I will then have the honour of accepting his invitation (*Byron's Lett.*)

The mimic ape began to chatter,
How evil tongues his name bespatter;
He saw, and he was *griev'd* to see't,
His zeal was sometimes indiscreet.
(*Swift.*)

No man is *hurt*, at least few are so, by hearing his neighbour esteemed a worthy man. (*Blair.*)

1. *SOUND*, 2. *SANE*, 3. *HEALTHY*.

1. 2. 3. Gesund.

Sound wird in seiner Anwendung auch bildlich auf alle Dinge ausgedehnt, welche volle Lebenskraft besitzen; sane wird nur von menschlichen Wesen, aber in Bezug auf den Geist gebraucht; healthy drückt mehr aus, als sound, oder sane, es bezeichnet, in allen Theilen gesund sein, während sound nur den Besitz des zum Leben Wesentlichen anzeigt.

Animals and vegetables are *sound* when in the former there is nothing amiss in their breath, and in the latter in their root; wood and other things may be said to be *sound* when they are entirely free from any symptom of decay. A *sane* person is opposed to one that is *insane*. He who is *sound* may live, but he who is *healthy* enjoys life.

Boynard wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *sane* and *sound* state. (*Johnson.*)

> But Capys, and the rest of *sounder* mind,
> The fatal present to the flames design'd.
>
> (*Dryden.*)

> How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are!
> A happiness that often madness hits on,
> Which *sanity* and reason could not be
> So prosp'rously delivered of.
>
> (*Shakesp. Hamlet.*)

My children, the offspring of temperance, as they were educated without softness, so they were at once well-formed and *healthy*. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

But the course of succession (to the crown) is the *healthy* habit of the British constitution. (*Blair.*)

1. *SOUND*, 2. *TONE*.

1. 2. Ton, Laut, Schall, Klang.

Das erste Hauptwort bedeutet bloß eine Anstrengung oder Aeußerung der Stimme, das aus jedem Körper hervorkommende Hörbare; das zweite, eine Art sound, wird durch besondere Körper hervorgebracht, ist ein besonderer Ton, entweder um irgend eine Empfindung auszudrücken, oder um Wohlklang hervorzubringen.

We may hear the *sounds* of waters, or leaves, of animals or men; a sheep will cry for its lost young in a *tone* of distress; an organ is so formed as to send forth the most solemn *tones*.

The *sounds* of the voice, according to the various touches which raise them, form themselves into an acute or grave, quick or slow, loud or soft *tone*. (*Blair.*)

In passing through a large gothic antiroom, Sir William Ashton heard the *sound* of his daughter's lute. (*W. Scott's Bride.*)

> Transported demi-gods stood round,
> And men grew heroes at the *sound*,
> Enflam'd with glory's charms.
>
> (*Pope's Odes.*)

Just where the porticos of a light and graceful temple threw their shade, there stood a young girl with a flower-basket on her right arm, and a small three-stringed instrument of music in the left hand, to whose low and soft *tones* she was modulating a wild and half-barbaric air. (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Love came with all his frantic fire,
And wild romance of vain desire;
The Baron's daughter heard my lyre,
And praised the *tone*; —
What could presumptuous hope inspire?
My harp alone.

(*W. Scott's Poems.*)

1. *SPACE*, 2. *ROOM*.

1. 2. Raum.

Space iſt ein allgemeiner Ausdruck, mit dem Nebenbegriff des unſere Vorſtellungskraft unendlich Ueberſteigenden; der Raum iſt entweder ausgedehnt oder begrenzt, natürlich, zufällig oder abſichtlich; es wird nur im natürlichen Sinne gebraucht; room iſt ein beſchränkter Ausdruck, jene Theile des Raumes, space, umfaſſend, welche abſichtlich und begrenzt gebildet ſind, und wird auch in moraliſcher Anwendung gebraucht.

There is a sufficient *space* between the heavenly bodies to admit of their moving without confusion; in a row of trees there must always be vacant *spaces* between each tree. The value of a house essentially depends upon the quantity of *room* which it affords; in a coach there will be *room* for only a given number of persons. In every person there is ample *room* for amendment and improvement.

The reservoir in the centre must have been rather a dangerous ornament, but the centre of the hall was like the grass-plot of a college, and interdicted to the passers to and fro, who found ample *space* in the margin.

(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Why from yon arch, that infinite of *space*,
With infinite of lucid orbs replete,
Which set the living firmament on fire,
At the first glance, in such an overwhelm
Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight,
Rushes Omnipotence?

(*Young's N. Th.*)

The man of wealth and pride
Takes up a *space* that many poor supplied.

(*Goldsmith.*)

For the whole world, without a native home,
Is nothing but a prison of a larger *room*.

(*Cowley.*)

1. *To SPEAK*, 2. *TALK*, 3. *CONVERSE*, 4. *DISCOURSE*.

1. Sprechen, reden; 2. ſprechen, reden, ſchwatzen, plaudern; 3. ſich unterreden, unterhalten; 4. reden, ſprechen.

To speak iſt ein unbeſtimmter Ausdruck, der keinen Umſtand der Handlung bezeichnet, und kann auch bloß einen Laut von ſich geben heißen; to talk, Zuſammenhängendes, eine Erzählung Bildendes, in einer ununterbrochenen Folge, des Vergnügens wegen, und meiſtens zu Andern vertraulich ſprechend, betrifft die gewöhnlichen alltäglichen Handlungen; to converse, eine Unterredung zwiſchen zwei oder mehreren Perſonen, die auch in Zeichen beſtehen

kann, und in Hinsicht auf den Gegenstand unbestimmt ist, sie kann Ausbildung oder geistigen Genuß bezwecken; to discourse setzt gründliche Untersuchung und Ueberlegung voraus.

We may *speak* only one word or many; we *speak* from various motives; we *speak* with or to a person; to *speak* high or low, distinctly or indistinctly; a dumb man cannot *speak;* we *speak* languages, sense or nonsense, intelligbly or unintelligbly; it is a great abuse of the gift of speech not to *speak* the truth; public *speaking* has at all times been cultivated with great care, but particularly under popular governments. — We *talk* for pleasure; *talking* is mostly the pastime of the idle and the empty; those who think least *talk* most; *talk* has seldom any value but what the *talker* attaches to it; children *talk* to their parents, or to their companion. — We *converse* with others; *conversation* is the rational employment of social beings; it loses its value when it ceases to be general. — A *discourse* derives its value from the nature of the subject, as well as the character of the *speaker;* parents and teachers *discourse* with young people on moral duties.

Falsehood is a *speaking* against our thought. (*South.*)

Be careful then of your style upon all occasions; whether you write or *speak,* study for the best words and best expressions, even in common *conversation* or the most familiar letters. (*Chesterf. Lett.*)

Talkers are commonly vain, and credulous withal; for he that *talketh* what he knows, will also *talk* what he knows not. (*Bacon.*)

People may *talk* what they will of solid reasoning and sound sense; without the graces and ornaments of language they will neither please nor persuade. — *Talk,* then, frequently, but not long together, lest you tire the persons you are *speaking* to; for few persons *talk* so well upon a subject, as to keep up the attention of their hearers for any length of time. (*Chesterf. Lett.*)

I cannot sufficiently thank you for your praise; and now, waving myself, let me *talk* to you of the Prince Regent. He ordered me to be presented to him at a ball; and after some sayings peculiarly pleasing from royal lips, as to my own attempts, he *talked* to me of you and your immortalities: he preferred you (W. Scott) to every bard past and present. (*Byron's Lett.*)

He sate next her — they *talked* of the heartlessness of the world — it is a subject on which men of twenty-one and ladies of forty-five are especially eloquent. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

I cannot *talk* with civet in the room,
A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

In female *conversation,* be as pleasant as possible; we must *converse* with ladies, as a man would with those from whom he has an expectation, but without making requests. (*Chesterf. Lett.*)

But Lord Mute never *converses.* But I wrong him — he does *speak,* though he does not *converse.* (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Go, therefore, half this day, as friend with friend,
Converse with Adam.
(*Milton.*)

Discourse in general ought to be modest and humble, as full of matter and substance as you will, but always delivered with respect and deference to the company. (*Chesterf. Lett.*)

Let thy *discourse* be such, that thou mayst give
Profite to others, or from them receive.
(*Denham.*)

1. *To SPEND or EXPEND*, 2. *WASTE*, 3. *DISSIPATE*, 4. *SQUANDER*.

1. Anwenden, ausgeben, verschwenden, zubringen; (expend: ausgeben, verwenden); 2. verwenden, verschwenden; 3. verschwenden, vergeuden, durchbringen; 4. verschwenden.

To spend schließt nur in sich: zu irgend einem Zwecke verwenden, oder davon Gebrauch machen; to expend, in großen Quantitäten ausgeben, mit dem Nebenbegriff des Erschöpfens; to waste mit dem des zwecklosen Erschöpfens; dissipate bezeichnet to waste, indem man gleichsam nach allen Richtungen sein Vermögen im Kleinen wegwirft; to squander, mehr to waste im Großen, eine planlose Verschwendung.

We *spend* money when we purchase any thing with it; individuals *spend* what they have; we *spend* our time, or our lives, in any employment. We *expend* money when we lay it out in large quantities, so as essentially to diminish its quantity; government *expends* vast sums in conducting the affairs of a nation; we *expend* our strength and faculties upon some arduous undertaking. All persons *waste* their property who have not sufficient discretions to use it well; we *waste* sometimes our time and talents in trifles. Young men are apt to *dissipate* their property in pleasures. The open, generous, and thoughtless, are apt to *squander* their property.

Johnson was born September 18th 1709. His school days were *spent* in his native city and his education completed at Pembroke College, Oxford. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

Who has not *spent* hours in some such spot, cherishing dreams that have no connexion with the earth, and courting with half-shut eyes, the images of the Ideal? (*Bulw. Stud.*)

How wearisome
Eternity to *spend* in worship paid
To whom we hate! (*Milton's P. L.*)

Then having *spent* the last remains of light,
They give their bodies due repose at night. (*Dryden.*)

I think, indeed, the royal *expenditure* might be somewhat lessened without diminishing the royal dignity. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

What numbers, guiltless of their own disease,
Are snatch'd by sudden death, or *waste* by slow degrees?
(*Jenyns.*)

He pitied man, and much he pitied those
Whom falsely smiling fate has curs'd with means
To *dissipate* their days in quest of joy.
(*Armstrong.*)

To how many temptations are all, but especially the young and gay, exposed to *squander* their whole time amidst the circles of levity. (*Blair.*)

1. *To SPREAD*, 2. *EXPAND*, 3. *DIFFUSE*.

1. Sich ausbreiten; 2. ausbreiten; 3. verbreiten, ausbreiten.

To spread ist ein allgemeiner, unbeschränkter Ausdruck; die andern zwei Zeitwörter sind besondere Ausdrücke. Das erste wird von jedem Dinge gesagt, das, entweder durch eine Trennung oder durch eine Vermehrung seiner Substanz, einen größern Raum als früher einnimmt; to expand und diffuse heißt, sich ausbreiten, to spread, vermittelst Trennung oder Entfaltung der

Theile. To spread und expand werden auch in moraliſcher Anwendung, diffuse ſelten anders gebraucht.

A mist *spreads* over the earth, a tree *spreads* by the growth of its branches; evils and reports *spread*. A flower *expands* its leaves; the opening bud *expands* when it feels the genial warmth of the sun; the mind *expands*, prospects *expand*; knowledge *diffuses* itself; cheerfulness is *diffused* throughout a company.

See where the winding vale its lavish'd stores
Irriguous *spreads*.
(*Thomson.*)

The tombstones were mostly fallen, and worn with age: — upon one of the most considerable of these, and beneath one of the most *spreading* trees, Darvell supported himself, in a half-reclining posture, with great difficulty. (*Byron's Fr.*)

But darker, and larger, and mightier, *spread* the cloud above them.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

As from the face of heaven the shatter'd clouds
Tumultuous rove, th' interminable sky
Sublimer swells, and o'er the world *expands*
A purer azure.
(*Thomson.*)

Hell bursting, belches forth her blazing seas,
And storms sulphureous; her voracious jaws
Expanding wide, and roaring for her prey.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree!
What goodly prospects o'er the hills *expand*!
(*Byron's Harold.*)

From these remarks we may perceive, then, that in order to increase the height of knowledge, it is not sufficient to *diffuse* its extent; nay, that in that very *diffusion* there is a tendency to the superficial, which requires to be counteracted. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

All these recollections of the young and the dead mingled themselves in his (Byron's) mind with the image of her, who, though living, was, for him, as much lost as they, and *diffused* that general feeling of sadness and fondness through his soul, which found a vent in these poems.
(*Moore's Life of Byron.*)

Th' uncurling floods *diffus'd*
In glassy breadth, seem, through delusive lapse,
Forgetful of their course.
(*Thomson.*)

1. *SPRING*, 2. *FOUNTAIN*, 3. *SOURCE*, 4. *WELL*.

1. 2. 3. 4. Quelle.

Das erſte Hauptwort bezeichnet das Hervorquellen des Waſſers, das Entſpringen, springing; das zweite den auf der Erde ſichtbaren Quell, spring; das dritte die ſichtbare und dahin fließende Quelle, das vierte jeden mit Steinen ausgemauerten Brunnen; ferner eine tiefliegende, durch Graben erreichbare Quelle, und dann gewöhnlich ein Ziehbrunnen, draw-well. Dieſe Ausdrücke werden auch bildlich gebraucht.

Springs are to be found by digging a sufficient depth in all parts of the earth: in mountainous countries, and also in the East, we read of

fountains which form themselves, and supply the surrounding parts with refreshing streams: the *sources* of rivers are always to be traced to some mountain. — These men poisened all the *wells* of the town; the *well*-water is often too troubled. In the Bible the gospel is depicted as a *spring* of living waters; the eye as a *fountain* of tears; war is the *source* of many evils to a country; an imprudent step in the outset of life is oftentimes the *source* of ruin to a young person.

You must perceive that this place was once inhabited, and could not have been so without *springs*. (*Byron's Fragm.*)

What adds to my regret is having seen so little of you during your stay in this crowded desert (London), where one ought to be able to bear thirst like a camel — the *springs* are so few, and most of them so muddy. (*Byron's Lett.*)

The heart of the citizen is a perennial *spring* of energy to the state. (*Burke.*)

Tradition, always basy, at least in Scotland, to grace with a legendary tale a spot in itself interesting, had ascribed a cause of peculiar veneration to this *fountain*. (*W. Scott's Bride.*)

God had thrown
That mountain as his garden-mould high rais'd
Upon the rapid current, which through veins
Of porous earth with kindly thirst up drawn,
Rose a fresh *fountain*, and with many a rill
Water'd the garden.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Eternal kind! the author of all being,
Fountain of light, thyself invisible. (*Milton.*)

The Oder has its *source* in Moravia, and flows northward through Silesia and Pomerania into the Baltic. (*Hartley's Geogr.*)

These are thy blessings, industry! rough power!
Yet the kind *source* of every gentle art.
(*Thomson.*)

Thou seest the half, and that very sight blinds thee to the whole. This redundance and flow of life gushes from me as from its *source*. When the mid-course of the river is seen, who sees also its distant *spring*? (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

The extraordinary water which takes fire with a candle, at Broseley in England, is called the burning *well*. (*Piozzi.*)

He went on describing the spot where water was to be found with great minuteness, at a small *well* for camels, a few hundred yards to the right. (*Byron's Fr.*)

An early, innocent, and unfortunate passion, however fruitful of pain it may be to the man, is a lasting advantage to the poet. It is a *well* of sweet and bitter fancies, of refined and gentle sentiments, of elevated and ennobling thoughts, shut up in the deep recesses of the heart, keeping it green admidst the withering blights of the world, and, by its casual gushes and overflowings, recalling, at times, all the freshness and innocence of youthful days. (*Moore's Life of Byron.*)

1. *To* STAGGER, 2. REEL, 3. TOTTER.

1. Wanken, ſchwanken; 2. Taumeln, wanken; 3. wanken, wackeln.

Dieſe Ausdrücke bezeichnen eine unwillkührliche, ſchwankende Bewegung, und weichen ſowohl in der Urſache, als in der Art der Handlung ab. Staggering und reeling werden entweder durch Trunkenheit oder Krankheit

verursacht; tottering ist bloß die Wirkung der Schwäche, besonders der dem hohen Alter eigenthümlichen; stagger ist ein weit geringerer Grad von Wanken, als reel, welches aus dem Gleichgewicht bringt und einen Fall verursacht: beide werden von der Haltung des ganzen Körpers gesagt, aber totter bezieht sich besonders auf die Glieder. Alle drei werden auch bildlich gebraucht.

A drunken man always *staggers* as he walks; one who is giddy *reels* from one part to another; the knees and the legs *totter*, and consequently the footsteps become *tottering*. The mountains may be said to *stagger* and to *reel* in an earthquake: the houses may *totter* from their very bases. The faith or the resolution of a man *staggers* when its hold on the mind is shaken, and begins to give way: a nation or a government will *totter* when it is torn by intestine convulsions.

Nathless it bore his foe not from his sell
But made him *stagger* as he were not well.
(*Spencer.*)

Nydia had not answered his first question — she had not been able to reply — his wild and fearful laugh had roused her from her passionate suspense: she could not see his fierce gesture — she could not mark his *reeling* and unsteady step as he paced unconsciously to and fro.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Borne o'er a latent reef the hull impends,
Then thundering on the marble crags descends:
Her ponderous bulk the dire concussion feels,
And o'er upheaving surges wounded *reels*.
(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

With stars, swift gliding sweep along the sky:
All nature *reels*.
(*Thomson.*)

I saw the trees like drunkards *reel*
And a slight flash sprang o'er my eyes.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

The foremast *totter's* unsustain'd on high.
(*Shipwreck.*)

O yet confirm my heart, ye Powers above!
This last tremendous shock of fate to prove;
The *tottering* frame of reason yet sustain,
Nor let this total havoc whirl my brain.
(*Shipwreck.*)

1. *To STAIN*, 2. *SOIL*, 3. *SULLY*, 4. *TARNISH*.

1. Beflecken; 2. 3. besudeln, beschmutzen, beflecken; 4. beschmutzen, beflecken, trüben, verdunkeln.

Diese Zeitwörter bezeichnen, den Glanz eines Gegenstandes vermindern; aber to stain, mit dem Nebenbegriff des Derben, Unzierlichen, und wird daher meistens auch von geringern Gegenständen gebraucht, deren Reinheit oder Glanz nicht groß ist; soil, von schönen Gemälden oder Schriften; sully und tarnish von Dingen, die irgend einen innern Werth haben. In moralischer Anwendung wird dieselbe Abstufung beobachtet.

His hands were *stained* with blood; a wall *stained* with chalk; a man's life may be *stained* by the commission of some gross immorality. This picture has been *soiled* by a touch of the finger. The finest glas-

is the soonest *tarnished.* A man's honour may be *sullied*, or his glory *tarnished.*

His treacherous conduct towards his near relation, Ferdinand king of Naples, and the young prince of Calabria, his son, leaves a *stain* on his character which cannot be varnished, even by the brilliancy of success. (*Roscoe's Leo X.*)

Thou, rather than thy justice should be *stained*,
Didst *stain* the cross.
(*Young.*)

Or take from me, of unpolluted blood,
Lucrecia's proof of an *unstained* soul.
(*Knowles' Wife.*)

I cannot endure to be mistaken or suffer my purer affections to be *soiled* with the odious attributes of covetousness and ambitious falsehood. (*Wentworth.*)

The wreath of Goldsmith is *unsullied*, he wrote to exalt virtue and expose vice; and he accomplished his task in a manner which raises him to the highest rank among British authors. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

Oaths would debase the dignity of virtue,
Else I could swear by him, the power who cloathed
The sun with light, and gave you starry host
Their chaste *unsullied* lustre.
(*Francis.*)

I am not now what I once was; for since I parted from thee, fate has *tarnish'd* my glories. (*Trapp.*)

1. *To STIFLE*, 2. *SUPPRESS*, 3. *SMOTHER.*

1. Unterdrücken; 2. unterdrücken; 3. unterdrücken, ersticken, überwältigen, erlöschen.

Das erste Zeitwort wird nur von Gefühlen gebraucht, die Handlung erfordert Zeit, einige Beharrlichkeit und mächtige Beweggründe; das zweite von den Gefühlen und äußern Verhältnissen und Umständen, eine Handlung des Augenblicks, die nur eine einzige Anstrengung nöthig macht; das dritte nur von äußern Umständen.

We *stifle* resentment; nothing but a long course of vice can enable a man to *stifle* the admonitions and reproaches of conscience. We *suppress* anger; we *suppress* the rising emotion of anger; a sense of prudence may sometimes lead a man to *suppress* the joy which an occurrence produces in his mind; a book is *suppressed* by the authority of government; vice is *suppressed* by the exertions of those who have power. An affair is *smothered* so that it shall not become generally known; the fire is *smothered* under the embers.

Why wilt thou urge me to confess a flame
I long have *stifled*, and would fain conceal?
(*Addison's Cato.*)

Art, brainless art! our furious charioteer,
(For nature's voice *unstiffled* would recall,)
Drives headlong to the precipice of death.
(*Young.*)

They foresaw the violence with which this indignation would burst out after being so long *suppressed.* (*Robertson.*)

Great and generous principles not being kept up and cherished, but *smothered* in sensual delights, God suffers them to sink into low and inglorious satisfaction. (*South.*)

1. *STORY*, 2. *TALE*.

1. Geſchichte, Erzählung, Mährchen; 2. Erzählung, Mährchen.

Das erſte Hauptwort betrifft entweder eine Thatſache, oder etwas Erdichtetes; das zweite hingegen bezeichnet immer eine erdichtete, auf eine Sage gegründete, oder zuweilen, aber ſelten, eine wahre, abentheuerliche und traurige Erzählung. Wenn beide im Sinne einer erdichteten Erzählung genommen werden, dann iſt story entweder etwas Unwahres, eine entſtellte Thatſache, oder gänzlich Erdichtung, während tale nur Erdichtung iſt.

Stories are circulated respecting the accidents and occurrences which happen to persons in the same place; *stories* are generally told to young people of ghosts and visions, which are calculated to act on their fears; *stories* from life, however striking and wonderful, will seldom impress so powerfully as those which are drawn from the world of spirits. *Tales* of distress are told by many merely to excite compassion. *Tales* are principally written for amusement; the *tale* is a single kind of fiction, and consists of but few persons in the drama.

The Castle of Otranto is remarkable, not only for the wild interest of the *story*, but as the first modern attempt to found a *tale* of amusing fiction upon the basis of the ancient romances of chivalry.

(*W. Scott's Lives.*)

Meantime the village rouses up the fire,
While well attested, and as well believed,
Heard solemn, goes the goblin *story* round.

(*Thomson.*)

I call this to your mind, to show you that you are, in some degree, responsible for the present work, in which I have given a few Arabesque sketches from the life, and *tales* founded on popular traditions.

(*Irving's Alh.*)

»But I request,«
Said Sweden's monarch, »thou wilt tell
This *tale* of thine, and I may reap,
Perchance, from this the boon of sleep.«

(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

In ev'ry *tale* they tell, or false or true,
Well known, or such as no man ever knew,
They fix attention, heedless of your pain,
With oaths like rivets forc'd into the brain.

(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

Hide all the horrors of thy mournful *tale*,
And let me guess the rest.

(*Addison's Cato.*)

1. *STRAIT*, 2. *NARROW*.

1. Enge, ſchwierig, beengt; 2. enge, beſchränkt, knapp.

Das erſte bezeichnet, in einen kleinen Umfang vermittelſt anderer Körper verſetzt, es iſt ferner ein beſonderer Ausdruck und eine künſtliche Art narrowness; das zweite, eine Art Nähe oder Enge, iſt ein allgemeiner Ausdruck, und entweder künſtliche oder natürliche Eigenthümlichkeit eines Körpers. Die uneigentliche Bedeutung dieſer Wörter iſt der eigentlichen gleich.

A coat is *strait* which is made to compress a body within a small compass; a piece of water confined close on each side by land, is called a *strait*. A *narrow* ribbon, a *narrow* leaf; a piece of land whose prolonged sides are at a small distance from each other is *narrow*. A person

in *straitened* circumstances is kept, by means of his circumstances, from incurring even expenses; a person who is in *narrow* circumstances is represented as having but a small extent of property.

So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog, or steep, through *strait,* rough, dense, or rare,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

A faithless heart, how despicably small,
Too *strait* aught great or generous to receive.
(*Young.*)

Into this wild abyss the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd awhile,
Pond'ring his voyage; for no *narrow* frith
He had to cross. (*Milton's P. L.*)

Since I have seen this *strait*, I find nothing improbable in the adventure of Leander, or very wonderful in the bridge of boats of Xerxes. 'Tis so *narrow,* 'tis not surprizing a young lover should attempt to swim, or an ambitious king try to pass his army over it. (*Montague's Lett.*)

1. *STRANGER*, 2. *FOREIGNER*, 3. *ALIEN*.

[*To Estrange*, *Alienate*.]

(*Strange*, *Foreign*, *Alien*.)

1. 2. 3. Der Fremde, Ausländer.

Das erste Hauptwort, ein allgemeiner Ausdruck, bezeichnet eine Person, die entweder nicht gekannt, oder nicht in dem Lande, wovon die Rede, geboren ist; das zweite wird nur von Fremden, strangers, aus einem andern Lande gesagt; das dritte ist ein Kunstausdruck, Fremde, foreigners, bedeutend, die entweder Unterthanen oder in dem Lande nur wohnhaft sind, zum Unterschied von eingebornen Unterthanen. Von stranger und alien sind die Zeitwörter to estrange und alienate abgeleitet, welche einen ausgedehntern Sinn und Gebrauch haben; das erste bedeutet, das Gemüth einer Person von einem Gegenstande entfremden, das zweite, das Herz oder die Zuneigung von einer Person gegen die andere entfremden. Strange, foreign und alien werden als Beiwörter in ausgedehnter Anwendung, und dieselbe Bedeutung habend, gebraucht.

Ulysses, after his return of Trojan war, was a *stranger* in his own house; a person *estranges* himself from his family; a *strange* object. The French are *foreigners* in England, and the English in France; the lower orders of the English are apt to treat *foreigners* with an undeserved contempt; something *foreign* to the purpose. They cannot enjoy as *aliens,* the same privileges in a *foreign* country as they do in their own; every *alien* is obliged, in time of war, to have a license for residing in England; the mind becomes sometimes *alienated* from one object when it has fixed its affections on another; an *alien* from God.

Where Frenchmen, was the glory of having the Cossacks encamped in your walls, and a sovereign dictated to you by the *stranger?*
(*H. Bulwer's Fr.*)

I stepped upon the land of my forefathers — but felt that I was a *stranger* in the land. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

The *stranger* who would form a correct opinion of the English character must not confine his observations to the metropolis. (*Sk. B.*)

Wordly and corrupt men *estrange* themselves from all that is divine. (*Blair.*)

I do not condemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. (*Ascham.*)

Soft as the dew from heaven descends,
His gentle accents fell:
The modest *stranger* lowly bends,
And follows to the cell.
(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

A *foreigner*, who had been ambassador in England, informs us, that under Elizabeth the administration of justice was more corrupt than under her predecessors. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

Even when a mere child I began my travels, and made many tours of discovery into *foreign* parts and unknown parts of my native city, to the frequent alarm of my parents, and the emolument of the town crier. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

All the distinctions of this little life
Are quite cutaneous, *foreign* to the man.
(*Young.*)

Nought
To man so *foreign* as the joys possess'd;
Nought so much his as those beyond the grave.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

It did not require much philosophy to know that persons who would have died for each other a few months ago, were not *alienated* only by a wart or a cast in the eye. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

The manner of men's writing must not *alienate* our hearts from the truth. (*Hooker.*)

I am almost among *strangers*, said she, as much so in my native country as I could be in the remotest parts of the world. By all I am considered as a *stranger* and an *alien*. (*Irving's N. Abbey.*)

It were the wildest madness of human vanity to imagine that God created such spirits only for the earth. So vast a waste of spirits were, indeed, a monstrous prodigality, wholly *alien* to the economy and system of the universe! (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

They encouraged persons and principles *alien* from our religion and government, in order to strengthen their faction. (*Swift.*)

Like you an *alien* in a land unknown,
I learn to pity woes so like my own.
(*Dryden.*)

1. *STREAM*, 2. *CURRENT*, 3. *TIDE*.

1. 2. Strom; 3. Fluth, Strom.

Dieſe Hauptwörter bezeichnen einen flüſſigen Körper in fortſchreitender Bewegung; stream iſt der allgemeinſte Ausdruck, die andern ſind nur Arten deſſelben. Das erſte iſt die Verlängerung eines Körpers in einer engen Linie iſt auf der Oberfläche; das zweite ein ſchnellfließender Strom, stream; das dritte ein periodiſcher Strom, stream oder current. Alle Flüſſe, rivers, ſind streams, mehr oder minder ſtark oder ſanftfließend, je nachdem die Beſchaffenheit des Bodens iſt; die Kraft des Stromes, der Strömung, current, wird erhöht durch natürliche oder künſtliche Hinderniſſe; die Fluth, tide, iſt hoch oder niedrig, ſtark oder ſchwach, zu verſchiedenen Stunden des Tages; wenn die Fluth, tide, hoch iſt, dann iſt die Strömung, current, am ſtärkſten. Derſelbe Unterſchied findet bei dem bildlichen Gebrauch dieſer Wörter Statt.

A *stream* of air, a *stream* of light, is a prolonged body of air or light; a *current* of air is a continued *stream* that has a rapid motion:

streets and passages, which are open at each extremity, are the channels of such *currents*; it is in vain to stem the *tide* of folly, it is wiser to get out of its reach.

Methought the dash of waves was nigh;
There was a gleam too of the sky,
Studded with stars; — it is no dream;
The wild horse swims the wilder *stream!*
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

She had the Asiatic eye,
Such as our Turkish neighbourhood
Hath mingled with our Polish blood,
Dark as above is the sky;
But through it stole a tender light,
Like the first moonrise at midnight;
Large, dark, and swimming in the *stream,*
Which seem'd to melt to its own beam.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

By taking the *current* a little farther up, the rest of the family got safely over. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

With secret course, which no loud storms annoy
Glides the smooth *current* of domestic joy.
(*Goldsmith.*)

We were persuaded by the captain of the yacht to set out in a calm, and he pretended there was nothing so easy as to *tide* it over.
(*Montague's Lett.*)

The *tide* and wind was so favourable that the ship was enabled to come at once to the pier. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

The crystal *stream*
Thro' rocks resounding, or for many a mile
O'er the chaf'd pebbles hurl'd, yields wholesome, pure,
And mellow draughts, except when winter thaws,
And half the mountains melt into the *tide.*
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.
(*Shakspeare.*)

The subtile draught
Faster and surer swells the vital *tide.*
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

1. *To STRENGTHEN*, 2. *FORTIFY*, 3. *INVIGORATE.*

1. Stärken, befeſtigen; 2. befeſtigen, ſtärken; 3. kräftigen, ſtärken.

Was die Stärke, strength, erhöht, ſei es in noch ſo kleinem Maße, ſtärkt, strengthens; was Stärke, strength, zu einem beſondern Falle verleiht, befeſtigt, fortifies; was die Stärke, strength, dermaßen vermehrt, daß daraus ein poſitiver Grad von strength entſteht, kräftigt, invigorates.

Exercise *strengthens* either body or mind; religion *fortifies* the mind against adversity; morning exercise in fine weather *invigorates.*

There is a certain bias towards knowledge in every mind, which may be *strengthened* and improved. (*Budgell.*)

So, go on and prosper in your glorious and happy career not forgetting to walk an hour briskly every morning and evening, to *fortify* the nerves. (*Chatham's Lett.*)

Against the rigours of a damp cold heav'n,
To *fortify* their bodies some frequent
The gelid cistern, and where nought forbids
I praise their dauntless heart.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

This relation will not be wholly without its use, if those who languish under any part of its sufferings, shall be enabled to *fortify* their patience. (*Johnson.*)

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. (*Brown.*)

But here in livid ripeness melts the grape,
Here finish'd by *invigorating* suns,
Thro' the green shade the golden orange glows,
Spontaneous.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

1. *STRICT*, 2. *SEVERE.*

1. Genau, pünktlich, streng; 2. streng, hart, genau.

Das erste bezeichnet die Sache, und wird jederzeit in einem vortheilhaften Sinne gebraucht; das zweite, im eigentlichen Sinne die Gesinnung der Person, welche eine Strafe zuerkennt, und in weiterer Bedeutung die Sache, welche Strafe verhängt, wird nach Verhältniß der Umstände in vortheilhaftem oder nachtheiligem Sinne genommen.

He who has authority over others must be *strict* in enforcing obedience, in keeping good order, and a proper attention to their duties; but it is possible to be very *severe* in punishing those who are under us, and yet very lax in all matters that our duty demands of us.

Lycurgus then, who bow'd beneath the force
Of *strictest* discipline, *severely* wise,
All human passions.
(*Thomson's Winter.*)

Among them every public breach of morality was *severely* punished.
(*Lingard's Hist.*)

1. *SUBJECT*, 2. *LIABLE*, 3. *EXPOSED*, 4. *OBNOXIOUS.*

1. 2. Unterworfen, ausgesetzt; 3. ausgesetzt; 4. unterworfen, ausgesetzt, verrufen.

Alle diese Ausdrücke werden auf diejenigen Lebensverhältnisse angewendet, welche auf uns, ohne unsere Wahl, einwirken. In subject ist directe Nothwendigkeit enthalten; liable, mehr mit dem Nebenbegriff des Zufälligen, dem man entgehen kann; exposed bezeichnet den Begriff eines leidenden Zustandes, in welchen wir entweder durch unsere eigenen Handlungen, oder durch die Mitwirkung Anderer versetzt werden. Obnoxious, mit dem Nebenbegriff des Schädlichen, bedeutet einen durch uns selbst herbeigeführten Zustand: wir können wohl, in denselben zu verfallen, aber nicht dessen Folgen vermeiden. Die Zeitwörter to subject und expose werden in demselben Sinne genommen.

We are *subject* to disease, to death; it is the irrevocable law of our nature; tender people are *liable* to catch cold; all persons are *liable* to make mistakes; a person is *exposed* to insults who provokes the anger of a low-bred man. A person *subjects* himself to impertinent freedoms by des-

cending to indecent familiarities with his inferiors; he *exposes* himself to the derision of his equals by an affectation of superiority. A minister sometimes renders himself *obnoxious* to the people, that is, puts himself in the way of their animosity.

Unquestionably there was a time in his (Cromwell's) life when he was sincerely enthusiastic, and when his natural temper slightly *subject* to hypochondria, was strongly agitated by the same fanaticism which influenced so many persons of the time. (*W. Scott's Woodst.*)

The devout man aspires after some principles of more perfect felicity which shall not be *subject* to change or decay. (*Blair.*)

He is *subject* to perpetual terror from a large Angola cat, which my housekeeper chooses to retain in our domestic service, and which has twice very nearly devoured my nervous little hermit (a squirrel). (*Bulw. Stud.*)

The sinner is not only *liable* to that disappointment of success which so often frustrates all the designs of men, but *liable* to a disappointment still more cruel, of being successful and miserable at once. (*Blair.*)

I am fully aware that they are trifles in themselves, and that miscellanies of this nature are *liable* to be considered even more trifling than they are. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Exposed as he (Cromwell) was to the continual machinations of the royalists and levellers, both equally eager to precipitate him from the height to which he had attained, Cromwell made it his great object to secure to himself the attachment of the army. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

This, it was imagined, might be easily procured, as the crown did not draw so much rent as Harley could afford to give, with very considerable advantage to himself, and the then lessee had rendered himself so *obnoxious* to the ministry, by the disposal of his vote at an election, that he could not expect a renewal. (*Mackenzie's M. of feeling.*)

And much he blames the softness of his mind,
Obnoxious to the charms of womankind. (*Dryden.*)

Of various rates they sail,
Of ensigns various; all alike in this,
All restless, anxious; toss'd with hopes and fears,
In calmest skies; *obnoxious* all to storm!
And stormy the most gen'ral blasts of life.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Such high advantages their innocence
Gave them above their foes, not to have sinn'd,
Not to have disobey'd; in fight they stood
Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd
By wound, though from their place by violence mov'd.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

1. *To SUBJECT*, 2. *SUBJUGATE*, 3. *SUBDUE*.

1. Unterwerfen, unterjochen; 2. unterjochen, unterwerfen; 3. unterwerfen, unterjochen.

Das erste Zeitwort ist hier der geschlechtliche Ausdruck: von Individuen oder Nationen wird subject, von letztern nur subjugate gesagt; subjugate und subdue werden von Völkern gebraucht, welche gezwungen werden, sich dem Eroberer zu unterwerfen, aber subjugate hat eine stärkere Bedeutung, als subdue, indem es bezeichnet, in einen Zustand fortdauernder Unterwerfung bringen; während subdue nur eine nominelle und temporäre Unterwerfung, subjection, sein kann.

We may *subject* either individuals or nations; we *subject* ourselves to reproof, to inconvenience, or to the influence of our passions. Caesar *subjugated* the Gauls, for he made them subjects to the Roman empire; but Alexander *subdued* the Indian nations, who revolted after his departure.

Where there is no awe, there will be no *subjection.* (*South.*)

O fav'rite virgin, that hast warm'd the breast,
Whose sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east.
(*Prior.*)

In 1649 Cromwell was sent into Ireland; and in about nine months he *subdued* almost that whole kingdom, and left his son-in-law, Ireton, to complete the conquest. (*Cooper's Hist.*)

What avails
Valour or strength, though matchless, quell'd with pain
Which all *subdues*, and makes remiss the hands
Of mightiest?
(*Milton's P. L.*)

1. *To SUFFER*, 2. *BEAR*, 3. *ENDURE*, 4. *SUPPORT.*

1. Leiden, ausstehen; 2. tragen, ertragen; 3. aushalten, ertragen; 4. stützen, ertragen, tragen.

To suffer ist eine passive, nicht freiwillige Handlung, es bezeichnet bloß das Individuum als Jemand, den Unglück betroffen; to bear, positiv und freiwillig, bezeichnet die Art, wie wir unser Uebel ertragen, es ist eine einzelne Handlung der Entschlossenheit und betrifft gewöhnliche Leiden; to endure ist eine fortgesetzte, kräftige Handlung des Geistes, die Last unsrer Leiden geziemend zu ertragen; to support, unsere, oder Anderer Uebel ertragen. Suffer und endure werden nur von Personen oder Persönlichem gebraucht, dagegen bear und support auch von Dingen, welche dann eine Last empfangen bedeuten, und zwar to bear von jeder Last, sie sei klein oder groß, das Ganze oder nur ein Theil derselben; to support von einer großen und der ganzen Last.

Man is born to *suffering*, we must learn to *bear* all the numerous and diversified evils to which we are obnoxious; we *bear* disappointments and crosses; we *endure* severe and lasting pains both of body and mind; we *endure* hunger and cold; we *endure* provocations and aggravations. The first object of education should be to accustom children to *bear* contradictions and crosses, that they may afterwards be enabled to *endure* every trial and misery. We may either *support* ourselves, or be *supported* by others. Whatever a person may *bear* or *endure* of personal inconvenience, there are *sufferings* arising from the wounded affections of the heart which by no efforts of our own we shall be enabled to *support*; in such moments we feel the unspeakable value of religion, which puts us in possession of the means of *supporting* every sublunary pain. The beams of the foundation *bear* the weight of a house; but the pillars upon which is raised, or against which it leans, *support* the weight.

Let a man be brought into some such severe and trying situation as fixes the attention of the public on his behaviour. The first question which we put concerning him is not, what does he *suffer*? but, how does he *bear* it? (*Blair.*)

How can she *bear* neglect? she has been the idol of society.
(*Irving's Sk. B.*)

But yet through all,
Kinglike the monarch *bore* his fall,
And made, in this extreme of ill,
His pangs the vassals of his will.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

How miserable his state who is condemned to *endure* at once the pangs of guilt and the vexations of calamity! (*Blair.*)

Prolong'd *endurance* tames the bold. (*Byron's Maz.*)

It has been my lot to *endure* frequent visitations of ill-health, although my muscular frame is strong, and I am capable of *bearing* great privation and almost any exertion of mere bodily fatigue.
(*Bulwer's Student.*)

But what if he, our conqueror (whom I now
Of force believe almighty, since no less
Than such could have o'erpower'd such force as ours)
Have left us this our sp'rit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and *support* our pains,
That we may so suffice his vengeful ire.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

It is beautifully ordered by providence, that woman, who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly *supporting* the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

I reject all sectarian intolerance — I affect no uncharitable jargon — frankly I confess that I have known many before whose virtues I bow down ashamed of my own errors, though they were not guided and *supported* by Belief. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

1. *SURFACE*, 2. *SUPERFICIES*.

1. 2. Oberfläche, Außenseite.

Obgleich das erste Hauptwort eine Abänderung des zweiten ist, so wird jenes doch als ein gewöhnlicher, dieses als ein wissenschaftlicher Ausdruck gebraucht; surface hat daher eine unbestimmtere und allgemeinere Anwendung, als superficies. Eine ebene oder unebene, glatte oder rauhe Oberfläche wird surface genannt; der Mathematiker begreift unter superficies stets eine ebene Oberfläche.

Upon its (chariot) *surface* of bronze were elaborately wrought, in the still exquisite workmanship of Greece, reliefs of the Olympian games.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Nor to the *surface* of enlivened earth,
Graceful with hills and dales and leavy woods,
Her liberal tresses, is thy force confined.
(*Thomson's Summer.*)

Then, Syphax, chide me in severest terms,
Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calm and unruffled as a summer sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its *surface*.
(*Addison's Cato.*)

A convex mirror makes objects in the middle to come out from the *superficies*: the painter must, in respect of the light and shadow of his figures, give them more relievo. (*Dryden.*)

Those who have undertaken the task of reconciling mankind to their present state frequently remind us that we view only the *superficies* of life. (*Johnson.*)

1. *To* SURROUND, 2. ENCOMPASS, 3. ENVIRON, 4. ENCIRCLE.

1. Umgeben, umringen; 2. umgeben, umringen; 3. umringen, umgeben; 4. umringen, umgeben.

To surround iſt der allgemeinſte Ausdruck, und bezeichnet ein directes oder indirectes Eingeſchloſſenſein in jeder Form; to encompass, in allen Richtungen und an allen Punkten, und wird von Gegenſtänden großer und unbeſtimmter Ausdehnung gebraucht; to environ und encircle mit dem Nebenbegriff der Umgebung in einer Kreislinie. In ausgedehnterm und moraliſchem Sinne bedeutet surrounded, umgeben von Gegenſtänden in großer Zahl und in verſchiedenen Richtungen.

A town, a house, or a person, may be *surrounded* by other persons; a garden is *surrounded* by a wall; he is *surrounded* by his friends; he is *surrounded* by dangers and difficulties. The earth is *encompassed* by the air, which we term the atmosphere: towns are *encompassed* by dangers. A town or a valley may be *environed* by hills. A basin of water may be *encircled* by trees, or the head may be *encircled* by a wreath of flowers.

He was *surrounded* with crowds, who showed him only one side of their character. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

Fenced from the deer, is a small *surrounding* space sown with flowers — those fairest children of the earth, which the custom of all ages has dedicated to the Dead. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

But not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn,
But cloud instead, and ever-during dark
Surrounds me.

(*Milton.*)

Where Orpheus on his lyre laments his love,
With beasts *encompass'd*, and a dancing grove.

(*Dryden.*)

Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environed.

(*Milton.*)

As in the hollow breast of Appenine,
Beneath the shelter of *encircling* hills,
A myrtle rises, far from human eye;
So flourish'd, blooming, and unseen by all,
The sweet Lavinia.

(*Thomson's Seas.*)

Ye good distress'd!
Ye noble few! who here unbending stand
Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up awhile,
And what your bounded view, which only saw
A little part, deemed evil, is no more:
The storms of wintry time will quickly pass,
And one unbounded spring *encircle* all.

(*Thomson's Winter.*)

1. *TALKATIVE*, 2. *LOQUACIOUS*, 3. *GARRULOUS*.

1. Gesprächig, geschwätzig; 2. schwatzhaft, geschwätzig; 3. geschwätzig, schwatzhaft.

Diese Schmähbeiwörter weichen besonders in Hinsicht auf Grad ab; to talk, geneigt zu sprechen, ist zulässig, und folglich ist es nicht ganz ungeziemend, gelegentlich talkative zu sein: aber loquacity, eine übermäßige Neigung zu schwatzen, to talk, ist immer in üblem Sinne, sie möge aus Ziererei oder Eitelkeit entstehen; garrulity, übermäßige Neigung zur Mittheilsamkeit, ist nur bei alten Personen verzeihlich.

Every absurdity has a champion to defend it; for error is always *talkative*. (*Goldsmith.*)

After all, however, the poor fellow is at times an amusing companion; he is simple-minded, and of infinite good humour, with the *loquacity* and gossip of a village barber, and knows all the small-talk of the place and its environs. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

Thersites only clamour'd in the throng,
Loquacious, loud, and turbulent of tongue,
(*Pope.*)

Pleas'd with that social sweet *garrulity*,
The poor disbanded veteran's sole delight.
(*Somerville.*)

1. *TASTE*, 2. *FLAVOUR*, 3. *RELISH*, 4. *SAVOUR*.

1. Geschmack; 2. Schmackhaftigkeit, Wohlgeschmack; 3. Geschmack; 4. Geschmack, Geruch, Duft.

Taste ist der allgemeine und unbestimmteste Ausdruck, und wird von jedem Gegenstande, der, in welchem Grade es auch sei, auf den Geschmackssinn angewendet werden kann, gebraucht; flavour ist taste im vorherrschenden Grade, und wird von Dingen gesagt, welche eine verschiedene Art, oder einen verschiedenen Grad gewöhnlich von gutem taste haben; relish ist auch ein besonderer künstlicher taste, während flavour eine natürliche Eigenthümlichkeit sein kann; savour ist weniger gebräuchlich, als die genannten Wörter, und bezeichnet, seiner Ableitung gemäß, sowohl Geruch als Geschmack. In moralischer Anwendung wird to taste, to relish und to savour von den Handlungen der Menschen, das letzte auch von der Art und Weise, sich auszudrücken, gesagt.

Some things are *tasteless*, others have a strong *taste*, and others a mixed *taste*; we *taste* whatever affects our *taste*; we *taste* fruits to determine whether they are good or bad; an apple may not only have the general *taste* of apple, bnt also a *flavour* peculiar to itself; a fine *flavour*, a delicious *flavour*; the *flavour* of fish is sometimes unpleasant; milk and butter receive a *flavour* from the nature of the food with which the cow is supplied; we find the *flavour* such as it is: we give the *relish* such as it should be, or we wish it to be; sauces are used in order to give a *relish* to the food that is dressed with them. We *relish* that only which pleases our *taste*; we *relish* fruits as a dessert, or at certain seasons of the day. We have a *relish* for books, for learning, for society. A sweet-smelling *savour*; his actions and expressions *savour* of vanity.

Groves whose rich trees wept od'rous gums and balm,
Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden rind,
Hung amiable, Hesperian fables true,
If true, here only, and of delicious *taste*.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Ten thousand thousand precious gifts
My daily thanks employ;
Nor is the least a cheerful heart,
That *tastes* those gifts with joy.
(*Addison.*)

The boy may live to *taste* Racine's fine charms.
(*Armstrong's Taste.*)

Taste this Lesbian, my Pansa, said Sallust, it is excellent; it is delicate, said Pansa, but there is perhaps the least particle too much of rosin in its *flavour*. — Why, in truth, I suspect it is the distance that gives the *flavour*; they want the richness of the Brundusium oyster.
(*Bulwer's Pomp.*)

The Philippine islands give a *flavour* to our European bowls.
(*Addison.*)

He would give the fish a most oleaginous *flavour*.
(*Bulw. Pomp.*)

I love the people,
But do not like to stage me to their eyes,
Though it do well, I do not *relish* well
Their loud applause.
(*Shakspeare.*)

I know, my dear, 'tis needless to deny't,
You like Voiture; you think him wond'rous bright;
But sev'n years hence, your *relish* more matur'd,
What now delights will hardly be endur'd.
(*Armstrong's Poems.*)

Daily from the hall came the *savoury* meal which the old woman carved tenderly for her husband.
(*Bulw. Stud.*)

The pleasant *savoury* smell
So quicken'd appetite, that I, methought,
Could not but *taste*.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

The *sav'ry* pulp they chew, and in the rind
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

1. *TAX*, 2. *DUTY*, 3. *CUSTOM*, 4. *TOLL*, 5. *IMPOST*, 6. *TRIBUTE*, 7. *CONTRIBUTION*.

1. Auflage, Abgabe, Steuer; 2. Abgabe, Gebühr, Zoll; 3. Zoll; 4. Zoll; 5. Auflage, Abgabe, Impoſt; 6. Auflage, Abgabe, Steuer, Tribut; 7. Steuer, Kriegsſteuer.

Tax iſt der allgemeinſte Ausdruck und ſchließt Alles in ſich, was ein Volk der Regierung nach gewiſſer Schätzung oder nach gewiſſem Anſchlage bezahlt, zu deſſen Erhebung die Einwilligung Vieler erforderlich iſt und womit der Staatshaushalt geführt wird; es wird auch bildlich gebraucht; duty, eine Art tax, wird ſowohl von ein- und ausgeführten Waaren, als auch von vielen andern inländiſchen Artikeln erhoben; custom, eine tax, die weniger beſtimmt iſt, als alle andere, indem hier eher herkömmlicher Gebrauch, custom, vorherrſcht, als beſtimmtes Geſetz, und bezieht ſich beſonders auf Statt gehabte Eingangsabgaben; toll, zur Verbeſſerung der Wege und Häfen;

impost wird auf den Willen eines Einzigen, besonders von eroberten Ländern eingezogen; tribute, auf den Willen eines Einzigen oder Weniger, besonders von fernen Provinzen, als Unterthanspflicht; impost und tribute dienen zur Bereicherung eines Gouvernements. Contribution schließt im Allgemeinen alle vorhergehenden Ausdrücke in sich, doch mit dem Hauptbegriff einer gemeinschaftlichen Einwilligung, setzt es eine mit den vorigen Ausdrücken nicht vereinbare Freiheit voraus, und wird daher mehr auf freiwillige Abgaben bezogen; doch kann es auch in seiner allgemeinen Bedeutung als eine erzwungene Zahlung genommen werden.

Retrenchment should be the first objects of this party, — a retrenchment that shall permit the repeal of the most oppressive of the *taxes*, the assessed *taxes*, the *malt-tax*, the stamp *duty* on political knowledge. (*Bulw. Engl.*)

I own to you that I think you are inclined to over-rate the merits of a property-*tax*. (*Bulwer's Engl.*)

And there were times when, with all his wisdom, and all his wit, this rudeness of disposition, and the sacrifices and submissions which he (Johnson) unsparingly exacted, were so great, that even Mrs. Thrale seems at length to have thought that the honour of being Johnson's hostess was almost counterbalanced by the *tax* which he exacted on her time and patience. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

The *duties* levied were — export *duty* . . . . ; import *duty* . . . . (*H. Bulw. Fr.*)

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the *customs* in England. (*Temple.*)

The same Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. (*Arbuthnot.*)

Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that he wins in the hundred, he loses in the shire. (*Bacon.*)

They that received *tribute* — money said: doth not your master pay *tribute*? (*Matthew.*)

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor saints. (*Rom.*)

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.
(*Shakesp. Caesar.*)

1. *To TEASE*, 2. *VEX*, 3. *TAUNT*, 4. *TANTALIZE*, 5. *TORMENT*.

1. Plagen, quälen; 2. plagen, quälen, ärgern; 3. vorwerfen, schmähen, höhnen; 4. vergeblich reizen, durch Reizungen täuschen, quälen; 5. peinigen, quälen.

Diese Zeitwörter bezeichnen den Begriff des Einwirkens auf Andere und dadurch erzeugten schmerzhaften Gefühls, weichen jedoch in der Art der Handlung und dem Grade der Wirkung ab.

To tease besteht in unbedeutenden Plagen, oft in Wiederholung unangenehmer Kleinigkeiten, die entweder auf den Körper oder Geist wirken, to vex, auf das Gemüth wirkend durch Verkehrtheit und Wunderlichkeit; to taunt, dieselbe Wirkung habend, durch verächtliches, erzürnendes Betragen; to tantalize, von gleicher Wirkung, entsteht aus getäuschter Erwartung; to torment, durch Wiederholung schmerzlicher Leiden und Beschwerlichkeiten auf

Geist und Körper wirkend, und positive Pein verursachend, während bei der durch die vorhergehenden Zeitwörter ausgedrückten Wirkung dieselbe durch Einbildung oder körperlichen Zustand erhöht wird.

We are *teased* by a fly that buzzes in our ears; irritable and nervous people are most easily *teased*. We are *vexed* by the carelessness and stupidity of our servants; captious and fretful people are most easily *vexed* or *taunted*. We are *taunted* by the sarcasms of others. We are *tantalized* by the fair prospects which only present themselves to disappear again; sanguine and eager people are most easily *tantalized*. We are *tormented* by the importunities of troublesome beggars; to *torment* consists in that which is most serious.

Louisa began to take a little mischievous pleasure in *teasing*.
(*Cumberland.*)

The squire would sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic parts of my sermon, or his lady return my wife's civilities at church with a mutilated curtsey. But we soon got over the uneasiness caused by such accidents, and usually in three or four days began to wonder how they *vexed* us. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

I own it *vexed* — it irritated me, to hear your name thus lightly pitched from lip to lip, like some mere dancing girl's fame.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

He reigned in most unseemly quiet;
Not that he had no cares to *vex*,
He loved the muses and the sex;
And sometimes these so froward are,
They made him wish himself at war.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Sharp was his voice, which in the shrillest tone,
Thus with injurious *taunts* attack the throne.
(*Pope.*)

When the maid was once sped, she was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. (*Addison.*)

Truth exerting itself in the searching precepts of self-denial and mortification is *tormenting* to vicious minds. (*South.*)

1. *TEMPORARY*, 2. *TRANSIENT*, 3. *TRANSITORY*, 4. *FLEETING*.

1. Nur eine Zeitlang dauernd; 2. vorübergehend, flüchtig, augenblicklich, vergänglich; 3. vergänglich; 4. flüchtig, vergänglich.

Temporary bezeichnet das, dessen Dauer nur auf eine Zeitlang berechnet ist, im Gegensatz mit permanent; transient, seiner Natur nach nur einen Augenblick dauernd; transitory, das nur eine Zeitlang dauern kann; fleeting ist nur ein stärkerer Ausdruck, um den Begriff des transitory zu bezeichnen.

Offices depending upon a state of war are *temporary*, in distinction from those which are connected with internal policy; a glance is *transient*; our pleasures, and our pains, and our very being, are *transitory*.

By the force of superior principles the *temporary* prevalence of passions may be restrained. (*Johnson.*)

Any sudden diversion of the spirits or the justling in of a *transient* thought, is able to deface the little images of things in the memory.
(*South.*)

Surpris'd he sees new beauties rise,
Swift mantling to the view,
Like colours o'er the morning skies;
As bright, as *transient* too.
(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

The heavy hour was chill and dark;
The fever in his blood forbade
A *transient* slumber's fitful aid.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Man is a *transitory* being. (*Johnson.*)

A band of chiefs! — alas! how few,
Since but the *fleeting* of a day
Had thinn'd it.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

1. *TENACIOUS*, 2. *PERTINACIOUS.*

1. An, auf etwas haltend, hartnäckig darauf bestehend; 2. halsstarrig, beharrlich, anhaltend.

Tenacious bedeutet, etwas festhalten, es mit Widerwillen fahren lassen, weil man es von wichtigem Einflusse hält; pertinacious, gegen alle Behauptungen auf etwas beharren, weil es unsern Absichten entgegen ist. Tenacity und pertinacity sind Schwächen, jedoch ist die erste oft eher zu entschuldigen, als die zweite.

A man of a *tenacious* temper insists on trifles that are supposed to affect his importance; a *pertinacious* temper insists on every thing which is apt to affect his opinions. We may be *tenacious* of that which is good, as when we are *tenacious* of whatever may affect our honour; but we cannot be *pertinacious* in any thing but our opinions. People are commonly most *tenacious* of being thought to possess that in which they are most deficient, and most *pertinacious* in maintaining that which is most absurd. A liar is *tenacious* of his reputation for truth: sophists, free-thinkers, and sceptics, are the most *pertinacious* objectors to what is established.

Under any other circumstance the baron would have been inflexible, for he was *tenacious* of paternal authority, and devoutly obstinate in all family feuds. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

So *tenacious* are we of the old ecclesiastical modes, that very little alteration has been made in them since the 14th or 15th century.
(*Burke.*)

After the ladies were agreed, it was with some difficulty, that the pass was decided between the two coachmen, no less *tenacious* of their rank than the ladies. (*Montague's Lett.*)

Voltaire was remarkably *tenacious* of all early friendships, and loved as strongly as he disdained deeply. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

The most *pertinacious* and vehement demonstrator may be wearied in time by continual negation. (*Johnson.*)

1. *TENDENCY*, 2. *DRIFT*, 3. *SCOPE*, 4. *AIM.*

1. Richtung, Zweck; 2. Triebfeder, Zweck, Ziel; 3. Ziel, Zweck, Spielraum; 4. Richtung, Ziel, Zweck.

Tendency, welches gleich den andern ihm folgenden Hauptwörtern eine Richtung nach einem gewissen Punkte bezeichnet, wird nur von Dingen ge-

braucht, während die drei andern Wörter die Gedanken einer Person charakterisiren, welche in die Zukunft schaut und ihre Handlungen zu einem gewissen Zwecke richtet.

The *tendency* of certain principles or practices is sometimes pernicious; the *tendency* of most writings for the last five and twenty years has been to unhinge the minds of men. The *drift* of a person's discourse; where a person wants the services of another, whom he dares not openly solicit, he will discover his wishes by the *drift* of his discourse. The *scope* which a man gives himself either in treating of a subject, or in laying down a plan; a man of a comprehensive mind will allow himself full *scope* in digesting his plans for every alteration which circumstances may require when they come to be developed. A person's *aim* to excel, or to supplant another; our desires will naturally give a cast to all our *aims*.

It is no wonder if a great deal of knowledge which is not capable of making a man wise, has a natural *tendency* to make him vain and arrogant. (*Addison.*)

To say nothing of the *tendency* of the two passages, which will scarce, in the mind of the most unthinking, bear any comparison, we would only remark, that Mackenzie has given us a moral truth, Sterne a beautiful trope. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

This said, the whole audience found out his *drift*,
The convention was summoned in favour of Swift.
(*Swift.*)

Merit in every rank has the freest *scope*. (*Blair.*)

This, which, you say justly, is the characteristic of the loftiest order of genius, is that token and test of sublimity so especially insisted upon by the ancients, who, perhaps, in consequence of the great *scope* left by their religion to inquiry, were more imprest with the sentiment we speak of. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Each nobler *aim*, represt by long controul,
Now sinks at last, or feebly mans the soul.
(*Goldsmith.*)

1. *TERM*, 2. *LIMIT*, 3. *BOUNDARY*.

1. 2. 3. Grenze.

Term ist der Punkt, welcher endet, und der, nach welchem wir unsere Schritte richten, oder den wir verlassen; limit ist die Linie, welche wir nicht überschreiten sollen oder können; boundary, das unser Fortrücken Unterbrechende, welches zuweilen erweitert oder näher an einander gebracht werden kann. Term und limit von der Sache, welche dadurch endigt.

We are either carried towards or away from the *term*; we either keep within *limits* or we overstep them; we contract or extend a *boundary*. — The Straits of Gibraltar was the *term* of Hercules's voyages; the *limits* of the Roman empire were those of the world; the sea, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, are the natural *boundaries* of France. — We mostly reach the *term* of our prosperity when we attempt to pass the *limits* which Providence has assigned to human efforts: human ambition often finds a *boundary* set to its gratification by circumstances which were the most unlooked-for, and apparently the least adapted to bring about such important results. We see the *term* of our evils only in the *term* of our life: our desires have no *limits*; their gratification only serves to extend our prospects indefinitely: those only are happy whose fortune is the *boundary* of their desires.

No *term* of time this union shall divide. (*Dryden.*)

Providence has fixed the *limits* of human enjoyment by immoveable *boundaries*. (*Johnson.*)

The wall of Antonius was fixed as the *limit* of the Roman empire. (*Gibbon.*)

The *boundaries* of England and Wales are Scotland, the German Ocean, the English Channel, St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea. (*Hartley's Geogr.*)

In the peculiar sacredness attached to the Hill of Usneach, as the common *limit* of the five provinces, we recognize that early form of idolatry which arose out of the natural respect paid to *boundaries* and frontiers, and which may be traced throughout the ancient superstitions of most countries. (*Th. Moore's Hist. of Ireland.*)

1. *THANKFULNESS*, 2. *GRATITUDE.*

1. und 2. Dankbarkeit.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet den äußern Ausdruck des Gefühls der Dankbarkeit, gratitude, dessen Beginnen; das zweite das Gefühl selbst, das sich thätig äußert, die Vollendung des thankfulness.

Our *thankfulness* is measured by the number of our words; our *gratitude* by the nature of our actions. A person appears very *thankful* at the time, who afterwards proves very *ungrateful*.

The young girl made me more a humble courtesy than a low one — 'twas one of those quiet, *thankful* sinkings where the spirit bows itself down — the body does no more than tell it. (*Sterne's S. Journey.*)

After we had saluted each other with proper ceremony, we all bent in *gratitude* to that Being who gave us another day. (*The Vicar of Wakefield.*)

Nugent's heart swelled — he placed a bank-note in Mr. Gilpin's hand — he promised more effectual relief, and Mr. Gilpin retired, overpowered with his own *gratitude* and Mr. Nugent's respectful compassion. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

The release of pain is the excess of transport. With what *gratitude* we feel the first return of health — the first budding forth of the new spring that has dawned within us! (*Bulwer's Student.*)

1. *THICK*, 2. *DENSE.*

1. Dick, dicht; 2. dicht.

Zwischen beiden ist wenig mehr Unterschied, als daß dense jene Art von thickness bezeichnet, welche als Eigenthümlichkeit der Atmosphäre in einem gewissen Zustande betrachtet wird; thick wird daher von harten, weichen, festen oder flüssigen Körpern gesagt: dense nur von der Luft in ihren verschiedenen Zuständen und Gestalten: a *thick* board, cotton, cheese, milk, air, vapour; a *dense* air, vapour, cloud.

At night the weather was so *thick* that we could not distinguish any object twice the length of the ship. (*Irving's S. B.*)

Over the roof of this snug habitation I spied the skeleton of a gothic mansion, so completely robed with *thick* ivy, as to appear like one of those castles of clipped box I have often seen in a Dutch garden. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

I have discovered, by a long series of observations, that invention and elocution suffer great impediments from *dense* and impure vapours. (*Johnson.*)

We have had lately such stupid mists, fogs, and perpetual *density*, that one would think Castlereagh had the foreign affairs of the kingdom of heaven also on his hands. (*Byron's Lett.*)

1. *THIN*, 2. *SLENDER*, 3. *SLIGHT*, 4. *SLIM*.

1. Dünn, gering; 2. ſchlank, dünn, gering; 3. gering, dünn, ſchwach; 4. ſchwach, dünn, ſchlank.

Thin iſt der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck, zuweilen eine natürliche, gute Eigenthümlichkeit, und wird von dünnen, ſchmalen und kurzen, ſo wie von dünnen und langen Dingen gebraucht; slender immer von dem, was dünn und lang zugleich iſt; slight und slim größtentheils von künſtlichen Eigenſchaften, die oft als Mängel betrachtet werden, wobei slimness als ein höherer Grad von slightness gilt.

A board is *thin* which wants solidity or substance; the leaves of trees are of a *thin* texture; *thin* paper is frequently preferred to that which is thick. A poplar is *slender* because its tallness is disproportioned to its magnitude or the dimensions of its circumference. A board may be made *slight* by continually planing; that which is made *slight* is unfit to bear the stress that will be put upon it; a carriage that is made *slight* is quickly broken, and always out of repair. A paper box is very *slim*; that which is *slim* is altogether unfit for the purpose proposed; paper is altogether too *slim* to serve the purpose of wood.

I have found dulness to quicken into sentiment in a *thin* ether. (*Johnson.*)

Very *slender* differences will sometimes part those whom beneficence has united. (*Johnson.*)

A *slender* girl, long-hair'd, and tall,
Sate watching by the cottage wall. (*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Friendship is often destroyed by a thousand secret and *slight* competitions. (*Johnson.*)

I was jogged on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seventeen. (*Addison.*)

1. *To THINK*, 2. *REFLECT*, 3. *PONDER*, 4. *MUSE*.

1. Denken; 2. nach=, zurückdenken, erwägen; 3. denken, nachdenken, erwägen; 4 ſinnen, nachdenken.

To think iſt ein allgemeiner und unbeſchränkter Ausdruck: wir denken, think, an die Vergangenheit, Gegenwart oder Zukunft, ſo oft wir mit Bewußtſein Vorſtellungen haben, einen Begriff bilden; reflect, eine beſondere Art thinking, bezeichnet, mehrere Begriffe, Vergleiche und Verbindungen beurtheilend bilden; to ponder und muse, verſchiedene Arten reflecting, das erſte über ernſte Angelegenheiten, das zweite über Gegenſtände, die entweder unſere Affecte oder Einbildung intereſſiren. Die letzten drei Zeitwörter betreffen größtentheils die Vergangenheit oder die Gegenwart.

The man *thinks* on the days of his childhood, and wishes them back; the child *thinks* on the time when he shall be a man, and is impatient until it is come. The man *reflects* on his past follies, and tries to profit by experience; he *ponders* on any serious concern that affects his destiny, and *muses* on the happy events of his childhood.

No man was ever weary of *thinking*, much less of *thinking* that he had done well or virtuously. (*South.*)

We do not enough consider our physical state as the cause of much of our moral — we do not *reflect* enough upon our outward selves: — What changes have been produced in our minds by some external cause — an accident — an illness! (*Bulwer's Student.*)

Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd awhile
Pond'ring his voyage. (*Milton.*)

I delighted to loll over the quarter-railing, or climb to the main-top, on a calm day, and *muse* for hours together on the tranquil bosom of a summer's sea. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

As thus he walk'd in *musing* thought,
His ear imperfect accents caught. (*Gay's Fables.*)

I was sitting on a sofa one evening, after I had been caressed by Amurath, and my imagination kindled as I *mused*. (*Hawkesworth.*)

1. *To THINK*, 2. *SUPPOSE*, 3. *IMAGINE*, 4. *BELIEVE*, 5. *DEEM*.

1. Denken, dafürhalten; 2. vorausſetzen, denken; 3. ſich vorſtellen; 4. glauben, dafürhalten, denken; 5. dafürhalten, meinen, achten.

To think iſt auch hier geſchlechtlicher Ausdruck, es drückt mit den andern Zeitwörtern gemeinſchaftlich »eine beſondere Vorſtellung haben« aus, aber es iſt unbeſchränkt in Art und Zweck der Handlung. Es kann die Handlung des Verſtandes oder bloß der Einbildung ſein, und wird ohne Unterſchied von vorhandenen oder nicht vorhandenen Gegenſtänden und ſolchen Dingen gebraucht, die auf die Sinne unmittelbar einwirken. Auf Ereigniſſe und auf Lebensverhältniſſe bezogen, kann es von allen Zeiten gebraucht werden; auf Moral, bezeichnet es einen aus Vorderſätzen gezogenen Schluß. To suppose und imagine ſind eher Handlungen der Einbildung, als des Verſtandes; während to think Nachdenken erfordert, können ſie die Wirkungen des Augenblicks ſein; to suppose von ungewiſſen, am paſſendſten von zukünftigen Dingen, die den Geiſt beſchäftigen; in moraliſcher Hinſicht iſt es die willkührliche Bildung eines Begriffs: to imagine, von unwirklichen Dingen, von ſolchen, die auf die Sinne unmittelbar wirken, in Bezug auf Vergangenheit oder Gegenwart; in moraliſcher Hinſicht, eine Vorſtellung zufällig aufnehmen, oder, ohne Verbindung mit Wahrheit oder Wirklichkeit; to believe ſteht, gleich to think, im Gegenſatz mit Wiſſen oder Wahrnehmen, aber think iſt eine parziellere, weniger bedeutende Handlung, als believe, welches eine Schlußfolge bezeichnet: I *think* a person speaks the truth, drückt viel weniger aus, als wenn ich I *believe* ſage. To deem ſetzt immer eine Folgerung voraus.

We *think* a thing right or wrong; we *suppose* it to be true or false; we *imagine* it to be real or unreal. We *think* that we hear a noise as soon as the sound catches our attention; in certain states of the body or mind we *imagine* to hear noises which were never made. We *think* that a person will come to day, because he has informed us that he intends to do so; we *suppose* that he will come to day, at a certain hour, because he came at the same hour yesterday. We *think* that a person has done a thing, is doing it, or will do it; we *suppose* that he will do it; we *imagine* that he has done it. A person *thinks* that he will die; *imagines* that he is in a dangerous way: we *think* that the weather will

be fine to-day; we *suppose* that the affair will be decided. I *think* that a man has acted wrong; we argue upon a *supposed* case; we *imagine* that a person is offended with us, without being able to assign a single reason for the idea; *imaginary* evils are even more numerous than those which are real. Things are *deemed* hurtful or otherwise in consequence of observation.

I *think* of leaving town for Newstead soon. (*Byron's Lett.*)

Theresa's form —
Methinks it glides before me now,
Between me and yon chesnut's bough,
The memory is so quick and warm.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

If to conceive how any thing can be
From shape extracted, and locality,
Is hard: what *think* you of the Deity.
(*Jenyns.*)

It is absurd to *suppose* that while the relations, in which we stand to our fellow-creatures, naturally call forth certain sentiments and affections, there should be none to correspond to the first and greatest of all beings. (*Blair.*)

Your mistake was not the single mistake of *supposing* the worst people the best — it was the double mistake of *supposing* common-place people now the best — now the worst; in making what might have been a pleasant acquaintance an intimate friend; in *believing* a man in distress must necessarily be a man of merit; in *thinking* a good-tempered, pretty girl, was an exalted specimen of Human Nature. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

How ridiculous must it be to *imagine* that the clergy of England favour popery, when they cannot be clergymen without renouncing it. (*Beveridge.*)

It is *imagined* that we shall attempt either Patras, or the castles on the Straits. (*Byron's Lett.*)

It were the wildest madness of human vanity to *imagine* that God created such spirits only for the earth. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

He instructed himself — he *imagined* he was capable of instructing others. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

For they can conquer who *believe* they can. (*Dryden.*)

Some coxcomb said to him, »Do you really *believe*, Mr. Fuseli, that I have a soul?« — »I don't know, sir«, said Fuseli, »whether you have a soul or no, but, by God! I know that I have!«
(*Bulwer's Student.*)

Alas! is it only to be among men, that freedom and virtue are to be *deemed* united? (*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

An empty house is by the players *deemed* the most dreadful sign of popular disapprobation. (*Hawkesworth.*)

I had a letter of introduction to him (W. Scott) from Th. Campbell, the poet; and had reason to *think*, from the interest he had taken in some of my earlier scribblings, that a visit from me would not be *deemed* an intrusion. (*W. Irving's Abbotsford.*)

Bear up awhile,
And what your bounded view, which only saw
A little part, *deemed* evil, is no more.
(*Thomson's Winter.*)

Here, in your towers by circling Tees,
You, Oswald Wycliffe, rest at ease;
Why *deem* it strange that others come
To share such safe and easy home?
(*W. Scott's Rokeby.*)

1. *THOUGHTFUL*, 2. *CONSIDERATE*, 3. *DELIBERATE*.

1. Gedankenvoll, nachdenkend, aufmerksam, bedacht; 2. bedächtlich, aufmerksam, achtsam; 3. vorsichtig, bedächtig, bedachtsam.

Diese drei Eigenschaftswörter befinden sich in steigender Fortschreitung ihrer Bedeutung gegen einander: wer thoughtful ist, vergißt seine Pflicht nicht; wer considerate ist, sinnt nach, und erwägt, considers, seine Pflicht; wer deliberate ist, erwägt bedächtig, umsichtig, considers deliberately. Deliberate kann indeß auch in üblem Sinne gebraucht werden, um die Absicht, Böses zu thun, zu bezeichnen.

It is a recommendation to a subordinate person to be *thoughtful* in doing what is wished of him; it is the recommendation of a confidential person to be *considerate*, as he has often to judge according to his own discretion; it is the recommendation of a person who is acting for himself in critical matters to be *deliberate*. Young people may sometimes plead in extenuation of their guilt, that their misdeeds do not arise from *deliberate* malice.

Men's minds are in general inclined to levity, much more than to *thoughtful* melancholy. (*Blair.*)

Some things will not bear much zeal; and the more earnest we are about them, the less we recommend ourselves to the approbation of sober and *considerate* men. (*Tillotson.*)

There is a vast difference between sins of infirmity and those of presumption, as vast as between inadvertency and *deliberation*. (*South.*)

1. *TIMESERVING*, 2. *TEMPORIZING*.

1. Sich in die Zeit schickend, allgefällig; 2. sich nach den Zeitumständen richtend.

Beide Eigenschaftswörter bezeichnen das Betragen eines Individuums, das sich sklavisch nach den Zeitumständen richtet, aber ein timeserver ist eher thätig, ein temporizer leidend zu nennen; der erste, von Gewinnsucht angetrieben, gesteht die Ansichten, welche seinen Endzweck befördern sollen; der zweite Verlust fürchtend, verbirgt die, welche ihm schädlich sein könnten.

Timeservers are of all parties, as they come in the way: *temporizers* are of no party, as occasion requires. Sycophant courtiers must always be *timeservers*: ministers of state are frequently *temporizers*.

Ward had complied during the late times, and held in by taking the covenant; so he was hated by the high men as a *timeserver*. (*Burnett.*)

Feeble and *temporizing* measures will always be the result, when men assemble to deliberate in a situation where they ought to act. (*Robertson.*)

1. *TRADE*, 2. *COMMERCE*, 3. *TRAFFIC*, 4. *DEALING*.

1 — 4. Handel.

Trade bezeichnet den Hauptbegriff des Handeltreibens des Gewinnes wegen, die andern Wörter sind nur Arten von trade: commerce ist eine Art

trade durch Austausch; traffic eine Art persönlichen Verkehrs, trade; dealing bezeichnet, zu einem gewissen Preise in Parthien aufkaufen, einen Handel nach gewissen Berechnungen anbieten, oder abschließen. Trade ist entweder nach einem großen, oder kleinen Maaßstabe, in Detail oder Engros, im In- oder Auslande, zwischen zwei Städten, zwischen Nachbarn, und kann auch bloß im Ein- und Verkauf nach einem festgesetzten Werth Statt finden. Commerce ist jederzeit nach einem großen Maaßstabe, Großhandel, wholesale, zwischen verschiedenen Nationen, und bedeutet mehr als trade. Commerce of a country bedeutet mehr als trade of a country, so wie merchant mehr als tradesman, und commercial house mehr als trading concern. Traffic, zwischen Personen in der Ferne. Dealing betrifft Artikel, die einer Verschiedenheit und Veränderung unterworfen sind, daher dealers in wool, in corn, seeds. —

In weiterer Bedeutung sagt man: the risk of *trade*, the narrowness of a *trading* spirit; the *commerce* of the world, a legal, or illicit commerce; to make a *traffic* of honours, of principles, of places; *plain-dealing*, or *underhand-dealing*.

Trade without enlarging the British territories, has given us a kind of additional empire. (*Addison.*)

Even after the subversion of liberty, when the severity and haughtiness of ancient manners began to abate, *commerce* did not rise into high estimation among the Romans. The *trade* of Greece, Egypt, and the other conquered countries, continued to be carried on in its usual channels, after they were reduced into the form of Roman provinces.
(*Robertson's America.*)

Then *Commerce* brought into the public walk
The busy merchant; the big warehouse built.
(*Thomson's Autumn.*)

Again — the band of *commerce* was design'd
T'associate all the branches of mankind;
And if a boundless plenty be the robe,
Trade is the golden girdle of the globe.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

The line of Ninus this poor comfort brings,
We sell their dust, and *traffic* for their kings.
(*Dryden.*)

It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third. (*Bacon.*)

This is to drive a wholesale *trade*, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. (*Dec. of Piety.*)

They buy and sell, they *deal* and *traffick*. (*South.*)

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. (*Swift.*)

1. *TOO* 2. *LIKEWISE*, 3. *ALSO*.

1. Auch, noch dazu; 2. ebenso, gleichfalls, auch; 3. auch, gleichfalls, zugleich, dazu, noch.

Too, eine Vermehrung des Vorhergehenden, oder einen Zusatz zu demselben andeutend, in Hinsicht auf Gleichartigkeit, ist beschränkt und bezieht sich nur auf einen Gegenstand oder ein Ganzes: he (they) said so *too*; *likewise* sagt nur »dasselbe, auf dieselbe Weise« und bezeichnet Gleichförmigkeit und Uebereinstimmung: he (they) said it *likewise*; *also*, bedeutend »ein eben solcher Fall« ist ein allgemeiner Ausdruck und schließt eine Einerleiheit

in dem Ganzen in ſich, ſowohl in Bezug auf die Perſon, oder die Sache, als auch auf das Ereigniß: he (they) *also* said it.

Whether the taste the good lady had of matrimony discouraged her or not, I cannot say; but though her merits and her riches have attracted many suitors, she has never been tempted to venture again into the happy state. This is singular *too*, for she seems of a most soft and susceptible heart. (*W. Irving's Bracebridge Hall.*)

He is the dispenser *too* of the squire's charity, which is bounteous. (*Braceb Hall.*)

But as some hands applaud, a venal few!
Rather than sleep, why John applauds it *too*,
(*Byron's Engl. Bards.*)

Your brother *too* must die;
Consent you, Lepidus?
(*Shaksp. J. Caesar.*)

Lady Lillycraft had *likewise* determined to witness the sport.
(*Braceb. Hall.*)

His chamber *also* bears evidence of his various avocations; there are half-copied sheets of music; designs for needlework, sketches of landscapes indifferently executed. (*Braceb. Hall.*)

Another column *also* suffer'd much.
(*Byron's D. Juan.*)

They said *also*, that upon the island they had had a fresh east wind.
(*Southey's Nelson.*)

1. *To TRANSFIGURE*, 2. *TRANSFORM*, 3. *METAMORPHOSE.*

1. Umbilden, verwandeln, verklären; 2. umbilden, verwandeln; 3. umgeſtalten, verwandeln.

Das erſte Zeitwort wird nur von geiſtigen Weſen, und beſonders in Bezug auf unſern Heiland gebraucht; das zweite in Bezug auf Verwandlung der äußern Geſtalt; das dritte bezeichnet innere und äußere Umgeſtaltung.

A harlequin *transforms* himself into all kinds of shapes and likenesses; Ovid describes, among others, the *metamorphoses* of Narcissus into a flower, and Daphne into a laurel; a rustic has been *metamorphosed*, by the force of art, into a fine gentleman.

We have of this gentleman a piece of the *transfiguration*, which I think is held a work second to none in the world. (*Steele.*)

Did Raphael's pencil never chuse to fall?
Say, are his works *transfigurations* all?
(*Blackmore.*)

Can a good intention, or rather a very wicked one so miscalled, *transform* perjury and hypocrisy into merit and perfection? (*South.*)

A lady's shift may be *metamorphosed* into billet-doux, and come into her possession a second time. (*Addison.*)

But what was more pleasant was the use Jupiter made of his *metamorphosis*, for you no sooner saw him under the figure of Amphytrion, but, instead of flying to Alcmena, he sends for Amphytrion's tailor, and cheats him of a laced coat, and his banker of a bag of money.
(*Montague's Lett.*)

1. *TREACHEROUS*, 2. *TRAITEROUS*, 3. *TREASONABLE*.

1. 2. 3. Verrätherisch.

Diese Beiwörter bezeichnen Verletzung der Treue, des Vertrauens; aber das erste bezieht sich auf Privatverhältnisse; das zweite auf die Verhältnisse zu dem Landesfürsten, dem Lande und allen öffentlichen Verhandlungen; das dritte auf die, welche die höchste Gewalt betreffen.

A *treacherous* friend; we may be *treacherous* to our enemies as well as our friends, for nothing can lessen the obligation to preserve the fidelity of promise. A *traiterous* subject; we may be *traiterous* to our country by abstaining to lend that aid which is in our power, for nothing but death can do away the obligation which we owe to it by the law of nature; a soldier is *traiterous* who goes over to the side of the enemy against his country; a man may be a *traitor* under all forms of government. A man is guilty of *treasonable* practices who meditates the life of the king, or aims at subverting his government; a man can be guilty of *treason* only in a monarchical state.

This very charge of folly should make men cautious how they listen to the *treacherous* proposals which come from his own bosom. (*South.*)

His (Ferdinand of Spain) *treacherous* conduct towards his near relation, leaves a stain on his character which cannot be varnished even by the brilliancy of success. (*Roscoe's Leo.*)

Treachery and inhumanity seem to be concentered in the form and features of Judas. (*Roscoe's Leo.*)

All the evils of war must unavoidably be endured, as the necessary means to give success to the *traiterous* designs of the rebel. (*South.*)

Whatever could be supposed to have the remotest tendency to sedition, was held to subject the offender to martial law; the murder of a naval or military officer, the importation of disloyal or *traiterous* books. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

In 1597, a number of peasants in Oxfordshire assembled to break down inclosures, and restore tillage: each of these offences, as it opposed the execution of the law, was pronounced *treason* by the judges; and both the apprentices in London, and the men of Oxfordshire, suffered the barbarous death of *traitors*. (*Ling. Hist.*)

Herod trumped up a sham plot against Hyrcanus, as if he held correspondence with Malchus, for accomplishing *treasonable* designs against him. (*Prideaux.*)

1. *To TREASURE*, 2. *HOARD*.

1. 2. Sammeln, aufhäufen.

Beide Zeitwörter bezeichnen den Begriff des sorgfältigen Aufbewahrens, aber to treasure, indem wir der Sache einen wirklichen Werth beilegen, um zu erhalten, und to hoard, mit dem Nebenbegriff eines eingebildeten Werthes, um aufzuhäufen; das erste Zeitwort wird eigentlich und uneigentlich, das zweite größtentheils nur im eigentlichen Sinne gebraucht.

We *treasure* up the gifts of a friend; we *treasure* a book on which we set particular value, or we *treasure* the words or actions of another in our recollection. The miser *hoards* up his money; he *hoards* in his coffers whatever he can scrape together.

Fancy can combine the ideas which memory has *treasured.*
(*Hawkeswoth.*)

And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient search and vigil long
Of him who *treasures* up a wrong.
(*Byron's Maz.*)

Hoards even beyond the miser's wish abound. (*Goldsmith.*)

The base wretch who *hoards* up all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man.
(*Dryden.*)

The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love.
(*Shakspeare.*)

You *hoard* not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich produce. (*Dryden.*)

1. *TREATMENT*, 2. *USAGE.*

1. 2. Behandlung.

Treatment kann parziell oder temporär sein, und findet bei jeder, auch zufälligen Verbindung Statt; aber usage bezeichnet eigentlich die Handlung als anhaltend, fortdauernd, und die Person mehr oder minder von Andern abhängig.

A passer-by may meet with ill-*treatment;* children and domestics are liable to meet with ill-*usage;* children may receive good or ill *usage* from those who have the charge of them, servants from their masters, or wives from their husbands.

By promises of more indulgent *treatment*, if they would unite with him against their oppressors, he prevailed on the people to supply the Spanish camp with provisions. (*Robertson.*)

I venture to beg, that your Highness will *treat* such Greeks as may henceforth fall into your hands, with humanity. (*Byron's Lett.*)

Marcus, no more; have I deserved this *treatment*?
(*Addison's Cato.*)

If we look further into the world, we shall find this *usage* not so very strange; for kindred is not friendship. (*South.*)

I considered his grey hairs — his courteous figure seem'd to reenter and gently ask me what injury he had done me? — and why I could *use* him thus? (*Sent. Journ.*)

1. *TREMBLING*, 2. *TREMOUR*, 3. *TREPIDATION.*

1. 2. 3. Das Zittern.

Trembling iſt der allgemeinſte, gewöhnlichſte, aber auch der unbeſtimmteſte Ausdruck, es kann zufällig, gelegentlich, oder aus Krankheit des Körpers oder Geiſtes ſein; die andern Hauptwörter ſind Arten von trembling. Tremour, ein geringer Grad von trembling, oft aus krankhaftem Geiſteszuſtand und nur gelegentlich; trepidation, heftiger als trembling und tremour, gelegentlich oder aus Gewohnheit, entſteht aus Mangel an Gemüthsfaſſung, und zeigt ſich eher in der Handlung oder den verſchiedenen Bewegungen des Körpers, als im Körper ſelbſt. Trembling und tremulous werden als Beiwörter von Perſonen oder Dingen gebraucht.

Cold, nervous affections, fear, are the ordinary causes of *trembling*; there is no one who may not be sometimes seized with a *trembling*, and there are those who from a lasting disease, or from old age, are never rid of it. A *trembling* voice evinces *trepidation* of the mind; notes in music are sometimes *trembling*. — When the spirits are agitated, the mind is thrown into a *tremour* by any trifling incident; no one who has a proper degree of modesty can make his first appearance in public without feeling a *tremour*. A *tremulous* voice evinces a *tremour* of mind. — Those who have not the requisite composure of mind to command themselves on all occasions are apt to do what is required of them with *trepidation*.

If the king spoke to them, they were annihilated; they *trembled*.
(*Chesterf. Lett.*)

And with unmanly *tremblings* shook the car. (*Pope.*)

The niece lay pensively gazing at the beams of the rising moon, as they *trembled* on the leaves of an aspen tree before the lattice.
(*Irving's Sk. B.*)

Laughter is a vent of any sudden joy that strikes upon the mind, which, being too volatile and strong, breaks out in this *tremour* of the voice. (*Steele.*)

And thus the effulgence *tremulous* I drank,
With cherish'd gaze.
(*Thomson.*)

The ferocious insolence of Cromwell, the rugged brutality of Harrison, and the general *trepidation* of fear and wickedness would make a picture of unexampled variety. (*Johnson.*)

1. *TRIFLING*, 2. *TRIVIAL*, 3. *PETTY*, 4. *FRIVOLOUS*, 5. *FUTILE*.

1. Unbedeutend, nichtswürdig; 2. gemein, alltägig, gering, unbedeutend; 3. klein, unbedeutend; 4. kleinlich, unbedeutend; 5. unbedeutend, läppisch, nichtswürdig.

Alle diese Beiwörter bezeichnen einen Gegenstand als werthlos oder von geringem Werth. Trifling und trivial weichen bloß im Grade ab: das letzte bedeutet einen noch geringern Grad von Werth, als das erste; beide: was gar keiner Betrachtung werth ist und leicht vergessen werden kann. Was petty ist, verdient Geringschätzung und keine Berücksichtigung; es ist entehrend, Dinge, welche frivolous und futile sind, in Betrachtung zu ziehen; das erste in Bezug auf alle Gegenstände unserer Bestrebungen, unserer Neigungen oder unserer Anhänglichkeit; das zweite mehr von Gegenständen unsers Forschens und geistigen Strebens.

Trifling objections can never weigh against solid reason; *trivial* remarks only expose the shallowness of the remarker; it would be a *petty* consideration for a minister of state to look to the small savings of a private family; dress is a *frivolous* occupation when it forms the chief business of a rational being; the objections of freethinkers against revealed religion are as *futile* as they are mischievous.

A dispute of a still more *trifling* nature, and bordering closely, it must be owned, on the ridiculous, was, by the English followers of the Roman missionaries, mixed up, throughout, with the Paschal question, and, in a subordinate degree, made to share its fortunes.
(*Th. Moore's Ireland.*)

The *frivolous* mind mistakes *trifling* objects for important ones, and spends that time upon little matters, that should only be bestowed upon great ones. (*Chesterf. Lett.*)

Alas! the joys that fortune brings
Are *trifling*, and decay;
And those who prize the paltry things,
More *trifling* still than they. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

We exceed the ancients in doggerel humour, burlesque, and all the *trivial* arts of ridicule. (*Addison.*)

Indeed, in its trumpery etiquette, which provided rules for the most *trivial* points of a man's behaviour during the day, the Greek empire resembled no existing power in its minute follies, except that of Pekin; both, doubtless, being influenced by the same vain wish, to add seriousness and an appearance of importance to objects, which from their *trivial* nature, could admit no such distinction. (*W. Scott's Rob.*)

There is scarcely any man without some favourite trifle which he values above greater attainments; some desire of *petty* praise which he cannot patiently suffer to be frustrated. (*Johnson.*)

The objects I pursued were *petty*, it is true — but to have any object was to reconcile myself to life. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

It is not the *frivolous* who feel satiety, it is a better order of spirits fated to have no other occupation than *frivolities*. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

It is an endless and *frivolous* pursuit to act by any other rule than the care of satisfying our own minds. (*Steele.*)

The *frivolous* mind is busied always upon nothing. (*Chesterf. Lett.*)

Out of a multiplicity of criticism by various hands many are sure to be *futile*. (*Cowper.*)

Your diversions may, if you please, employ some part of your time very usefully. It depends entirely upon the nature of them. If they are *futile* and *frivolous*, it is time worse than lost, for they will give you an habit of *futility*. (*Chesterf. Lett.*)

1. *To TROUBLE*, 2. *DISTURB*, 3. *MOLEST*.

1. Stören, abhalten, betrüben, quälen, plagen, beunruhigen; 2. beunruhigen, stören; 3. beläftigen, beſchwerlich fallen, beunruhigen.

Jede Unruhe oder peinvolle Empfindung, welche in unſerm Gemüthe durch äußere Umſtände hervorgebracht wird, iſt die Folge von trouble, disturbance, oder molestation. Trouble iſt am allgemeinſten in ſeiner Anwendung und kann anhaltend ſein: der Mangel eines Dinges, irgend etwas Unpaſſendes kann uns beunruhigen, trouble: mit disturb und molest wird eine ſtärkere, wirkſamere Unruhe, trouble, bezeichnet, die temporair iſt, und beide beziehen ſich auf die geſtörte Ruhe.

Pecuniary wants are the greatest *troubles* in life; the perverseness of servants, the indisposition or ill behaviour of children, are domestic *troubles*. The noise of children is a *disturbance*, and the prospect of want *disturbs* the mind; a *disturbance* ruffles or throws out of a tranquil state; noise is always a *disturbance* to one who wishes to think or to remain in quiet. A *molestation* burdens or bears hard either on the body or the mind; talking, or any noise, is a *molestation* to one who is in an irritable frame of body or mind.

Ulysses was exceedingly *troubled* at the sight of his mother. (*Addison.*)

Scarce is he lost for a moment, amidst the wonders of knowledge for the first time presented to him, ere the voice of his children *disturbs* and brings him back to the world. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

No buzzing sounds *disturb* their golden sleep. (*Dryden.*)

All use those arms which nature has bestow'd,
Produce their tender progeny, and feed
With care parental, whilst that care they need
In these lov'd offices completely blest,
No hopes beyond them, nor vain fears *molest*.
(*Jenyns.*)

1. *TROUBLESOME*, 2. *IRKSOME*, 3. *VEXATIOUS*.

1. Störend, läſtig, beſchwerlich, mühſam; 2. ärgerlich, verdrießlich, läſtig; 3. plagend, ärgerlich, verdrießlich.

Troublesome iſt auch hier geſchlechtlicher Ausdruck, und die beiden andern Wörter ſind Arten deſſelben. Was troublesome iſt, verurſacht körperlichen oder geiſtigen Schmerz; was große oder langdauernde Mühe mit Schwierigkeiten verbunden erfordert, iſt troublesome; irksome erzeugt eine Miſchung von körperlichem und geiſtigem Schmerz; was eine Anſtrengung erheiſcht, zu der wir nicht geneigt ſind, oder welche unſere Ruhe unterbricht, iſt irksome; vexatious bezeichnet bloß geiſtigen Schmerz; was unſern Wünſchen entgegen iſt, oder uns auf eine beſondere Weiſe täuſcht, iſt vexatious.

The laying in stores for the winter is a *troublesome* work for the ants, and compiling a dictionary is a *troublesome* labour to some writers; giving and receiving of visits is *irksome* to some persons; travelling is *irksome* to others; the loss of a prize which we had hoped to gain may be *vexatious*.

However, when any one of our relations was found to be a person of a very bad character, a *troublesome* guest, or one we desired to get rid of, upon his leaving my house I ever took care to lend him a riding-coat, or a pair of boots; or sometimes a horse of small value, and I always had the satisfaction to find he never came back to return them.
(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

The incursions of *troublesome* thoughts are often violent and importunate. (*Johnson.*)

For not to *irksome* toil but to delight he made us. (*Milton.*)

Consider him maintaining his usurped title by continual *vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah. (*South.*)

The pensive goddess has already taught,
How vain is hope, and how *vexatious* thought.
(*Prior.*)

1. *TRUTH*, 2. *VERACITY*.

1. Wahrheit, Wahrhaftigkeit; 2. Wahrhaftigkeit, Wahrheit.

Das erſte Hauptwort betrifft mehr die Sache, das zweite die Perſon.

The *truth* of the story is admitted upon the *veracity* of the narrator.

I shall think myself obliged for the future to speak always in *truth* and sincerity of heart. (*Addison.*)

In real *truth*, I believe that there is much less difference between the author and his works than is currently supposed. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

Many relations of travellers have been slighted as fabulous, till more frequent voyages have confirmed their *veracity*. (*Johnson.*)

As we lived near the road, we often had the traveller or stranger visit us, to taste our gooseberry-wine, for which we had great reputation; and I profess, with the *veracity* of an historian, that I never knew one of them find fault with it. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

1. *TUMULTUOUS*, 2. *TUMULTUARY*.

1. und 2. Lärmend, ſtürmiſch.

Das erſte Eigenſchaftswort bedeutet, mit Tumult verknüpft und dazu geneigt; das zweite, dazu geneigt bezeichnend, wird nur von Perſonen gebraucht.

In *tumultuous* meetings the voice of reason is the last thing that is heard, it is the natural tendency of large and promiscuous assemblies to become *tumultuary*.

But, o! beyond description happiest he
Who ne'er must roll on life's *tumultuous* sed.
(*Prior.*)

With *tumultuary*, but irresistible violence, the Scotch insurgents fell upon the churches in that city (Perth). (*Robertson.*)

1. *TUMULTUOUS*, 2. *TURBULENT*, 3. *SEDITIOUS*, 4. *MUTINOUS*.

1. Lärmend, aufrühriſch; 2. unruhig, heftig, ungeſtüm, aufrühriſch; 3. 4. aufrühriſch.

Das erſte bedeutet die Neigung, lärmend zu ſein; das zweite, einen feindſeligen Geiſt des Widerſtandes gegen die Obrigkeit oder gegen Höhere; das dritte, Widerſtand gegen die Regierung; das vierte, beſonders Widerſtand gegen Offiziere.

Those who attend the playhouses, particularly the lower orders, are frequently *tumultuous*; electioneering mobs are always *tumultuous*. When prisoners are dissatisfied they are frequently *turbulent*; the young and the ignorant are so averse to control, that they are easily led by the example of an individual to be *turbulent*. During the French revolution the people were often disposed to be *seditious*; among the Romans the people were in the habits of holding *seditious* meetings, and sometimes the soldiery would be *mutinous*; a general will not fail to quell the first risings of a *mutinous* spirit.

The winds began to speak louder, and, as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. (*Sidney.*)

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent!*
(*Milton.*)

The cause, why I have brought this army hither,
Is to remove proud Somerset from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the state.
(*Shakesp. Henry VI.*)

Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. (*Waller.*)

1. *TURN*, 2. *BENT*.

1. und 2. Richtung, Hang, Neigung.

Diese Hauptwörter werden hier nur in Hinsicht auf ihre bildliche Anwendung verglichen, in Bezug auf den Zustand der Neigung und Anlage einer Person. Turn ist unbestimmt im Grade, es ist die erste entstehende Neigung, bent ist turn in einem positiv starken Grade, eine feststehende Neigung.

A child may early discover a *turn* for music or drawing; but the real *bent* of his genius is not known until he has made a proficiency in his education, and has had an opportunity of trying different things: it may be very well to indulge the *turn* of one's mind; it is of great importance to follow the *bent* of the mind as far as respects arts and sciences.

I need not tell you how a man of Mr. Rowe's *turn* entertained me. (*Pope.*)

I know the *bent* of your present attention is directed towards the eloquenee of the bar. (*Melmoth's Pliny.*)

1. *UNDER*, 2. *BELOW*, 3. *BENEATH*.

1. 2. 3. Unter.

Das Vorwort under bezeichnet eine jede Lage, die gleichsam verborgen ist, mit Bezug auf ein darüber befindliches Ding; below, einen Zustand der Ruhe in der Tiefe, Unterordnung, oder der Niedrigkeit; beneath bedeutet dasselbe, nur in einem stärkern Grade.

We are covered or sheltered by that which we stand *under;* we live *under* the protection of government. We excel or rise above that which is *below* us; the sun disappears when it is *below* the horizon. We look down upon that which is *beneath* us; we are apt to tread upon that which is altogether *beneath* us; lines written *beneath* a picture.

When we had got within half a league of Moulines, at a little opening in the read, leading to a thicket, I discovered poor Maria sitting *under* a poplar. (*Sent. Journey.*)

The temporal concerns of our family were chiefly committed to my wife's management; as to the spiritual, I took them entirely *under* my own direction. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

The Jewish writers in their chronological computations often shoot *under* or over the truth at their pleasure. (*Prideaux.*)

Twilight drew on, just as we had passed the most terrible torrent; then ascending a mountain, whose pines and birches rustled with the storm, we saw a little lake *below.* (*Beckford's Sk. B.*)

Our minds are here and there, *below*, above;
Nothing that's mortal can so quickly move.
(*Denham.*)

But we may as well keep our eyes open for the present, and look at the beautiful country round Brixen, where I arrived in the cool of the evening, and breathed the freshness of a garden immediately *beneath* my window. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

Upon one of the most considerable of the tombstones, and *beneath* one of the most spreading trees, Darvell supported himself. (*Byron's Fr.*)

How can any thing better be expected than rust and canker when men will rather dig their treasure from *beneath* than fetch it from above. (*South.*)

Then did the little maid reply,
„Seven Boys and girls are we;
Two of us in the church-yard lie,
Beneath the church-yard tree.“
(*Wordsworth's Poems.*)

No stores *beneath* its humble thatch
Requir'd a master's care;
The wicket opening with a latch,
Receiv'd the harmless pair.
(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

An Atlas groan'd
The world *beneath*, we groan *beneath* an hour.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

The knight and ladye fair are met,
And *under* the hawthorn's boughs are set:
A fairer pair were never seen
To meet *beneath* the hawthorn green.
(*W. Scott's Lay.*)

1. *UNDERSTANDING*, 2. *INTELLECT*. 3. *INTELLIGENCE*.

1. 2. 3. Verstand.

Understanding, das Vermögen, deutliche Begriffe zu haben und zu verbinden, zu denken, bezeichnet die erste Uebung rationeller Kräfte, in welchem Sinne es dem Menschen allein zukommt; intellect, dasselbe Vermögen, in Hinsicht auf höhere, schwerer zu begreifende Gegenstände, understanding, im Zustande der Reife, wird auf Personen angewendet, deren Geisteskräfte sich im thätigsten Leben befinden, und dient zum Maaßstab der Größe des Verstandes unter menschlichen Wesen. Während intellect die Geisteskräfte selbst beschreibt, bezeichnet intelligence die Aeußerung derselben, und bringt intellect, das verborgen sein kann, an das Tageslicht; daher wird es auch in der Bedeutung von Kenntniß, oder belehrende Mittheilung, gebraucht.

Children and savages employ their *understanding* on the simple objects of perception; a child uses his *understanding* to distinguish the dimensions of objects, or to apply the right names to the things that come before his notice. We may expect the youngest children to employ an *understanding*, according to the opportunities which they have of using their senses; we are gratified when we see great *intellect* in the youth whom we are instructing; we speak of *intelligence* as displayed in the countenance of a child whose looks evince that he has exerted his *intellect*, and thereby proved that it exists; we must know by means of *intelligence*, but we may be ignorant with a great deal of *intellect*.

The light within us is become darkness; and the *understanding*, that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself.
(*South.*)

All Burns has written is distinguished by a happy carelessness; a fine elasticity of spirit; and a singular felicity of expression — by the ardour of an impassioned heart and the vigour of a clear *understanding*.
(*Cunningham's B. L.*)

The tragedy of Sappho (by Grillparzer) is superb and sublime! There is no denying it. The man has done a great thing in writing that play. And who is he? I know him not; but ages will. 'Tis a high *intellect*.
(*Byron's Lett.*)

What wealth in *intellect*, that sov'reign pow'r!
Which sense and fancy summons to the bar;
Interrogates, approves, or reprehends;
And from the mass those underlings import,
From their materials sifted and refin'd,
And in truth's balance accurately weigh'd,
Forms arts and science, government and law;
The solid basis, and the beauteous frame,
The vitals and the grace of civil life!
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Silent as the ecstatic bliss
Of souls, that by *intelligence* converse.
(*Otway.*)

1. *UNDETERMINED*, 2. *UNSETTLED*, 3. *UNSTEADY*, 4. *WAVERING*.

1. Unbeſtimmt, unentſchloſſen; 2. unbeſtändig, ungewiß, wankelmüthig; 3. unbeſtändig, wankelmüthig; 4. ſchwankend, unſchlüſſig, unentſchloſſen.

Das erſte iſt ein temporairer, einförmiger Gemüthszuſtand, Mangel an Entſchluß, determination, bezieht ſich auf die gewöhnlichen Lebensverhältniſſe, und wird nicht in üblem Sinne genommen, weil es oft ſchwer iſt, einen Entſchluß zu faſſen. Das zweite, in Bezug auf Meinungen, ein gewöhnlich dauernder Zuſtand: wer keine feſten Grundſätze hat, iſt unsettled, beide werden auf beſondere Gegenſtände angewendet. Das dritte und vierte ſind Gewohnheiten des Gemüths: unsteady iſt aus Gewohnheit unsettled ſein, in Hinſicht auf alle Gegenſtände, eine Untüchtigkeit, ſich für etwas zu beſtimmen; wavering bezeichnet einen veränderlichen Zuſtand, nämlich zu verſchiedenen Zeiten verſchiedene Entſchlüſſe faſſen, und wird größtentheils in üblem Sinne gebraucht.

We may be *undetermined* whether we shall go or stay; we may frequently be *undetermined* from the nature of the case, which does not present motives for determining; a parent may with reason be *undetermined* as to the life of line which he shall choose for his son. We are *unsettled* in our faith or religious profession. A person is mostly *wavering* from a defect in his character, in cases where he might determine; men of soft and timid characters are always *wavering* in the most trivial, as well as the most important concerns of life.

We suffer the last part of life to steal from us in weak hopes of some fortuitous occurrence or drowsy equilibrations of *undetermined* counsel. (*Johnson.*)

Uncertain and *unsettled* as Cicero was, he seems fired with the contemplation of immortality. (*Pearce.*)

You will find soberness and truth in the proper teachers of religion, and much *unsteadiness* and vanity in others. (*Wentworth.*)

Yet such, we find, they are as can control
The servile actions of our *wav'ring* soul. (*Prior.*)

1. *To UNFOLD*, 2. *UNRAVEL*, 3. *DEVELOPE*.

1. Entdecken, enthüllen, offenbaren, entwickeln; 2. löſen, entwickeln; 3. entwickeln, enthüllen.

To unfold iſt das Auseinandermachen eines Gegenſtandes, welcher zuſammengelegt, folded, war; to unravel, welcher verwickelt, ravelled, war;

to develope, der in einer Hülle, in einem Umschlage, envelope, war. Die Anwendung dieser Ausdrücke auf moralische Gegenstände ist daher einleuchtend: das Geheimgehaltene, Verborgene, wird unfolded; das Geheimnißvolle und Verwirrte wird unravelled; was dem Blicke ganz entzogen war, wird developed.

A hidden transaction is *unfolded* by being related circumstantially; a mysterious transaction is *unravelled*, if any circumstance is fully accounted for; the plot of a play or novel, or the talent of a person, is *developed*.

And to the sage-instructing eye *unfold*
The various twine of light.
(*Thomson.*)

You must be sure to *unravel* all your designs to a jealous man.
(*Addison.*)

The character of Tiberius is extremely difficult to *develope*.
(*Cumberland.*)

It requires an eternity to *develope* all the elements of the soul.
(*Bulw. Stud.*)

1. *UNLESS*, 2. *EXCEPT*.

1. Wenn nicht, außer, ausgenommen, es sei dann; 2. außer, ausgenommen, es sei dann.

Das erste, gleichbedeutend mit if less, if not, if one fail, wird nur in besondern Fällen gebraucht; das zweite bezieht sich immer auf eine allgemeine Regel, rule, und ist dann eine Ausnahme, exception.

I shall not do it *unless* he ask me; no one can enter *except* those who are provided with tickets.

Unless money can be borrowed, trade cannot be carried on.
(*Blackstone.*)

You will therefore take care to answer with complaisance, when you are spoken to; to place yourself at the lower end of the table, *unless* bid to go higher. (*Chest. Lett.*)

If a wife continues in the use of her jewels till her husband's death, she shall afterwards retain them against its executors and administrators, and all other persons *except* creditors. (*Blackstone.*)

In quitting one room for another, the company walk out according to their rank, the superior first, *except* he be master of the house, and then always the last. (*Chest. Lett.*)

1. *UNOFFENDING*, 2. *INOFFENSIVE*, 3. *HARMLESS*.

1. Nicht ärgernd, beleidigend; 2. nicht beleidigend, kein Aergerniß gebend, gutartig, unschädlich; 3. harmlos, unschädlich.

Das erste bezeichnet die Handlung, einen parziellen Zustand; das zweite die Eigenschaft, nicht geneigt, Aerger zu geben; das dritte die Eigenschaft, kein Leid zuzufügen, entweder nicht könnend oder nicht wollend. Die beiden letzten sind also Gemüthsstimmung und Charakter.

A child is *unoffending* as long as he does nothing to offend others: but he may be *offensive* if he discover an unamiable temper, or has unpleasant manners; a creature is *inoffensive* that has nothing in itself that can

offend; domestic animals are frequently very *inoffensive*; it is a great recommendation of a quack medecine to say that it is *harmless*.

The *unoffending* royal little ones of France were not only condemned to languish in solitude and darkness, but their bodies left to perish with disease. (*Seward.*)

Lord Mute is not an unpopular man: he is one of the *inoffensive* dandies. (*Bulw. Engl.*)

In short, a family likeness prevailed through all; and properly speaking, they had but one character — that of being all equally generous, credulous, simple and *inoffensive*. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

She crushes *inoffensive* must. (*Milton.*)

The wicket opening with a latch,
Receiv'd the *harmless* pair. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

When the disciple is questioned about the studies of his master, he makes report of some minute and frivolous researches which are introduced only for the purpose of raising a *harmless* laugh. (*Cumberland.*)

And on the opposite side of the hearth sate the partner of that obscure and *harmless* existence, with a face which, when we were there, never was without a smile at our presence, or a tear for our parting. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

1. *UNSEARCHABLE*, 2. *INSCRUTABLE*.

1. 2. Unerforſchlich.

Dieſe beiden Ausdrücke werden beſonders auf den Allmächtigen, aber nicht ganz ohne Unterſchied angewandt; das unsearchable liegt uns nicht ſo fern, als das inscrutable; denn das, wonach wir in gewöhnlichen Angelegenheiten forſchen, search, iſt leichter zu finden, als das, welches einer Nachforſchung, Unterſuchung, scrutiny, bedarf.

The ways of God are all to us finite creatures more or less *unsearchable*; but the mysterious plans of Providence as frequently evinced in the affairs of men are altogether *inscrutable*.

Things else by me *unsearchable*, now heard
With wonder. (*Milton.*)

Job discourses of the secrets of nature, and *unsearchable* perfections of the works of God. (*Tillotson.*)

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inscrutable* way of Providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. (*Atterbury.*)

To expect that the intricacies of science will be pierced by a careless glance, is to expect a particular privilege; but to suppose that the maze is *inscrutable* to diligence, is to enchain the mind in voluntary shackles. (*Johnson.*)

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,
As a weather-cock on a steeple. (*Shakspeare.*)

1. *UNSPEAKABLE*, 2. *INEFFABLE*, 3. *UNUTTERABLE*, 4. *INEXPRESSIBLE*.

1 — 4. Unausſprechlich.

Die erſten beiden haben gleiche Bedeutung; aber unspeakable wird von Gegenſtänden im Allgemeinen geſagt, beſonders von ſolchen, die jeden Be-

griff übersteigen und die Macht der Sprache, sie zu beschreiben: the *unspeakable* goodness of God; *ineffable* von solchen, welche Worte nicht mit angemessener Kraft schildern können: the *ineffable* sweetness of a person's look. Die beiden letzten Eigenschaftswörter werden in ihrer Bedeutung auf das ausgedehnt, welches nicht durch Zeichen gegenseitig mitgetheilt werden kann; unutterable von dem Individuum, welches etwas zu äußern wünscht: to give utterance; *inexpressible*, von dem, welches in Betreff Anderer ausgedrückt werden soll: our own pains are *unutterable;* grief is *unutterable* which is not in the power of the sufferer by any sounds to bring home to the feelings of another; grief is *inexpressible* which is not to be expressed by looks, or words, or any signs; the sweetness of a person's countenance is *inexpressible.*

The vast difference of God's nature from ours makes the difference between them so *unspeakably* great. (*South.*)

The influences of the divine nature enliven the mind with *ineffable* joys. (*South.*)

What wonderful metaphors (Young's) they are; sometimes trite, familiar, common-place — sometimes exaggerated and fantastic, but often how *ineffably* sublime! (*Bulw. Stud.*)

But I lose
Myself in him, in light *ineffable!*
Come then, expressive silence, muse his praise!
(*Thomson's Hymn.*)

Never, my Clodius, have I seen mortal face more exquisitely moulded: a certain melancholy softened and yet elevated its expression; that *unutterable* something which springs from the soul.
(*Bulwer's Pompeii.*)

Nature breeds,
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things,
Abominable, *unutterable.*
(*Milton.*)

The evil which lies lurking under a temptation is intolerable and *inexpressible.* (*South.*)

Her voice was *inexpressibly* soft. (*Mackenzie's Man of feeling.*)

1. *UNWORTHY*, 3. *WORTHLESS.*

1. Unwürdig, schlecht, ohne Verdienst; 2. nichtswürdig, werthlos, unwürdig, schlecht.

Unworthy bezeichnet weniger Vorwurf, als worthless: das erste bedeutet, keines Lobes oder keiner Ehre würdig, worthy, zu sein; das zweite, ohne allen Werth, und folglich im vollsten Sinne schlecht.

It may be a mark of modesty or humility to say that I am an *unworthy* partaker of your kindness; but it would be folly and extravagance to say, that I am a *worthless* partaker of your kindness. There are many *unworthy* members in every religious community; but every society that is conducted upon proper principles will take care to exclude *worthless* members. In regard to one another we are often *unworthy* of the distinctions or privileges we enjoy; in regard to our Maker we are all *unworthy* of his goodness: for we are all *worthless* in his eyes.

A councillor of a provincial parliament had a brother a mathematician — »How *unworthy* is my brother!« — cried the councillor, — »the brother of a councillor of the parliament in Bretagne, to sink into a mathematician!« That mathematician was Descartes! (*Bulw. Stud.*)

Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,
Till now disdaining his *unworthy* end.
(*Denham.*)

The school of Socrates was one time deserted by every body, except Aeschines the parasite of the tyrant Dionysius, and the most *worthless* man living. (*Cumberland.*)

Whoever painted love when it discovers the *worthlessness* of its objects and retreats gloomily into itself, that has not painted the stale and unprofitable uses to which all the world seems abruptly and barrenly resolved? (*Bulw. Stud.*)

1. *USAGE*, 2. *CUSTOM*, 3. *HABIT*.

1. Gebrauch, Herkommen, Gewohnheit; 2. Gewohnheit, Gebrauch, Herkommen; 3. Gebrauch, Gewohnheit.

Das erste Hauptwort bedeutet, was man seit langer Zeit zu thun gewohnt ist: usage wird durch die Zeit bekräftigt, und vertritt die Stelle eines geschriebenen Gesetzes; das zweite eine Handlung des Willens, häufige Wiederholung derselben Handlung, die dann zur Gewohnheit wird, wodurch sie Bekräftigung erlangt, oder auch durch die Menge, welche die Handlung begeht: customs verändern sich in jedem Zeitalter; das dritte, die Wirkung einer wiederholten Handlung, eine erlangte Gewohnheit; es setzt eine unwillkührliche Bewegung voraus, und beschränkt sich bloß auf das Individuum.

With the national assembly of France, possession is nothing, law and *usage* are nothing. (*Burke.*)

Both parties, with equal confidence and, it may be added, ignorance, appealed to antiquity in support of their respective tonsures; while, on the part of the Irish, the real motive for clinging so fondly to their old *custom* was, that it had been introduced among them, with all their other ecclesiastical rules and *usages*, by the national apostle, St. Patrick.
(*Th. Moore's Irel.*)

It is the *custom* of the Mahometans, if they see any printed or written paper upon the ground, to take it up and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some piece of the Alcoran.
(*Addison.*)

For since the time of Saturn's holy reign,
His hospitable *customs* we retain.
(*Dryden.*)

There is nothing in England that exercises a more delightful spell over my imagination, than the lingerings of the holiday *custom* and rural games of former times. (*Irving's Sk. B.*)

If a loose and careless life has brought a man into *habits* of dissipation, and led him to neglect those religious duties which he owed to his Maker, let him return to the regular worship of God.
(*Blair.*)

Do you rise early? I hope you have already made to yourself the *habit* of doing it: if not, let me conjure you to acquire it.
(*Chatham's Lett.*)

His courteous and attentive ease of deportment had been probably improved by the *habits* of deceiving others, rather than impaired.
(*Bulw. Stud.*)

1. *VACANCY*, 2. *VACUITY*, 3. *INANITY*,

1. 2. 3. Leere.

Vacancy und vacuity bezeichnen den Raum, in welchem ſich gar kein Körper befindet, oder die abſtracte Eigenſchaft; inanity, die abſtracte Eigenſchaft der Leere: daher werden die beiden erſten ſelten in einem üblen Sinne, inanity wird aber ſtets ſo gebraucht.

There may be a *vacancy* in the mind, or a *vacancy* in life, which we may or may not fill up as we please; but *inanity* of character denotes the want of the essentials that constitute a character.

When you speak he listens with a *vacant* eye. (*Bulw. Engl.*)

There are *vacuities* in the happiest life, which is not in the power of the world to fill. (*Blair.*)

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no *vacuities* but so little ones as nobody whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they. (*Digby.*)

When I look up and behold the heavens, it makes me scorn the world and the pleasures thereof, considering the vanity of these and the *inanity* of the other. (*Howel.*)

He seems as if he could never have been a boy; all appearance of nature has departed from him. He is six feet of *inanity* enveloped in cloth! You cannot believe God made him! (*Bulw. Engl.*)

1. *VAIN*, 2. *INEFFECTUAL*, 3. *FRUITLESS*.

1. Vergeblich, fruchtlos; 2. unwirkſam, fruchtlos; 3. fruchtlos, vergeblich.

Dieſe Beiwörter werden auf unſere Beſtrebungen angewendet; vain iſt der allgemeinſte, unbeſtimmteſte Ausdruck, die andern Ausdrücke ſind von beſtimmterer, beſonderer Anwendung: das, wonach wir zielen oder ſtreben, kann vergeblich, vain, ſein; während ineffectual und fruitless ſich nur auf den Endzweck unſerer Bemühungen bezieht: ineffectual, wenn die Mittel zur Erreichung unſerer beſondern Abſicht unzulänglich ſind; fruitless, wenn die eigens angewendete Mühe den Zweck verfehlt.

It is *vain* to attempt to reform a person's character until he is convinced that he stands in need of reformation; cool arguments will be *ineffectual* in convincing any one inflamed with a particular passion; peacemakers will often find themselves in this condition, that their labours will be rendered *fruitless* by the violent passions of angry opponents.

Picture to yourself such a man, with such an ambition, finding every effort in *vain*. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

Nature aloud calls out for balmy rest,
But all in *vain*.
(*Gentleman.*)

About two years ago my spirits fled me. In *vain* I endeavoured to rally them. (*Bulw. Stud.*)

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong,
Though *ineffectual* found.
(*Milton.*)

After many *fruitless* overtures, the Inca, despairing of any cordial union with a Spaniard, attaked him by surprise with a numerous body.
(*Robertson.*)

It would be *fruitless* to deny my exultation when I saw my little ones about me; but the vanity and the satisfaction of my wife were even greater than mine. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

These are the rules of the art. But though they will generally prove *effectual* in producing the end intended, there is a case in which the most punctual observance of them will be totally *fruitless*.

(*Franklin's Works.*)

1. *VALE*, 2. *VALLEY*, 3. *DALE*, 4. *DINGLE*, 5. *DELL*.

1—5. Thal.

Vale bezeichnet ein großes, breites, fruchtbares, angenehmes und malerisches Thal, man findet es in den älteren Dichtungen häufiger, als valley; valley, das am meisten gebraucht wird, obgleich es eigentlich nur ein Thal von kleinerem Umfange anzeigt, und daher häufig eines Eigenschaftsworts bedarf, um es näher zu bestimmen, vereinigt mit fast allen jenen Eigenschaften noch die der Erhabenheit; dale ist ein tiefes, aber nicht langes Thal zwischen Hügeln; dingle nennt man ein kleines Thal in einem flachen Lande oder in einem Walde, das sich unerwartet dem Blicke zeigt, und wenn die Kunst die Reize der Natur noch erhöht hat, gebührt ihm der Name dell, das enger als ein valley ist.

The *vale* of Evesham in England, the *vale* of Arno in Italy; the *valleys* between Alpine heights in Switzerland and Savoy terrify the mind, whilst they relieve the eye; the *dale* between Worcestershire and Shrewsbury, where the miners tear up their mother earth for profit, is best worth the attention of Germans for the science' sake; a *dingle* is in a pretty country just what a dimple is in a pretty face; the most perfect specimen of a *dingle* is at the seat of Mr. Brown in Shropshire; Hawthorn *dell* near Edinburgh excels in the soft kind of beauty, I have seen no spot of such minute elegance, replete with so many charms. Sweetness and amoenity were never, sure, so happily concentrated as in this tiny spot. (*Piozzi.*)

In that soft *vale*, a lady's bower. (*W. Scott's L. of the lake.*)

By far the greater part of England has a fertile soil, and consists of gently rising hills and bending *vales*. (*Hartley's Geogr.*)

More bleak to view the hills at length recede,
And, less luxuriant, smoother *vales* extend.

(*Byron's Childe Harold.*)

The flow'ry lap
Of some irriguous *valley* spread her store.

(*Milton's P. L.*)

Lofty *valleys* filled with seas of ice, called Glacieres.

(*Hartley's Geogr.*)

The place, which the wisdom or policy of antiquity had destined for the residence of the Abyssinian princes, was a spacious *valley*, surrounded on every side by mountains. (*Johnson's Rasselas.*)

If any thing could have charmed away the melancholy of her spirits, it would have been the fresh airs and enchanting scenery of that *valley*, which the Persians so justly called the Unequalled.

(*Th. Moore's Lalla Rookh.*)

Oh! where, Dodona! is thine aged grove,
Prophetic fount, and oracle divine?
What *valley* echoed the response of Jove?

(*Byron's Childe Harold.*)

Flow'rs, worthy of Paradise, which not nice art
In beds and curious knots, but nature boon
Pour'd forth profuse on hill, and *dale*, and plain.
(*Milton's P. L.*)

Then spring the living herbs, profusely wild,
O'er all the deep-green earth, beyond the power
Of botanists to number up their tribes:
Whether he steals along the lonely *dale*,
In silent search: or through the forest —
(*Thomson's Spring.*)

The violet in her green-wood bower
Where birchen-boughs with hazles mingle,
May boast itself the fairest flower
In glen, or copse, or forest *dingle*.
(*W. Scott's Poems.*)

Close on the hounds the hunter came,
To cheer them on the vanished game;
But stumbling in the rugged *dell*,
The gallant horse exhausted fell.
(*W. Scott's Lady of the lake.*)

1. *VALUE*, 2. *WORTH*, 3. *RATE*, 4. *PRICE*.

1. 2. Werth, Preis; 3. Preis, Werth, Verhältniß; 4. Preis, Werth.

Value, ein allgemeiner und unbestimmter Ausdruck für alles, das wirklich gut ist, oder, nach einem gewissen Geschmacke, dafür gehalten wird, daher veränderlich und von den verschiedenen Ansichten und Verhältnissen abhangend; worth bezeichnet das wirklich gute, als solches bekannt, anerkannt, nach Regeln abgemessen, und ist daher bestimmter, als value; rate und price sind das Maß von value oder worth; das erste im Allgemeinen, das zweite in besonderer Anwendung auf kaufmännische Verrichtungen: was wir als Austausch für eine andere Sache geben, nach bestimmter oder unbestimmter Schätzung, geschieht nach einem gewissen Verhältniß, rate; price ist ein festgesetzter rate, nach Geld oder einem andern Mittel berechnet.

The *value* of a book that is out of print is fluctuating and uncertain; but its real *worth* may not be more than what it would fetch for waste paper; we purchase pleasure at a dear *rate*, when it is at the expense of our health; when health is expressly sacrificed to pleasure, it may be termed the *price* of pleasure.

In short, I conceived, that great part of the miseries of mankind were brought upon them by the false estimates they had made of the *value* of things.
(*Franklin's Works.*)

Life has no *value* as an end, but means,
And end deplorable! A means divine.
(*Young.*)

He, that idly looses five shillings *worth* of time, loses five shillings, and might as prudently throw five shillings into the sea.
(*Franklin's W.*)

No moment, but in purchase of its *worth*;
And what is *worth* ask death-beds.
(*Young.*)

O, but the manufacturers! the manufacturers! they are to be favoured, and they must have bread at a cheap *rate!*
(*Franklin's W.*)

If you will take my humour as it runs, you shall have hearty thanks into the bargain, for taking it off at such a *rate*. (*Shaftesbury.*)

I thought this might be in favour of Old England; and that we now should get a good *price* for our grain, which would bring millions amongst us, and make us flow in money: that to be sure is scarce enough. (*Franklin's Works.*)

The soul's high *price*
Is writ in all the conduct of the skies.
(*Young.*)

1. *To VALUE*, 2. *PRIZE*, 3. *ESTEEM.*

1. Schätzen, achten; 2. 3. ſchätzen, achten.

To value bedeutet in ſeinem buchſtäblichen Sinne, den wirklichen Werth eines Dinges beſtimmen; in weiterer Bedeutung, den beziehlichen oder vermuthlichen Werth, value, feſtſetzen; es kann endlich von körperlichen oder geiſtigen Gegenſtänden oder Handlungen gebraucht werden. To prize und esteem ſind Arten von valuing, nur von geiſtigen Handlungen; daß erſte, in Bezug auf empfindbare oder moraliſche Gegenſtände, iſt ein bedeutſamerer Ausdruck, als value; das zweite, nur von moraliſchen Gegenſtänden, in Bezug auf innern Werth.

Men *value* gold above silver; we may *value* books according to their market price, or we may *value* them according to their contents; we *prize* books only for their contents; we *prize* men for their usefulness to society; we *esteem* their moral characters.

To express it in one word, I *valued* myself upon being a strict monogamist. (*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

The *prize*, the beauteous *prize*, I will resign,
So dearly *valu'd*, and so justly mine.
(*Pope.*)

How great honour and *esteem* will men declare for one whom perhaps they never saw before. (*Tillotson.*)

Nothing makes women *esteemed* by the opposite sex more than chastity; whether it be that we always *prize* those most who are hardest to come at, or that nothing besides chastity, with its collateral attendants, fidelity and constancy, gives a man a property in the person he loves. (*Addison.*)

1. *VARIATION*, 2. *VARIETY.*

1. und 2. Verſchiedenheit, Veränderung.

Das erſte Hauptwort bezeichnet die Handlung des Veränderns, varying, zu verſchiedenen Zeiten verſchieden ſein; das zweite, die Eigenſchaft des Veränderns, varying, oder das veränderte, varied, Ding.

The astronomer observes the *variations* in the heavens; the philosopher observes the *variations* in the climate from year to year. *Variety* is pleasing to all persons, but to none so much as the young and the fickle; there is an infinite *variety* in every species of objects animate or inanimate.

The idea of *variation* (as a constituent in beauty) without attending so accurately to the manner of *variation*, has led Mr. Hogarth to consider angular figures as beautiful. (*Burke's Sublime.*)

As to the colours usually found in beautiful bodies, it may be difficult to ascertain them, because in the several parts of nature there is an infinite *variety*. (*Burke.*)

I was thrown among a thousand *varieties* of character; I was continually forced into bustle and actions, and into providing for myself — that great and indelible lesson towards permanent independance of character. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

1. *VENAL*, 2. *MERCENARY*.

1. und 2. Käuflich, feil.

Venal, gewöhnlich von Personen gebräuchlich, ist ein viel stärkerer Ausdruck, als mercenary: ein käuflicher, venal, Mann, opfert alle Grundsätze dem Eigennutz auf; der käufliche, mercenary, hat nur sein Interesse vor Augen, ohne Rücksicht auf Grundsätze.

Venal writers are such as write in favour of the cause that can promote them to riches or honours; those who are loudest in their professions of political purity are the best subjects for a minister to make *venal*. A servant is commonly a *mercenary* who gives his services according as he is paid; a *mercenary* spirit is engendered in the minds of those who devote themselves exclusively to trade.

The minister, well pleas'd at small expense,
To silence so much rude impertinence,
With squeeze and whisper yields to his demands,
And on the *venal* list enrolled he stands.

(*Jenyns.*)

I cannot sufficiently express my regret, the more especially on finding that the article in question was written by a mere *mercenary* in letters. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

1. *VENIAL*, 2. *PARDONABLE*.

1. Erläßlich, verzeihlich; 2. verzeihlich, erläßlich.

Was ohne ausdrückliche Unehre, oder directen Tadel geduldet werden kann, ist venial; aber pardonable ist das, welches nur strengem Tadel entgehen, aber nicht zugelassen werden kann.

Garrulity is a *venial* offence in old age; levity in youth is *pardonable* in single instances.

Whilst the clergy are employed in extirpating mortal sins, I should be glad to rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* transgressions. (*Cumberland.*)

The weaknesses of Elizabeth were not confined to that period of life when they are more *pardonable*. (*Robertson.*)

What English readers, unacquainted with Greek or Latin, will believe me, when we confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains? (*Dryden.*)

1. *VERBAL*, 2. *VOCAL*, 3. *ORAL*.

1. 2. 3. Mündlich.

Das erste bedeutet, nach der Weise eines gesprochenen Wortes, zum Unterschiede eines geschriebenen; das zweite, mittelst der Stimme, zum Unterschiede anderer Töne, besonders im Gesange; das dritte, mündlich, gleich

verbal im Gegenſatz mit ſchriftlich, beſonders im Gegenſatz mit einer Mittheilung durch Bücher.

A *verbal* message is distinguished from one written on paper, or in a note; *vocal* sounds are more harmonious than those which proceed from any other bodies; *vocal* music is distinguished from instrumental; *oral* tradition is distinguished from that which is handed down to posterity by means of books.

Among all the northern nations, shaking of hands was held necessary to bind the bargain, a custom which we still retain in many *verbal* contracts. (*Blackstone.*)

Forth came the human pair,
And join'd their *vocal* worship to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice.

(*Milton.*)

In the first ages of the world instruction was commonly *oral.*

(*Johnson.*)

These traditional tales and ballads have lived, for ages, in mere *oral* circulation, being passed on from father to son, or rather from grandame to grandchild. (*Irving's Abbotsf.*)

1. *VIEW*, 2. *PROSPECT.*

1. 2. Ausſicht, Anſicht.

View, iſt nicht nur das, was wir ſehen können, ſondern auch das wirklich Geſehene; es iſt ein unbeſtimmter Ausdruck, und kann von mehreren Gegenſtänden, von einem einzelnen Gegenſtande, von einem Ganzen oder von einem Theile geſagt werden, gleichviel ob es direct oder indirect geſehen wird, und nicht beſchränkt auf beſondere Gegenſtände; prospect, was geſehen werden kann, ſich dem Auge direct darſtellt; es wird nur von mehreren Dingen in einer Maſſe, ſowohl von Gegenſtänden der Natur, als der Kunſt geſagt.

Our *view* is sometimes intercepted; a confined or bounded *view;* we may have a *view* of a town, of a number of scattered houses, of a single house, or of the spire of a steeple; the taking of *views* is the last exercise of the learner in drawing; a drawing of an object may be termed a *view.* A lively or dreary *prospect; prospect* mostly respects rural objects; the landscape is a species of *prospect.*

The windows on three sides of the room (of Byron) command the most beautiful *views* of Geneva, the Lake, and its opposite shores.

(*Bulwer's Student.*)

They stopped on the opposite bank below the bridge that unites Coblenz with the Petersberg, to linger over the superb *view* of Ehrenbreitenstein which you may there behold. (*Bulwer's Pilgrims.*)

Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various *views.*

(*Milton.*)

After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a berceau, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a *prospect* of the country, the lake and the mountains. (*Gibbon.*)

Nothing can be pleasanter than the canal, and the Turks are so well acquainted with its beauties, that all their pleasure-seats are built upon its banks, where they have, at the same time, the most beautiful *prospects* in Europe and Asia. (*Montague's Lett.*)

I enjoyed this *prospect* (bright lights glancing about the cupola of the Duomo at Florence) at a distance: when near, my pleasure was greatly diminished, for half the fish in the town were frying to rejoice the hearts of his Royal Highness's loyal subjects, and bonfires blazing in every street and alley. (*Beckford's Italy.*)

Now skies and seas their *prospect* only bound. (*Dryden.*)

1. *VIOLENT*, 2. *FURIOUS*, 3. *BOISTEROUS*, 4. *VEHEMENT*, 5. *IMPETUOUS*.

1. Heftig; 2. wüthend, heftig; 3. ungeſtüm, heftig; 4. heftig; 5. ungeſtüm, heftig.

Violent iſt hier der allgemeinſte Ausdruck in Hinſicht auf Anwendung und Bedeutung, mit dem Begriff der Kraft oder Heftigkeit; wenn violent und furious auf einen und denſelben Gegenſtand bezogen werden, ſo bezeichnet das letzte einen höhern Grad, als das erſte: a *furious* temper is *violent* to an excessive degree, a *furious* whirlwind is *violent* beyond measure. Violent und boisterous werden gleichfalls auf einen und denſelben Gegenſtand bezogen, aber boisterous bezeichnet bloß die Heftigkeit, violence, der Bewegung oder des Geräuſches: a wind is *violent*, inasmuch as it acts with great force upon all bodies; it is *boisterous*, inasmuch as it causes the great motion of bodies; a *violent* person deals in *violence* of every kind; a *boisterous* person is full of *violent* action. Violent, vehement und impetuous werden alle auf Perſonen oder Perſönliches angewendet: a man is *violent* in his opinions, measures or resentments; vehement, von den Leidenſchaften, betrifft jene Art von Heftigkeit, violence, die ſich auf die heftige Perſon ſelbſt beſchränkt, während violence übergeht: *vehement* in love, zeal, in pursuing an object, in expression; we may dread *violence*, because it is always liable to do mischief; we ought to suppress our *vehemence*, because it is injurious to ourselves; a *violent* partisan renders himself obnoxious to others; a man who is *vehement* in any cause puts it out of his own power to be of use. Impetuous iſt der höchſte Grad von violence oder vehemence: an *impetuous* attack is an excessively *violent* attack; an *impetuous* character is an excessively *vehement* character.

This gentleman (Mr. Steele) among a thousand others, is a great instance of the fate of all who are carried away by party spirit of any side; I wish all *violence* may succeed as ill. (*Pope.*)

The *furious* pard,
Cow'd and subdu'd, flies from the face of man.
(*Somerville.*)

All *furious* as a favour'd child
Balk'd of its wish.
(*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

Beneath, the storm-lash'd surges *furious* rise,
And wave uproll'd on wave assails the skies.
(*Falconer's Shipwr.*)

Ye too, ye winds! that now begin to blow
With *boisterous* sweep, I raise my voice to you.
(*Thomson.*)

If there be any use of gesticulation, it must be applied to the ignorant and rude, who will be more affected by *vehemence* than delighted by propriety. (*Johnson.*)

The centered waters round *impetuous* rush'd. (*Thomson.*)

Tears his white hair,
Which the *impetuous* blasts, with eyeless rage,
Catch in their *fury*, and make nothing of. (*King Lear.*)

1. *WAKEFUL*, 2. *WATCHFUL*, 3. *VIGILANT.*

1. Wachend, wachsam; 2. wachsam; 3. wachsam.

Wir können wakeful, und doch nicht watchful sein, aber nicht umgekehrt. Wakefulness ist eine Sache des Körpers und hängt vom Temperament ab; watchfulness, eine Sache des Willens, von dem Entschluß abhängend; vigilance, wachsam, aufmerksam, munter sein, ununterbrochen sorgend und achtend, bezeichnet einen hohen Grad von watchfulness.

Some persons are more *wakeful* than they wish to be; few are as *watchful* as they ought to be; a sentinel is *watchful* who on ordinary occasions keeps good *watch;* we are *watchful* only in the proper sense of *watching*, but we may be *vigilant* in detecting moral as well as natural evils; it is necessary for a sentinel on extraordinary occasions, to be *vigilant* to detect whatever may pass.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches ever to abide.
(*Spencer.*)

Music shall wake her, that has power to charm
Pale sickness, and avert the stings of pain,
Can raise or quell our passions, and becalm
In sweet oblivion the too *wakeful* sense.
(*Fenton.*)

He who remembers what has fallen out will be *watchful* against what may happen. (*South.*)

Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the snares of *watchful* tyranny.
(*Shaksp. Macbeth.*)

Why do I serve my master
If not to do his bidding? Is it but
To hold the crook? Nay, but to use the crook!
To be indeed the shepherd of the flock —
Wakeful and *watchful.*
(*Knowles' Wife.*)

Take your places, and be *vigilant:*
If any noise or soldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. (*Shakespeare.*)

Let a man strickly observe the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart; this will keep conscience quick and *vigilant.*
(*South.*)

1. *To WANDER*, 2. *STROLL*, 3. *RAMBLE*, 4. *ROVE*, 5. *ROAM*, 6. *RANGE.*

1. Wandern, herumwandern, herumstreifen, herumirren; 2. herumstreifen, schlendern, herumziehen; 3. herumstreifen; 4 herumstreifen, —wandern, —ziehen; 5. herumstreifen, —streichen; 6. herumstreifen, wandern.

To wander bezeichnet: auf keinem bestimmte Pfade wandern, oft eine nicht freiwillige Handlung; to stroll, von dem gewählten Wege ab wandern,

to wander, ist eine freiwillige Handlung, die wir nach unserm Belieben beschränken; to ramble, ohne Zweck wandern, to wander, und folglich mit mehr als gewöhnlicher Unregelmäßigkeit; to rove, auf dieselbe planlose Weise wandern, to wander, aber in einer größern Ausdehnung; to roam, von einem kränklichen oder unruhigen Gemüth zu einer Wanderung angetrieben; to range, das Gegentheil von to roam bedeutend, bezeichnet, mit Gemüthsruhe und Beharrlichkeit umherwandern.

A person may *wander* to a great distance, or for an indefinite length of time; in this manner a person *wanders* who has lost himself in a wood. When a person takes a walk, he sometimes *strolls* from one path into another as he pleases. He who sets out to take a walk, without knowing or thinking where he shall go, *rambles* as chance directs. A fugitive who does not know his road *roves* about the country in quest of some retreat. A lunatic who has broke loose may *roam* about the country; a person who travels about, because he cannot rest in quiet at home, may also be said to *roam* in quest of peace. We *range* within certain limits, as the hunter *ranges* the forest, the shepherd *ranges* the mountains.

How wistfully would I *wander* about the pier heads in fine weather, and watch the parting ships bound to distant climes!

(*W. Irving's S. B.*)

Her poor daughter, she said, crying, was *wandering* somewhere about the road. (*Sent. Journey.*)

But far about they *wander* from the grave
Of him, whom his ungentle fortune urg'd
Against his own sad breast to lift his hand
Of impious violence.

(*Thomson.*)

I found by the voice of my friend who walked by me, that we had insensibly *strolled* into the grove sacred to the widow. (*Addison.*)

Poor Rip was at last reduced almost to despair; and his only alternative, to escape from the labour of the farm and clamour of his wife, was to take a gun in hand and *stroll* away into the woods.

(*W. Irving's S. B.*)

In a long *ramble* of the kind on a fine autumnal day, Rip had unconsciously scrambled to one of the highest parts of the Kaatskill mountains.

(*Sk. B.*)

I thus *rambled* from pocket to pocket until the beginning of the civil wars. (*Addison.*)

I view'd the effects of that disastrous flame,
Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove.*

(*Pope.*)

I would I were a careless child,
Still dwelling in my Highland cave,
Or *roaming* through the dusky wild,
Or bounding o'er the dark blue wave.

(*Byron's Poems.*)

She looks abroad, and prunes herself for flight,
Like an unwilling inmate longs to *roam*
From this dull earth, and seek her native home.

(*Jenyns.*)

In *ranging* over these boundless wastes, the eye catches sight here and there of a straggling herd of cattle attended by a lonely herdsman, motionless as a statue. (*W. Irving's S. B.*)

No flocks that *range* the valley free,
To slaughter I condemn.

(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

1. *To WANT*, 2. *NEED*, 3. *LACK*.

1. Nöthig haben; 2. nöthig haben; 3. bedürfen, mangeln.

To want bezeichnet, ohne das zu unsrer Gemächlichkeit Beitragende, oder ohne das Gewünschte sein; es ist gewöhnlich ein künstlicher Mangel; to need, ohne das zu unserm Dasein oder zu unsern Zwecken Wesentliche sein, ein natürlicher und unerlaßbarer Mangel; diese beiden Zeitwörter können sich unbestimmt auf viele oder alle Gegenstände des Bedürfnisses beziehen, während to lack, ohne Nebenbegriff und wenig mehr bezeichnend, als ohne etwas sein, eigentlich nur von einem Dinge gesagt wird.

What one man *wants* is a superfluity to another; but that which is *needed* by one is in like circumstances *needed* by all: tender people *want* a fire when others would be glad not to have it; all persons *need* warm clothing and a warm house in the winter; we may *want* or *need* every thing; he who *wants* nothing is a happy man: he who *needs* nothing may be happy if he *wants* no more than he has; for then he *lacks* that which alone can make him happy: contentment; we *lack* one thing; we *lack* this or that; a rich man may *lack* understanding, virtue, or religion.

To be rich is to have more than is desired, and more than is *wanted*.
(*Johnson.*)

Man *wants* but little here below,
Nor *wants* that little long.
(*The Vicar of Wakef.*)

The old from such affairs are only freed,
Which vig'rous yonth and strength of body *need*.
(*Denham.*)

O, reason not the *need*: our basest beggars
Are in the poorest thing superfluous:
Allow not nature more than nature *needs*.
Man's life is cheap as beast's: thou art a lady;
If only to go warm were gorgeous,
Why nature *needs* not what thou gorgeous wear'st,
Which scarcely keeps thee warm.
(*Shaksp. King Lear.*)

At all events he is not thorough bred in his appearance: he *lacks* the senatorius decor; you might take him for a duke's valet, without being much to blame for inexperience.
(*Bulw. Engl.*)

See the mind of beastly man!
That hath so soon forgot the excellence
Of his creation, when he life began,
That now he chooseth with vile difference
To be a beast and *lacke* intelligence.
(*Spencer.*)

With these, Andrew would now and then play at cards and dice; and he never *lacked* »siller in pouch« to stake on a game.
(*Irving's Abbotsf.*)

1. *WAVE*, 2. *BILLOW*, 3. *SURGES*, 4. *BREAKER*.

1. 2. 3. Woge, Welle; 4. Wellenbruch, Brandung.

Das erste Hauptwort bezeichnet Wasser in wellenförmiger Bewegung, es ist daher der geschlechtliche Ausdruck: die Wellen, waves, welche mehr als gewöhnlich schwellen, sind billows; die, welche sich ungewöhnlich hoch erheben,

werden surges genannt; Wellen, waves, welche an die Küste oder die Schiffe mit mehr als gewöhnlicher Heftigkeit schlagen, sind breakers.

There was a fearful sullen sound of rushing *waves*, and broken *surges*. Deep called unto deep. At times the black volume of clouds over head seemed rent asunder by flashes of lightning that quivered along the foaming *billows*, and made the succeeding darkness doubly terrible.
(*W. Irving's S. B.*)

Britannia needs no bulwark,
No towers along the steep,
Her march is o'er the mountain *waves*,
Her house is on the deep.
(*Th. Campbell's Odes.*)

How many a time have I
Cloven with arm still lustier, breast more during,
The *wave* all roughen'd; with a swimmer's stroke
Flinging the *billow's* back from my drench'd hair.
(*Byron's Foscari.*)

All lonely o'er the desert waste she flies,
Scourg'd on by *surges*, storms, and bursting skies.
(*Falconer's Shipwreck.*)

In dire amazement rivetted they stand,
And hear the *breakers* lash the rugged strand.
(*Falc. Shipwreck.*)

1. *WAY*, 2. *MANNER*, 3. *METHOD*, 4. *MODE*, 5. *COURSE*, 6. *MEANS*.

1. Weg, Mittel, Weise; 2. Art, Weise; 3. Art und Weise, Mittel; 4. Art und Weise; 5. Lauf, Gang, Art, Weg; 6. Mittel.

Diese Wörter bezeichnen die Schritte, welche von Anfang an gethan werden, um irgend eine Handlung zu vollenden. Way ist allgemein und unbestimmt, und bedeutet ein entweder zufällig oder absichtlich ergriffenes Mittel; manner und method sind Arten von way, absichtlich ergriffen, das erste in Bezug auf Andere, das zweite auf solche Dinge, welche Erfindung und Plan erfordern; mode, die Uebung und zur Gewohnheit gewordene Aufmerksamkeit nöthig machen; method von Gegenständen der Kunst, mode von mechanischen Handlungen; course und means sind die Weise, der Weg, way, unsers moralischen Betragens: course, die Art der Maßregeln, um ein Resultat hervorzubringen; means, collectivisch für course, so zu einem Ausgang oder Ende führen.

Whoever attempts to do that which is strange to him, will at first do it in an awkward *way*; the *manner* of conferring a favour is often more than the favour itself; experience supplies men in the end with a suitable *method* of carrying on their business; the master has a good *method* of teaching to write; the scholar has a good or bad *mode* of holding his pen; in order to obtain legal redress, we must pursue a certain *course* in law; law is one *means* of giving redress, but we do wisely, if we can, to adopt the safer and the pleasanter *means* of persuasion and cool remonstrance.

Don't shake my arm off like a country clown — look this is the *way* to shake hands genteelly. (*Edgeworth's Plays.*)

The *way* is to take a box which holds four, for yourself and company.
(*Montague's L.*)

The *ways* of heaven are dark and intricate. (*Addison.*)

My mind is taken up in a more melancholy *manner*. (*Atterbury.*)

Mercury uses Sosia in the same *manner*. (*Montague's L.*)
Men are willing to try all *methods* of reconciling guilt and quiet. (*Johnson.*)

Modes of speech, which owe their prevalence to modish folly, die away with their inventors. (*Johnson.*)

All your sophisters cannot produce any thing better adapted to preserve a rational and manly freedom than the *course* that we have pursued. (*Burke.*)

The most wonderful things are brought about in many instances by *means* the most absurd and ridiculous. (*Burke.*)

1. *WEAK*, 2. *FEEBLE*, 3. *INFIRM*.

1. 2. 3. Schwach.

Weak iſt der allgemeinere Ausdruck und wird von Körper und Seele geſagt, es kann eine Folge einer Krankheit ſein und bezeichnet den Nebenbegriff eines Gebrechens; feeble, beziehlich, ein feinerer Ausdruck; infirm iſt nur eine Art von weak, eine Folge einer Krankheit: beide bezeichnen gewöhnlich nur Schwäche des Körpers und ſind beſchränkte Ausdrücke für weakness. Bei dem moraliſchen Gebrauch von weak und feeble findet derſelbe Unterſchied Statt.

We may be *weak* from disease, or *weak* by nature; we pity the *weak*, but their *weakness* often gives us pain; a *weak* attempt to excuse a person conveys a reproachful meaning; but the efforts which we make to defend another may be praiseworthy, although *feeble*. A child is *feeble* from its infancy; and old man is *feeble* from age; we assist the *feeble* when they attempt to *walk*. An old man may be *infirm* in consequence of sickness; we support the *infirm* when they are unable to stand.

Weak as she was, she raised herself from the sofa, and crept gently along the floor till she came to him, and sank in his arms. (*Bulw. Pilgr.*)

You, gallant Vernon! saw
The miserable scene; you pitying saw
To infant *weakness* sunk the warrior's arm. (*Thomson.*)

Oh, said she, at length, do not despise my *weakness*, I am overcome by my own thoughts; I look upon the world and see that it is fair and good, I look upon you, and I see all that I can venerate and adore. (*Bulw. Pilg.*)

Command the assistance of a friend,
But *feeble* are the succours I can send. (*Dryden.*)

Onward he went — but slack and slow;
His savage force at length o'erspent,
The drooping courser, faint and low,
All *feebly* foaming went. (*Byron's Mazeppa.*)

At my age and under my *infirmities*, I can have no relief but those with which religion furnishes me. (*Atterbury.*)

1. *WEARISOME*, 2. *TIRESOME*, 3. *TEDIOUS*.

1. 2. 3. Ermüdend, langweilig.

Wearisome iſt der allgemeine Ausdruck: gewöhnliche Dinge verurſachen weariness; was leidend einwirkt, iſt entweder tiresome oder tedious: die

Wiederholung derselben Töne in verschiedenen Graden wird tiresome; langes Warten in ängstlicher Ungewißheit ist tedious: in ersterem ist also mehr physisches, in letzterem geistiges Leiden.

All *weariness* presupposes weakness, and consequently every long, importune, *wearisome* petition, is truly and properly a force upon him that is pursued with it. (*South.*)

For he alone, who thoroughly convinces himself that he has duties to perform — that his centre of being is in the world and not in himself — can conquer the egotisms of *weariness*. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Far happier were the meanest peasant's lot,
Than to be plac'd on high, in anxious pride,
The purple drudge and slave of *tiresome* state.
(*West.*)

Happy the mortal man who now, at last,
Has through this doleful vale of mis'ry past,
Who to his destin'd stage has carried on
The *tedious* load, and laid his burden down.
(*Prior.*)

O minds of dove-like innocence possess'd,
On lighten'd minds that bask in virtue's beams,
Nothing hangs *tedious*.

1. *WEIGHT*, 2. *BURDEN*, 3. *LOAD*.

1. Gewicht, Last; 2. Bürde, Last; 3. Last, Bürde.

Weight wird von Personen oder Dingen gesagt; für sich betrachtet, zeigt es nicht die Ursache, weshalb es da ist, an: Zufall erzeugt weight; burden bezieht sich gewöhnlicher auf Personen, und gleich load in Bezug auf die Person oder Sache, welche sie erzeugt: burden wird aufgebürdet, oder auf sich geladen; load, von Personen oder Sachen, wird immer aufgebürdet. In moralischer Anwendung bezeichnen diese Ausdrücke den Schmerz, welcher durch einen Druck hervorgebracht wird: weight und load eher positive Heftigkeit des Druckes; burden betrifft das Gemüth und die Neigungen des Leidenden: load ist dann weight in einem sehr hohen Grade.

A person may sink under the *weight* that rests upon him; a platform may break down from the *weight* upon it; it is not proper to carry any *weight* that exceeds our strength. A person sinks under the *burden* or *load;* those who bear the *burden* expect to reap the fruit of their labour. A cart breaks down from the *load;* he who carries *loads* must be contented to take such as are given him.

A minister of state has a *weight* on his mind at all times, from the heavy responsibility which attaches to his station; one who labours under strong apprehensions or dread of an evil has a *load* on his mind; any sort of employment is a *burden* to one who wishes to be idle; and time unemployed is a *burden* to him who wishes to be always in action.

With what oppressive *weight* will sickness, disappointment, or old age, fall upon the spirits of that man who is a stranger to God?
(*Blair.*)

I understood not that a greateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays at once;
Indebted and discharg'd: what *burden* then?
(*Milton.*)

I am sure, you that know my laziness and extreme indifference on this subject, will pity me, entangled in all these ceremonies, which are a wonderful *burthen* to me. (*Montague's Lett.*)

His barns are stor'd,
And groaning staddles bend beneath their *load.*
(*Somerville.*)

1. *WHOLE*, 2. *ENTIRE*, 3. *COMPLETE*, 4. *TOTAL.*

1. Ganz; 2. ganz; 3. vollständig, vollkommen, ganz; 4. ganz, gänzlich.

Whole ſchließt Wegnahme, Abziehung aus, bezeichnet die Vereinigung aller Theile, Dinge ſowohl als Eigenſchaften, wird meiſtens im eigentlichen Sinne gebraucht, und ſteht im Gegenſatz mit den Theilen, aus welchen es beſteht. Entire ſchließt Theilung, Trennung aus, es kann alſo eine Sache whole, und doch nicht entire ſein. Complete ſchließt Unvollkommenheit, Mangel aus: eine Sache kann alſo whole und entire, und nicht complete ſein. Total bezeichnet die Vereinigung der Theile in ein Ganzes, ſteht größtentheils im eigentlichen Sinne, und bezeichnet, gleich whole, Dinge und Eigenſchaften.

A *whole* orange has had nothing taken from it; an *entire* orange is not yet cut; and a *complete* orange is grown to its full size. An orange cut into parts is *whole* while all the parts remain together, but it is not *entire:* hence we speak of a *whole* house, an *entire* set, and a *complete* book. The *wholeness* or integrity of a thing is destroyed at one's pleasure; *completeness* depends upon circumstances. The *total* destruction of the *whole* city, or of some particular houses, the *total* amount of expenses; the *whole* expense of the war. We are *wholly* or *totally* ignorant of the affair; we are *entirely* at the disposal or service of another; we are *completely* at variance in our accounts.

And all so forming an harmonious *whole.* (*Thomson.*)

His boots are the only thing splendid in his *whole* costume.
(*Bulwer's Engl.*)

Thus his *whole* conduct was made up of artifice and deceit.
(*Lingard's Hist.*)

And feeling that no human being is *wholly* good, or *wholly* base, we learn that true knowledge of mankind which induces us to expect little and forgive much. (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

The *entire* conquest of the passions is so difficult a work, that they who despair of it should think of a less difficult task, and only attempt to regulate them. (*Steele.*)

A ruined chapel, flanked by a solemn grove, still reared its front *entire.* (*Irving's N. Abbey.*)

There was a time when Aetna's silent fire
Slept unperceiv'd, the mountain yet *entire;*
When, conscious of no danger from below,
She tower'd a cloud-capt pyramid of snow.
(*W. Cowper's Poems.*)

How my adventures will conclude, I leave it *entirely* to Providence: if comically, you shall hear of them. (*Montague's Lett.*)

And oft, when unobserv'd,
Steal from the barn a straw, till soft and warm,
Clean and *complete,* their habitation grows.
(*Thomson.*)

Nothing under a *total* thorough change in the convert will suffice.
(*South.*)

1. *WISDOM*, 2. *PRUDENCE*.

1. Weisheit, Klugheit; 2. Klugheit, Weisheit.

Wisdom besteht in speculativer Kenntniß, prudence in praktischer; wisdom weiß, was sich ereignet hat, prudence sieht vorher, was sich ereignen wird. Wisdom bewirkt, daß wir schicklich reden und handeln, prudence verhindert, daß das Gegentheil geschehe.

Many *wise* men are remarkable for their want of *prudence* and those who are remarkable for *prudence* have frequently no other knowledge of what they can boast.

Two things speak much the *wisdom* of a nation; good laws, and a *prudent* management of them. (*Stillingfleet.*)

— *Wisdom*, awful *wisdom!* which inspects,
Discerns, compares, weighs, separates, infers,
Seizes the right, and holds it to the last;
How rare!
(*Young's N. Th.*)

To different ages there are different virtues — the reckless generosity of the boy is a wanton folly in the man. At thirty there is no apology for the spendthrift. From that period to the verge of age, is the fitting season for a considerate foresight and *prudence* in affairs.
(*Bulwer's Stud.*)

A *wise* man, employs the most proper means for success, a *prudent* man, the safest means for not being brought into danger.
(*Blair's Lect.*)

1. *WIT*, 2. *HUMOUR*.

1. Witz; 2. Laune.

Wit, das Vermögen der Seele, Aehnlichkeiten überhaupt, und besonders sie in ganz verschiedenen Dingen aufzufinden. Die erste Eigenschaft desselben, Aeußerung geistiger Kraft, ist, daß er freiwillig und so zu sagen instinktmäßig sei: Witz erblickt mit seinem Adlerauge, was der Bemerkung des tiefen Denkers sogar entgeht. Humour, die Gabe, sich willkührlich in eine Gemüthsstimmung versetzen zu können, in der alle Dinge ganz anders, als gewöhnlich, sogar umgekehrt, und doch gewissen Vernunftgrundsätzen und einer solchen Stimmung gemäß beurtheilt werden (Kant), ist eine Art von wit: dieser kann in einem einzigen glänzenden Gedanken bestehen, während jener in einer Ader fortströmt, kein auffallender, aber angenehmer und gleichfließender Witzstrom ist. Witz, wit, äußert glänzende Wahrheiten; Laune, humour, zarte Schlußfolgen aus der Kenntniß des Charakters.

Laboured or forced *wit* is no *wit*. *Wit* lies most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety.
(*Addison.*)

Scott's *humour* in conversation, as in his works, was genial, and free from all causticity. He played with the foibles and errors of his fellow-beings, and presented them in a thousand whimsical and characteristic lights; but the kindness and generosity of his nature tempered the sharpness of his *wit*, and would not allow him to be a satirist.
(*Irving's Abbotsf.*)

Wit is the philosopher's quality, by the way — *humour* the poet's; the nature of *wit* relates to things, *humour* to persons. Rochefoucault is *witty*, the Vicar of Wakefield is the model of *humour*.
(*Bulwer's Student.*)

Sense is the di'mond, weighty, solid, sound;
When cut by *wit*, it casts a brighter beam;
Yet *wit* apart, it is a di'mond still.
Wit widow'd of good sense, is worse than nought,
It hoists more sail to run against a rock.
Thus, a half-Chesterfield is quite a fool;
Whom dull fools scorn, and bless their want of *wit*.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

In conversation *humour* is more than *wit*, easiness more than knowledge. (*Temple.*)

1. *WITH*, 2. *BY*.

1. und 2. Mit, durch.

Wenn auch beide Wörter die Verbindung zwischen einem Werkzeuge, oder einem Mittel, um einen Zweck zu erreichen, und dem Wirkenden, der sie anwendet, bezeichnen; so drückt doch with eine nähere und unmittelbarere Verbindung, by eine entferntere aus; gewöhnlich with nach einem thätigen, und by nach einem unthätigen Zeitworte.

We kill a man *with* a sword; he dies *by* violence. The criminal is bound *with* ropes by the executioner. He killed her *with* a sword; — she died *by* a sword.

Blair führt in seinen Lectures eine Stelle aus Robertson's Scotland an, welche den eigenthümlichen Unterschied auf eine zierliche Weise bezeichnet: When one of the old Scottish kings was making an inquiry into the tenure *by* which his nobles held their lands, they started up, and drew their swords: »*By* these«, said they, »we acquired our lands, and *with* these we will defend them.« *By* these we acquired our lands, deutet auf die entferntern Mittel des Erwerbs durch Kraft und kriegerische Thaten; und *with* these we will defend them,« das unmittelbare, directe Werkzeug, das Schwert, welches sie zu ihrer Vertheidigung gebrauchen würden.

Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and study. (*Dryden.*)

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And sweeps *with* healthy wings, the rank polluted skies.
(*Rowe.*)

By perflations *with* large bellows, miners give motion to the air.
(*Woodward.*)

But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He chose Aeneas, and he chose as well.
(*Dryden.*)

You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you.
(*Shakespeare.*)

Turn from it (The Night Thoughts) to any other didactic poem, and you are struck at once *by* the contrast — you are amazed at once *by* its greatness. (*Bulwer's Student.*)

To WONDER, 2. *ADMIRE*, 3. *SURPRIZE*, 4. *ASTONISH*, 5. *AMAZE*.

1. Sich wundern, verwundern; 2. bewundern, sich wundern; 3. überraschen, in Erstaunen setzen, sich verwundern; 4. in Erstaunen setzen; 5. in Staunen oder Verwunderung setzen.

Diese Zeitwörter bezeichnen in verschiedenen Abstufungen jenes besondere Gefühl, welches ungewöhnliche Dinge in uns erregen. Wonder ist am unbe-

stimmtesten in Bedeutung und Anwendung, und das am wenigsten lebhafte Gefühl; admiration ist wonder, mit Achtung und Verehrung vereint; surprize und astonishment werden durch unerwartete Dinge hervorgerufen; es sind Arten von wonder, in ihrem Grade abweichend, und von den Verhältnissen des Lebens hervorgebracht: surprize ergreift uns unerwartet und kann uns schrecken; astonishment entsteht aus noch unerwartetern und unerklärbarern Ereignissen: es kann betrüben und unsre Seelenkräfte unterbrechen, aber amazement ist nicht ohne eine Art von Gemüthsunruhe, und größtentheils über Dinge, die uns angehen, während surprize und astonishment solche betreffen kann, bei denen wir nicht besonders betheiligt sind.

Those who are ignorant *wonder* at every thing because they know nothing; a man of experience will not have much to *wonder* at, for his observation will supply him with corresponding examples of whatever passes. Nothing but what is great and good excites *admiration*, and none but cultivated minds are susceptible of it: an ignorant person cannot *admire*, because he cannot appreciate the value of any thing. We are *surprized* if that does not happen which we calculate upon, as the absence of a friend whom we looked for; we may be *surprized* agreeably or otherwise; a wise man will have but momentary *surprizes*. We are *astonished* to find a friend of our house whom we had every reason to suppose was many hundred miles off; we are *astonished* to hear that a person has got safely through a road which we conceived to be absolutely impassable; we may be *astonished* at that which is agreeable; we are *astonished* how we ever got through the difficulty; a generous mind will be *astonished* at gross instances of perfidy in others. We are *amazed* at that which happens contrary to our inclination; we are *amazed* at the sudden and unexpected events which have come upon us to our ruin; there is no mind that may not be sometimes thrown into *amazement* at the awful dispensations of Providence.

The reader of the »Seasons« *wonders* that he never saw before what Thomson shows him. (*Johnson.*)

With eyes insatiate and tumultuous joy,
Beholds the presents, and *admires* the boy.
(*Dryden.*)

To none man seems ignoble but to man
Angels that grandeur, men o'erlook, *admire*.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

So little do we accustom ourselves to consider the effects of time, that things necessary and certain often *surprize* us like unexpected contingencies. (*Johnson.*)

Cromwell was not the meteor which *surprizes* and astounds by the brilliancy and rapidity of its course. (*Lingard's Hist.*)

You see, I am just to my word in writing to you from Paris, where I was much *surprized* to meet my sister, I need not add, very much pleased. (*Mont. Lett.*)

I have often been *astonished*, considering that the mutual intercourse between the two countries (France and England) has lately been very great, to find how little you seem to know of us. (*Burke.*)

But the chief merit of this great man (Michelagnolo) is not to be sought for in the remains of his pencils, nor even in his sculptures, but in the general improvement of the public taste which followed his *astonishing* productions. (*Roscoe's Lorenzo.*)

Amazement seizes all; the gen'ral cry
Proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die.
(*Dryden.*)

From Adam's bow'r look down thro' the whole train
Of miracles; — resistless is their pow'r?
They do not, cannot, more *amaze* the mind,
Than this, call'd unmiraculous survey.
(*Young's N. Th.*)

1. *WONDER*, 2. *MIRACLE*, 3. *MARVEL*, 4. *PRODIGY*, 5. *MONSTER*.

1. Wunder; 2. Wunder, Wunderwerk; 3. Wunder; 4. Wunder, Ungeheuer; 5. Wunderding, Ungeheuer.

Wonders ſind natürlich, den Geſetzen der Natur angemeſſen, und nur uns wunderbar, wonderful; miracles, übernatürlich; marvels, eine Abänderung von miracle, etwas Neues, Unerwartetes, Unbegreifliches, oft erdichtet; prodigies, unerwartet, unbegreiflich, eingebildet, außer den gewöhnlichen Grenzen der Natur; monsters, Verletzungen der Naturgeſetze.

The whole creation is full of *wonders*; natural history is full of *wonders*; the production of a tree from a grain of seed is a *wonder*. The Bible contains an account of the *miracles* which happened in those days. Travels abound in *marvels* or in *marvellous* stories, which are the inventions either of the artful or the ignorant and credulous. Ancient history contains numberless accounts of *prodigies*. The productions of a calf with two heads is a *monster*.

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how *wonderful* is man!
How passing *wonder* he who made him such!
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Oh what a *miracle* to man is man,
Triumphantly distress'd! what joy! what dread!
Alternately transported and alarm'd!
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Shall God be less *miraculous* than what
His hand has form'd?
(*Young's N. Th.*)

Murder, though it have no tongue, will speak
With most *miraculous* organ.
(*Shakespeare.*)

The common people of Spain have an Oriental passion for story-telling, and are fond of the *marvellous*. (*Irving's Alhambra.*)

I am scarce in breath, my lord.
— No *marvel*, you have so bestirr'd your valour; you cowardly rascal!
(*King Lear.*)

They would seem *prodigies* of learning. (*Spectator.*)

Ill omens may the guilty tremble at,
Make every accident a *prodigy*,
And *monsters* frame where nature never err'd.
(*Lee.*)

1. *WORD*, 2. *TERM*, 3. *EXPRESSION*.

1. Wort; 2. Wort, Ausdruck; 3. Ausdruck.

Word iſt hier der geſchlechtliche Ausdruck: die Sprache beſteht aus words, verbundenen Tönen, zur Mittheilung unſerer Gedanken dienend, die

der Gebrauch bestimmt; term bedeutet jedes word, welches eine eigenthümliche, durch die Wissenschaft bestimmte Bedeutung hat; expression, jedes einen kräftigen Sinn mittheilende word: der Gedanke verschafft expressions.

The French have coined many new *words* since the revolution; the purity of a style depends on the choice of *words;* the grammarian treats on the nature of *words.* The precision of a writer depends on the choice of his *terms*; the philosopher weighs the value of scientific *terms; terms* of art admit of no change after the signification is fully defined. The force of a writer depends upon the aptitude of his *expressions;* the rhetorician estimates the force of *expressions; expressions* vary according to the connexion in which they are introduced.

As all *words* in few letters live,
Thou to few *words* all sense dost give.
(*Cowley.*)

The use of the *word* minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are *terms* equivalent (*South.*)

Swift is one of the authors, in our language, most distinguished for precision of style. In his writings, we seldom or never find vague *expressions*, and synonymous *words*, carelessly thrown together.
(*Blair's Lect.*)

1. *WORK*, 2. *LABOUR*, 3. *TOIL*, 4. *DRUDGERY*.

1. Arbeit; 2. Arbeit; 3. Arbeit; 4. gemeine, niedrige, oder knechtische Arbeit.

Work ist der allgemeine Ausdruck, die Anstrengung unserer Kraft zur Erreichung eines Zweckes; labour unterscheidet sich von work durch den Grad der erforderlichen Anstrengung, es ist mühsame Arbeit, hard *work; toil,* ist ein noch höherer Grad mühevoller Anstrengung; drudgery, eine niedrige, herabwürdigende Arbeit, work.

Every member of society must *work* for his support, if he is not in independant circumstances; the poor are obliged to *labour* for their daily subsistence; some are compelled to *toil* incessantly for the pittance which they earn; *drudgery* falls to the lot of those who are the lowest in society.

A man wishes to complete his *work*; he is desirous of resting from his *labour;* he seeks for a respite from his *toil;* he submits to *drudgery.*

The chaos, by the Divine power, was *wrought* from one form into another, till it settled into an habitable earth. (*Burnet.*)

Picture to yourself, wrote a mechanic once to me, a man sensible that he is made for something better than to *labour* and to die, cursed with a desire of knowledge, while occupied only with the task to live, *drudging* on from year to year, to render himself above the necessity of *drudgery.* (*Bulwer's Stud.*)

Behold the *lab'rer* of the glebe, who *toils*
In dust, in rain, in cold, and sultry skies.
(*Armstrong's Art.*)

The hireling thus,
With *labour drudges* out the painful day.
(*Rowe.*)

To thee that *drudgery* of power I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live.
(*Dryden.*)

1. *WRITER*, 2. *AUTHOR*.

1. 2. Schriftsteller, Verfasser.

Writer bezieht sich auf die Handlung des Schreibens, writing; author auf die des Erfindens. Es giebt daher viele writers, die nicht authors sind, aber keinen author eines Buches, der nicht writer genannt werden kann: Sammler, Uebersetzer und Mitarbeiter an Zeitschriften sind writers, aber nicht authors; Dichter und Geschichtschreiber werden eigentlich authors, aber nicht writers genannt; ebenso wird ein Schriftsteller immer author genannt, wenn er als Verfasser eines Werkes bezeichnet wird, und ohne diese Bezeichnung auch oft writer.

Two *writers* of different powers, as well as sexes, have lately aided the general cause of genius: I allude to the *authors* of »England and the English« [Bulwer], and »the Female Characters of Shakspeare« [Mrs. Jameson]. — The *writer* should ever keep in mind, that he has a large audience to instruct, and that they must gain their knowledge from the speech and action of the actors. — It has been said, that the *Author* of Waverly looked on all things through a romantic medium.

(*Cunningham's B. Lit.*)

But the West Indian, which succeeded in the following year, raised its *author* (Cumberland) much higher in the class of dramatic *writers* of the period. (*W. Scott's Lives.*)

1. *YOUTHFUL*, 2. *JUVENILE*.

1. 2. Jugendlich.

Youthful bedeutet jung, dem ersten Theil des Lebens angemessen, kräftig wie in der Jugend; juvenile, jung, jugendlich, oft mit dem Nebenbegriff des Leichtfertigen, Sorglosen.

Youthful vigour, *youthful* employments; *juvenile* performances, *juvenile* years, *juvenile* tricks. We expect nothing from a *youth* but what is *juvenile*.

W. Scott wrote two histories of Scottland: one is of the familiar, fireside sort, the other of a graver character and loftier pretension. The former is the better: it is supposed to be spoken to his grandson, now like himself in the dust; and no narrative, perhaps, was ever written better calculated to charm a *youthful* listener.

(*Cunningham's B. Litt.*)

Choroebus then, with *youthful* hopes beguil'd,
Swoln with success, and of a daring mind,
This new invention fatally design'd.

(*Dryden.*)

Raw *juvenile* writers imagine that, by pouring forth figures often, they render their compositions warm and animated.

(*Blair.*)

Learning has its infancy when it is almost childish; then its *youth*, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its strength of years, when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxes dry and exhaust.

(*Bacon's Essays.*)

The feelings that agitated his bosom during this farewell visit, when he (Byron) beheld round him objects dear to his pride, and dear to his *juvenile* recollections, may be gathered from a passage in a poetical epistle, written to his sister in after-years. (*Irving's Newst. Abbey.*)

Errata.

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